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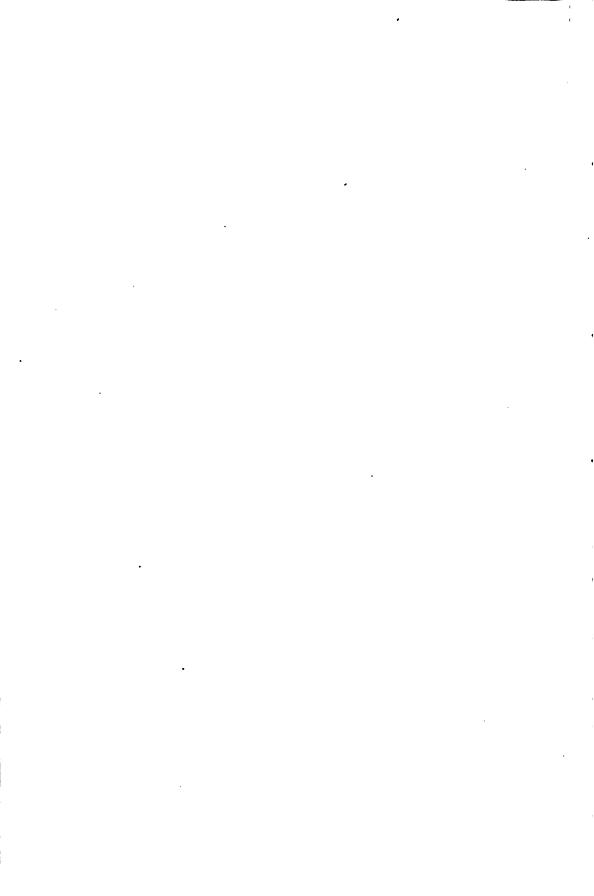
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THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

VOLUME LII

JULY-DECEMBER, 1915



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY:
New York: 30 Irving Place

INDEX TO THE FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME OF

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

JULY-DECEMBER, 1915

227044

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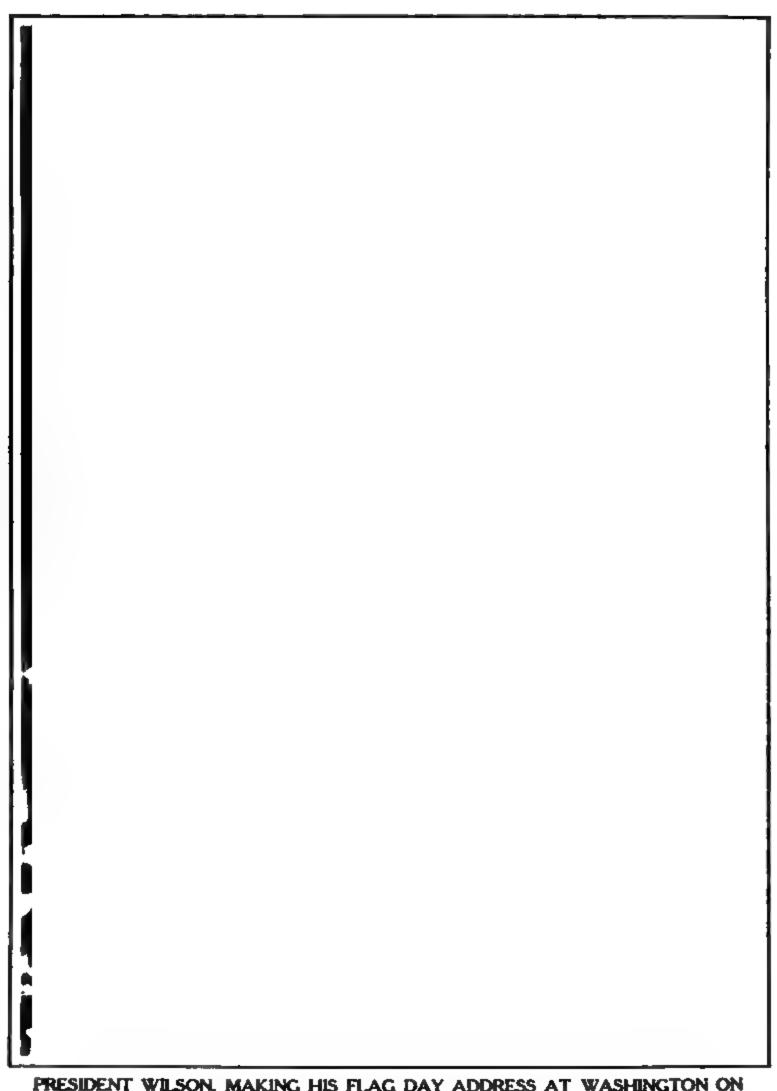
THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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TERMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is sent at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review or Reviews, which is edited and published in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

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PRESIDENT WILSON, MAKING HIS FLAG DAY ADDRESS AT WASHINGTON ON JUNE 14, FROM THE SOUTH PORTICO OF THE TREASURY BUILDING

"For me the flog does not express a mere body of vague sentiments. The flag of the United States has not been created by rhetorical sentences in declarations of independence and in bills of rights; it has been created by the experience of a great people, and nothing is written upon it that has not been written upon it by their life. It is the embodiment not of a sentiment but of history, and no man can rightly serve under that flag who has not caught some of the meaning of that history." (From the President's address.)

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Vol. LII

NEW YORK, JULY, 1915

No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORL

admitted, it remains for those of ripe wis- zens to rally for forcible action in emergendom and experience to decide by what means cies. Fitness to serve well at such times we should be prepared. National self-defense should be considered in the training of every a hundred years ago could be expressed in boy for civic responsibility. terms of squirrel rifles and powder horns. To-day the conditions demand a different kind of provision. Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW, Professor Vincent, of the Johns Hopkins University, writes of Switzerland and her problems as a neutral. At this moment she is completely surrounded by warring nations, and if she were not strongly armed and capable of self-defense it is morally certain that the strategy of one commander or another would involve the violation of Swiss territory.

The Swiss are not warlike; they are simply determined to defend their right to live peaceably and securely in their highlands. Professor Vincent tells how the Swiss boys are all trained to serve if needed in defense of their country. There are some of us who give time and effort to what are called "peace movements," and who look forward with hope and faith to world federation, international naval police, and European disarmament; and yet we believe that every American boy ought to be

e written down trained for the all-around duties of citizenials as a month ship, including service as soldiers in the counerrific struggle, try's defense. The Constitution clearly as well as no- looks to such readiness on the part of the own country citizen, and for that reason declares that the value of Congress may provide for calling forth citiorror of war, zens to serve as militiamen to quell insurrecim the deviltry tion or repel invasion; and, to enable them sposition to try thus to serve the country, there is guarant of the world teed the right to keep and bear arms. Since : Europe from every young man is liable under the law to creasing belief be called upon to perform military duty, is, as individu- why should he not be so trained as to be fit be capable of to perform such service well? Every sheriff principle being or peace officer has a right to call upon citi-

> Uncle Sam (to President Wilson): "Why not read that to Congress? From the Tribune (New York)

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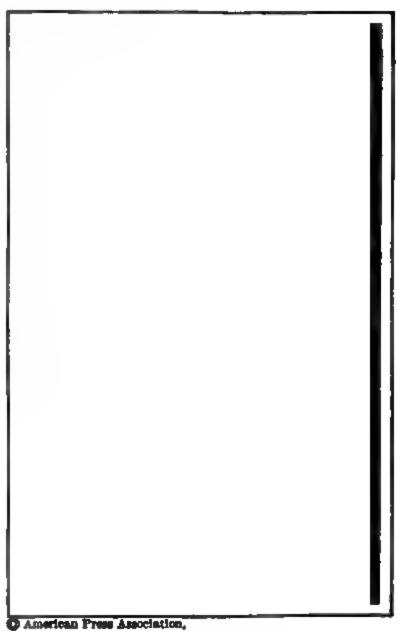
Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

HON, LINDLEY M. CARRISON (SECRETARY OF WAR), MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT (CHIEF OF STAFF) AND COLONEL TOWNSLEY SUPERINTENDENT OF WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY) WATCHING THE PARADE OF CADETS AT THE GRADUATION EXERCISES LAST MONTH

A hundred years ago we had a vast fleet of merchant ships sailing every sea. They could readily be fitted with guns and turned into priva- our blessings of peace and we will not fool teers in case of war. But navies cannot be about the fringes of Europe's War, nor will improvised in these days. If a country as we be drawn by any untoward incident or large and important as ours is to have a navy process of logic into a European mid-contiat all, it can afford to have one strong enough nental contest for supremacy that is not ours to serve adequately those purposes we have to decide. Second, in an age like this we in view in the maintenance of any sort of cannot afford to jeopardize our supreme naval establishment. We should either have right to live at peace, by being unprepared a navy of no importance at all, like China for self-defense. Third, all the peoples of or Mexico, or else we should have one com- Europe are akin to us, our civilization is demensurate with our needs, in the opinion of rived from theirs in great part, and we must those best qualified to judge. If we had pos- strive to help them find a basis for peace. sessed only two or three more battleships in that end, we as citizens and as neutrals should 1898 Admiral Cervera would not have sailed do nothing that would put us in a false posito our side of the Atlantic, and we should tion or impair our national usefulness or inhave settled the Cuban question with Spain fluence in the great cause of world harmony. by peaceful negotiation. Unfitness for selfdefense does not make for peace in a warlike world. Until the world is organized for the avoidance of war, and the protection of the United States to be well prepared,

Three great sentiments, let us America's repeat, swept across the United Present entimeet States in June. First, we prize

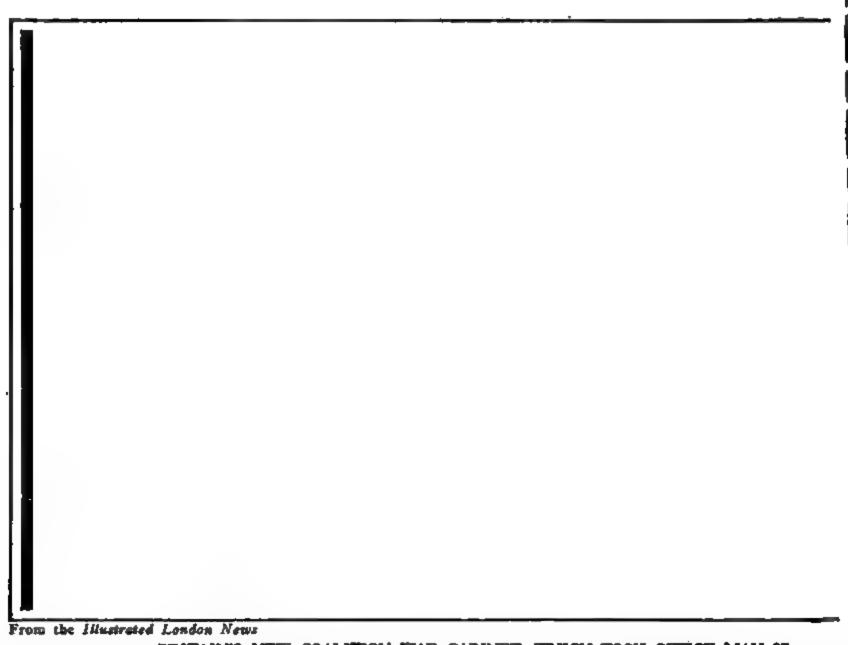
That the people of England England's would rejoice to have the war Opinion ended is not to be doubted, no weak against the strong, it is the duty of the matter what their newspapers say about the need of crushing Germany. Senator Beveridge's article contributed to this number of the Review, on war opinion in England as studied by him earlier in the year, shows clearly the trying conditions with which the leaders have had to contend in raising and equipping armies. English statesmen do not misunderstand the European conditions. They are willing to have Germany live and prosper. But Germany's neighbors must be secure, the wrongs of Belgium must be righted, and any peace must have ample guarantees of permanence. England being a free country, there will always be grumbling and certain evidences of industrial and political discord. But there is great spirit in English leadership; and Hodge will follow on, even though he may grumble. It remains to be seen how well the new coalition cabinet may be able to meet difficulties and carry on the war. But it has elements of strength, and its formation averts the serious calamity of a general election that could otherwise not have The members of the new been avoided. ministry, and their respective posts, are shown in the group picture printed across the two following pages. Mr. Asquith, of



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE
("England's Man of the Hour")

course, remains as Prime Minister, and Lord Kitchener holds his post as Minister of War.

But Kitchener no longer dom-Kitohener a inates the situation. He had been given a threefold task that was beyond his power or that of any other man. He had been made responsible as War Minister for England's part in the conduct of the struggle. It had belonged to him as a second task to raise and train by far the largest armies ever known to Englishmen. Third, it had been his duty to make effective use of agencies for the supply of all kinds of materials and munitions of war. It was hard enough to enlist the men, give them training, and find suitable officers. But the further course of the war has shown that supplies, and particularly guns and ammunition, are the greatest need. The recent defeats of Russia seem to be due to lack of such material. The organization on a great scale of the English industries which can supply these things is the most pressing need. A new cabinet office has been created, and Mr. Lloyd George is now Minister of Munitions, and he, rather than Kitchener, is the man of the hour,—the foremost leader in the Empire.



BRITAIN'S NEW COALITION WAR CABINET, WHICH TOOK OFFICE MAY 27,—

1. Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education (Lab.); 2. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India (U.); 3. T. M'Kinnon Wood, Secretary for Scotland (L.); 4. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Ducky of Lancaster (L.); 5. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies (U.); 6, Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War (Non-party); 7, Mr. Asquith, Prime Minuster and First Lord of the Treasury (L.); 8, Lord Crewe, Lord President of the Council (L.); 9, Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions (L.); 10, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works (L.); 11, Reginald M'Kenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer (L.).

side of the Atlantic cooperating in Mr. the rate of the income tax. Lloyd George's efforts to create an ample supply of munitions. The aroused and courageous spirit of Canada in this period is wonderfully shown, for the benefit of our

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, presi- in the United Kingdom, under prescribed Coul Place dent of the Canadian Pacific conditions, at the government's request. In Railroad system, has been chosen the near future there is to be a general tax to direct in a large way the agencies on this on all business profits, and a great increase in

It is said that in Russia the Czar European goes about unguarded, and that Feeling,-Bermany's Iron there are great signs of reform readers, in an article contributed to this and progress among the people and in the number of the Review by Mr. J. P. Gerrie, spirit of the government. In France there who writes from Edmonton, but is familiar is unity, silence, and unflagging courage, but with the East as well as the West. British a pervasive sense of the deep loss and wrong officials are coming to the United States and of war. Germany goes on with no break in Canada to bring businesslike system into ex- her system of war management and supply. penditure of vast sums involved in contracts Organization pervades every department of for war supplies. Meanwhile Mr. Lloyd German activity. The normal iron output George brought before Parliament, late in of Germany is almost twice that of England, June,—with the assurance of almost immedi- while Germany now controls the large iron ate passage,—a remarkable bill placing all and coal product of Belgium, and by far the munition-making factories under government greater part (probably four-fifths) of the control, strictly limiting their profits, and iron and coal areas of France, which lie in providing for their operation by a volunteer the Republic's extreme northern belt. It was army of artisans pledged to work anywhere only last month that the full nature and ex-

INCLUDING THE CHIEF LIBERAL AND UNIONIST LEADERS

(12, Sir Stanley Buckmaster, Lord Chancellor (L.); 18, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (L.); 14, Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs (L.); 15, Walter Runeiman, President of the Board of Trade (L.); 16, Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland (L.); 17, Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board (U.); 18, Lord Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture (U.); 19, Sir Edward Carson, Attorney-General (U.); 20, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Privy Seal (U.); 21, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty (U.); 22, Lord Lansdowne, no portfolio, (U.).

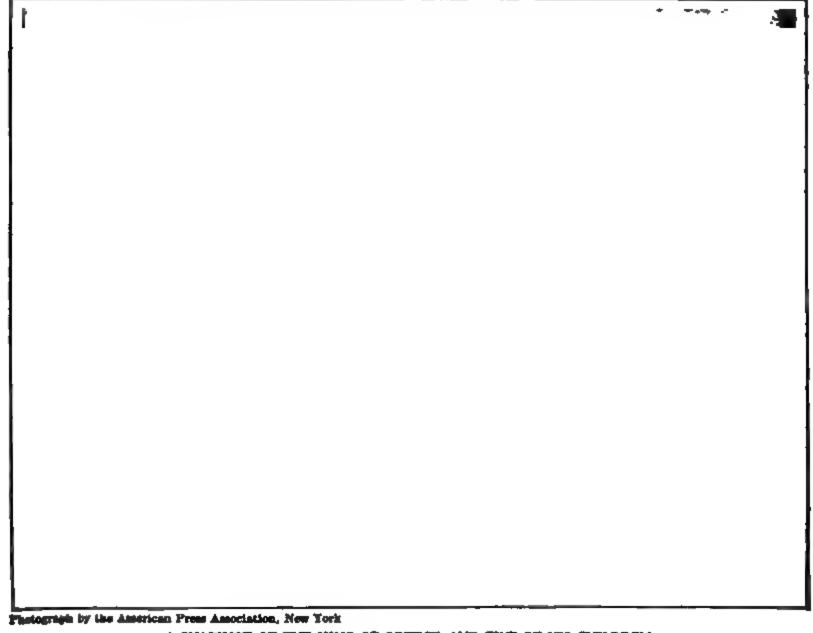
of the war, rather than backward to the first. troubled region.

Germany's valor and great re-Anotria's sources had helped Austria to Osine and reorganize her shattered armies, fresh perils for the empire of the unfortu- expedition against Constantinople.

tent of Germany's advantages in this control means is explained for our readers in an of coal, iron, and steel became widely ap- article of exceptional clearness and value by parent. German authorities now say openly Mr. Stoddard, who wrote-for us last Nothat the turning over of vast American re- vember regarding Italy's position and probsources for the manufacture of war muni- lems as a neutral. Our distinguished corretions, such as guns, cartridges, and projec- spondent, Mr. Yovitchévitch, the Montenetiles, to the service of the Allies, amounts in grin statesman, writes of the complexity of effect to making the United States the most aims and motives among the Balkan states, formidable of Germany's foes. This view, and both Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Simonds however, looks forward to the second year add to the discussion of affairs in that

King Constantine seems to be re-What Will covering from his dangerous ill-Happen in the Balkans ness, but the elections in Greece and to share with General Mackensen in last month resulted in a great victory for the credit of recapturing Przemysl and the the supporters of the former Prime Minister, rolling back of the Russian armies that Venizelos. If he had not been opposed by were occupying Galicia. But Italy's en- the King, Greece would have joined the Altrance into the war at that juncture created lies several months ago and aided in the nate Francis Joseph. He had forced war program must, however, affect the future acupon Serbia, and had found war facing him tion of Greece; and Venizelos may not be in every direction. What Italy's entrance able to obtain as good a price from the Allies

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M. VENIZELOS, FORMER PREMIER AND LEADING STA	atesman of greece, vis	ITING THE SPHINX
DURING HIS VOLUNTARY EXILE IN EGYPT.	HE IS ABOUT TO RESIR	MF PASTO



for Greek aid now as was offered to him Germany, which could hardly result otherearly in the spring. Both Rumania and Bul- wise than in war between the two countries, garia are also in positions of great difficulty, The first American note to Germany, followand while they have seemed most likely to ing the sinking of the Lusitania, had borne join the Allies, they have been demanding as- date of the 15th of May. A preliminary surances in the matter of recompense and German reply had been made on May 28 and reward, with rival demands hard to adjust, issued in the United States on the 30th.

Trentino. There is only one gain that hun- else declaring war against the United States. dreds of millions of men, women, and children in Europe desire above all things, and that is the attainment of peace and the right to live securely. This must come chiefly through internal movements. The women of Germany, working with the Social Democrats, must put an end to militarism and must make Prussia a democratic country at any cost or sacrifice. Other oppressed peoples must also seek the day of reckoning with their ruling caste. Germany is trying to make herself believe that this is a war of peoples and not one of governments and rulers. But the Germans are bound to face the truth; and the truth will in due time set them free. Time for a truce should not be long delayed. The pride of kings and rulers should be made to yield to the demand of outraged and suffering humanity. America, in league with other neutral nations, should be ready to urge mediation and find the basis for an accepted and guaranteed world peace.

When the light of clear judg-Ten Dape ment prevails again there will be of Викропае profound gratitude to the President of the United States for having taken a course exactly opposite to that which the newspapers, through ten anxious days, had announced that he was going to take. Never were newspaper headlines more reckless or mischief-making. Knowing nothing whatever about the plans of the President, the newspapers, nevertheless, day after day, from the 31st of May to the 11th of June, kept the entire American public stirred up and in anxious suspense, by declaring that the Presi- William; I'm not!" Don't be scared, dent was about to send a rigid ultimatum to

The newspapers of the 31st declared that this It was plain that no nation was German note was resented at Washington as to gain anything easily, or with- wholly unsatisfactory, and that it would be out paying a terrible price, followed, probably within forty-eight hours, Austria would have made free concessions to by an answer which President Wilson had Italy, of a kind that Italy will not gain by immediately prepared and which was perwar without much sacrifice of men and emptory, unsparing, and relentless in its acmoney. Austria and Hungary will fight cusations and its demands. We were told desperately to hold their respective outlets that Ambassador Gerard was about to leave to the sea at Trieste and Fiume. 'The Berlin, that diplomatic relations would probmountaineers of the Southern Tyrol will ably be severed at once, and that Germany struggle like heroes to retain all but the would be forced to the alternative of humbly extreme southern tip of the province of obeying our orders in every particular, or

> The most sickening thing in Hewepaper American history, perhaps, was Hysteria at its Worst the reckless gloating of American newspapers over a dangerous situation that they were doing everything in their power to create. President Wilson's rejoinder was not sent on June 1, nor on June 2; and the public was informed in terrorizing headlines that it was being held back while all the dictionaries were being searched to find words more "strong" and "emphatic" with which



From the Tribane (South Bend)

as a most startling thing. Finally the climax of hysteria was reached when Mr. Bryan resigned on June 8 from his position as Secretary of State, because he could not affix his two months.)

been withheld from Americans until the 11th. that a bad matter was being made worse by angry manners, the reader was not able to discover a single phrase or word that was provoking or hostile or recriminatory. The note stood clearly for just principles; carried year ago.

to build up the most crushing piece of un- the value of the note will be found to lie diplomatic rhetoric ever launched by one gov- in what it does not say. Its affirmative ernment against another. Each day, begin- ground is that the United States, as a neuning with early morning and continuing with tral nation and speaking for all neutrals, hourly editions until bedtime, came forth the does not admit that neutral rights are imnewspaper extras with their alarming head-paired by the exigencies of one belligerent lines, shricking about "the note!" "THE or another. Its effect on the minds of a NOTE!!" "THE NOTE!!!" The President troubled nation was like that of a beautiful had a chat of a few minutes with the Ger- June morning, after threatening skies and man Ambassador, and this was megaphoned unverified predictions of floods and cycloses.

In spite of reckless newspapers. Americans Have Some Real Rights nobody in the United States desired to be dragged into war. signature to a piece of diplomatic corre- We have a hundred million people in this spondence so likely to involve his country in country, whose real and practical rights at the throes of a great war. Still the public home are very much more important to them was kept in the dark about the note itself, than their technical and theoretical rights while the newspapers declared, with a re- abroad. There were millions of people whisnewal of their insane joy, that Bryan's action pering to one another, during the period proved all that they had been saying for ten when the newspapers were shricking defiance days. Certainly "the note" must be loaded at Germany, that they did not wish to be with high explosives; and we might confi- embroiled in European quarrels, and that dently believe ourselves to be on the brink of they felt entitled to peace and quiet here at a war with Germany. This would offer the home. Since neither they nor any of their newspapers a prospect of using screaming neighbors desired to navigate dangerous Euheadlines for an indefinitely long time to ropean waters just now,—as passengers on come. (It may be remarked parenthetically belligerent ships carrying munitions of war, that whatever good or bad effects great wars —they did not see why their somewhat vague may have in other directions, they render theoretical right to commit this obvious imthe daily press hysterical, sensational, and propriety should be championed to the point eager to keep the public frenzied,—though of being forced to a sharp issue. They were it is fair to say that some newspapers have not infatuated with the idea that many of retained their sanity, even through the past their sons might have to lay down their lives to vindicate the consistency of dialecticians at Washington who were said to be engaged in At length, on the morning of exchanging arguments with foreign govern-June 11, a tortured and anxious ments, on questions of so-called "internanation was allowed to read the tional law." Many of these simple citizens, note that they had been told was fraught who had never read a page of the elementary with the issue of peace and war, and big with textbook on international law written by the fate of America for many generations yet young Professor A, of B College, were prito come. It had been dispatched in code to vately saying in their family circles that they Germany on the night of the 9th, but had wished those "officials" at Washington who were being mysteriously quoted every day as A more courteous and reassuring note, so far working overtime in their endeavor to break as form and manner go, could not have been into the European quarrel, would lock their conceived. Instead of giving the impression office doors and go off fishing for the entire that somebody was picking a quarrel, and summer. This was the real American feeling.

To these plain people we seemed Bovernment to be drifting dangerously into a as a situation like that of Europe a None of the nations of Europe no threats either open or concealed; shut no wished to fight against one another, and none door in the face of a calm study of ways and of them had anything to fight about. All of means by which to remedy wrong without them were the victims of obsession on the perpetrating greater wrong. When read in part of their governing groups. There could future days, in the light of historical facts, have been no war in Europe if the peoples

ROBERT LANSING, SECRETARY OF STATE (As photographed June 12 at his desk in the Department offices)

had been truly represented. The game of rulers, politicians, professional militarists, imperialist and jingo editors, and the makers of war supplies, is opposed to the interest of of defense of that Administration from the ordinary citizens and of all women and chil- current impressions created by alarmist newsdren. Busy "foreign offices" are dangerous,— papers from the time of the sinking of the "King Log" is safer than "King Stork." Lusitania, on May 7, until well after the The United States has not nearly as much sending of President Wilson's second note to cause to become embroiled in the European Germany, on June 9. The thing that the war as has the Argentine Republic or Brazil. newspapers have utterly refused to explain Those countries have been very much more to their readers has been always present in seriously interrupted and disturbed in their the thoughts and plans of the Administratrade relations than has this country. Relation. If a wrong is committed that needs tively to population, their citizens travel in to be atoned for or redressed, the newspapers Europe far more than do ours; and their talk "war," "war," "war" incessantly. War reasons for doing so are much more urgent proves nothing, remedies nothing, intensifies because of personal and business relationships, wrong. President Wilson and his Cabinet We have no reason for engaging in diploma- are clearly aware that the American people tic duels with Germany or England that any have a right to avoid war,—to be secure and other neutral nation does not have in equal or at peace here at home,—and that this right greater measure. The interests of Holland is paramount. It is an imbecile notion that and the Scandinavian countries are involved a nation's honor requires it to go to war for in many difficult and perplexing ways. Ours every difficulty or dispute that may arise. are involved, relatively speaking, to a very Both England and Germany have been conslight extent. Every American who now goes stantly violating international law since the to Europe understands the risks. The quest outbreak of the war. But none of these vio-

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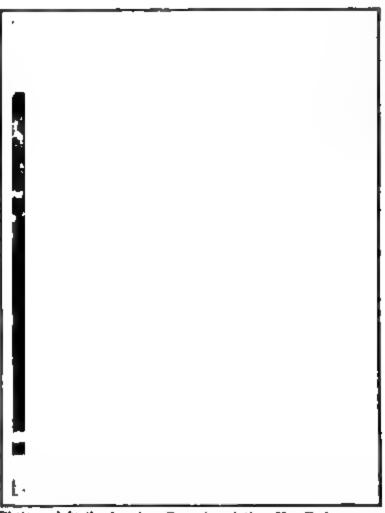
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All this is said, not by way of im-The Right plied criticism of the Administra-Peace tion at Washington, but by way tions at stake are common to many countries. lations takes the form of intentional aggresevitable. War should require clear assent.

The the Press more, the public also becomes calloused and loses its sensibility, if only the events of war are far enough away. Thus the sale of large editions and the demand for "extras" began to wane. War news of the most appalling kind seemed tame. The only way to stimulate the appetite for sensation was to bring things nearer home. Hence the use of the Lusitania incident in large headlines for many days, and even weeks, and the attempt to make it appear that, because there were well-known Americans on board the unfortunate ship, the catastrophe was primarily an American incident in the legal and diplomatic sense,—which, of course, it was not. The newspapers seemed intent upon getting America into war over that bad affair.

Any American now sojourning Wrongs and in England takes his chances of Their Proper being killed by bombs dropped from a German Zeppelin. The dropping of bombs on undefended places is repugnant to the spirit and opposed to the rules of international law. America and all other neutral countries have a right to protest against such warfare, and indeed ought to do so more vigorously than they have yet done. But the killing of an American in England,

sion or insult against any neutral country. in such fashion, ought not to be so dealt with The harm to neutrals is in all cases inciden- in diplomacy as to result in the requiring of tal to the colossal and desperate character of millions of Americans to sacrifice their dearthe war itself. Our Administration intends est treasures at the feet of the god of war. to protest, calmly and without compromise, It is quite time that the American public against all kinds of disregard of the rights of should have it out with the American newsneutrals; but unquestionably our Govern- papers. If we were destined to have trouble ment has no intention of plunging this nation with Germany, it should have been long into war, unless for reasons so clear and un- months ago, when Belgium was invaded. It mistakable "that millions upon millions of is true we were not signers of the original plain citizens, all the way from Florida to treaty which especially guaranteed the neu-Puget Sound, and from Maine to California, trality of Belgium. The signers were Pruswould agree unanimously that war was in- sia, France, and England, But we were signers of a recent treaty drafted at The Hague which laid down the rights of neu-Newspapers are run by ordinary trals, as well as their duties, in time of war; human beings. In August and and it will always remain a matter for hon-September of last year these men est difference of opinion whether or not the were sensitive to the horrible and dastardly United States and all other neutral governnature of warfare among civilized nations, ments should not have made prompt protest and they were clear in their support of neu- in Belgium's behalf, and perhaps have foltrality, not merely as a doctrine, but as a lowed protest by an ultimatum. Germany's practical thing to be worked for and, if nec- action was so swift, however, and Belgium essary, to be sacrificed for. But, through this was so quickly in the position of a belligerawful year, war has been coming to be the ent,-with England and France presumably rule, and peace the exception. Newspaper able to make good their Belgian guarantee, men, like soldiers, become accustomed to that there seemed little if any practical way bloodshed. There has been a gradual but of giving official expression to the disapprofound change in the attitude of the press proval of neutral nations. Our Government towards war, as an evil in itself. Further- thought it wise to say nothing on the subject.

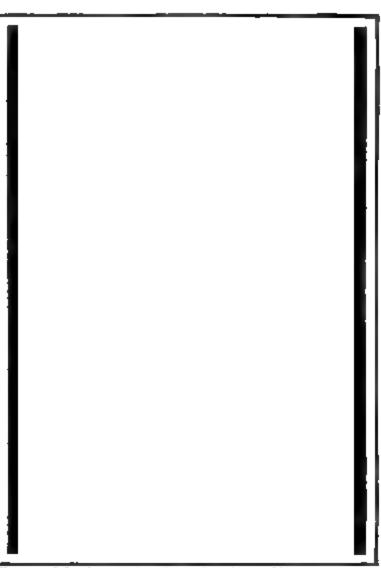


Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

PRESIDENT WILSON, EX-SECRETARY BRYAN, AND PRESIDENT WILSON'S SECRETARY, MR. TUMULTY, WALKING THROUGH THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON SEVERAL MONTHS AGO

Nevertheless, the attack upon Belgium was a threat against the safety of every neutral country, particularly against those which, like the United States, have very small military equipment. The United States ought now, without further delay, to take steps looking toward a league of nations for strengthening the safety of those that choose to live at peace minding their own business. As regards Germany's present course in making a zone of torpedo warfare around England, it is true that neutral rights are concerned. But, when reduced to real values, the contrast is almost as wide as possible. Both England and Germany are denying to neutrals their clear right to sail in certain waters without harm or molestation. This is very inconvenient for countries like Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, having a great deal of shipping and being close to the affected zones. But even to them it is as the small dust in the balance when compared with the menace to all neutral rights involved in Germany's ruthless subjugation of Belgium. As for ourselves, we have so few merchant ships, and so little real need of taking risks in the danger belts, that neither England's illegal blockade of Germany nor Germany's reckless terrorism along the British coasts hurts us are all of them losing money; and their citifatally in any rights that our duties or inter- zens are making sacrifices of life and fortune. ests require us to exercise. We claim our rights; yet for safety we may postpone their use.

ture, sale, and export of guns, powder, and can discourage the making, selling, and loadother munitions, it is to be remembered, on ing upon ships of these materials for wathe other hand, that there is no principle ging war. It is not a very handsome thing either of law or ethics that requires any- to be mixed up in a war with the sole motive body to go into this sort of traffic. The of gain, rather than that of patriotism or people who are doing it have no motive ex- principle. This, however, is a matter for the cept to make money. The nations at war private judgment of those concerned.



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

We Americans have proclaimed A Matter to all nations the coming day of Oholoe when swords should be beaten To be write while, then, for into plowshares. We are not now obliged nent to state clearly to convert our plowshares into swords,--rents, both the pract for the use of our impoverished neighbors at I rights of neutrals. three times the ordinary price of weapons! smanship and sound The war has stopped the vast European tiently and carefully trade of the International Harvester Comarise. Meanwhile pany in all kinds of farm machines and imat the citizen should plements. This company, indeed, might g within the realm have been tempted to use its idle factories It is entirely per- for the making of rifles and various kinds of nd that one will not war supplies. But we have not heard that cularly women and it has chosen to enter this lucrative trade. trope on ships carry- Nor have we seen it stated that the United the supply of a bel- States Steel Corporation, with its exceptional cans must see that facilities, is entering the market for big guns ry. While there is and ammunition. There is no feasible way, with the manufac- it would seem, by which the Government

🖸 1915, by John T. McCutcheon

BOTH FOR PEACE, BUT BY DIFFERENT ROUTES From the Tribune (Chicago)

But when such supplies are near-"At Seen from a Different ing the scene where they are to be brought into actual use for their safety. It is the right of the private public immediately, Mr. Bryan declared: American citizen to demand that passenger ships carry no war munitions. It is his right to sail, if possible, under a neutral flag, own flag, rather than that of any other country. If his heart is full of zeal for one side vention of war. or the other in the European struggle, he may cross the sea as best he can and offer to Referring specifically to "the problems aristaking "joy rides" on the ammunition wagon citizen he would endeavor to promote the expecting Uncle Sam to furnish insurance, did not "feel at liberty to use."

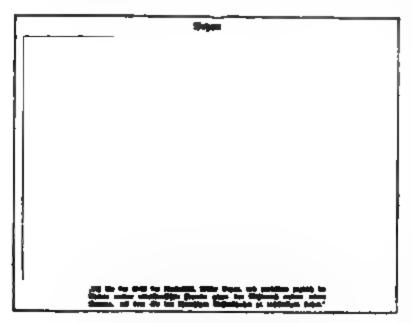
Mr. Bryan's resignation, Bryan's **FAidrming** June 8, created a real sensation Performance because of the circumstances. the killing of men, the ship that bears them For ten days the newspapers had tortured is in reality as much an instrument and the public into a mood that had passed from agency of war as if she carried great guns uneasiness to one of almost agonizing suson her own decks. It is much to be feared pense,-all with regard to the mysterious that a nation engaged in desperate warfare "note." The President had been represented will not be wholly punctilious and correct in as a sort of High Priest in the Holy of observing the time-honored custom of "visit Holies;-or like a Moses enveloped in cloud and search," when the war itself is largely who was in due time to emerge with tablets dependent upon the arrival of war supplies, of stone upon which were to be found en-And this is especially true when the supplies graved such words of finality as must detercome from a neutral country that has di- mine the fate of an anxious people. Sudverted its normal industrial activities to the dealy it was announced that the Secretary abnormal making of such munitions,—in an of State had resigned, and that his resignaatmosphere of speculative greed for profits, tion had been promptly accepted. This was Under such circumstances, let us repeat, it taken to mean that the President's course was is in bad taste for American citizens to take tending towards war, while Bryan without passage with these munition cargoes, and still avail was counseling peace methods. In his expect their Government to busy itself about letter of resignation, which was given to the

You have prepared for transmission to the German Government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation rather than that of a belligerent. It is his to my country, and the issue involved is of such further right to sail, if possible, under his moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the pre-

enlist and fight. Or he may show the lofty ing out of the use of submarines against spirit of a certain Boston lady who offered merchantmen," Mr. Bryan further told the to send her son. Thus one may go and take President that "we find ourselves differing his chances under a belligerent flag. But irreconcilably as to the methods which should American common sense is quite opposed to be employed." He added that as a private amidst European scenes of carnage, and then ends which the President had in view but

It is not strange that the public should have been worried on "The Note"! reading these words. Mr. Bryan and the President had presumably been working in great harmony for two years; and this break could only mean, in the common estimation, that President Wilson was going to follow the advice of the newspapers, and provoke Germany to an immediate declaration of war. It was hard to wait, after Bryan's alarming words of Tuesday, until the note itself was made public Friday morning. Then a few millions of people felt as if they had been subjected to a rather unfair practical joke, or some kind of needless hoax. For never was a state paper more free either from stinging phrases on the one hand, or from the hard logic that corners an adversary and leaves no room for escape on the other hand. So far as we are aware, the note itself disarmed all its anticipatory critics. It was not belligerent, it was not drastic. Mr. Wilson had indulged in none of his flashes of irony. He had put into it none of his charm of style. It was, in short, merely a suitable rejoinder to the German answer. The sentences were rather long and dull. Except for one or two phrases and favorite words, it bore no marks at all of Woodrow Wilson's composition.

Football Resided Abroad It was feared that Mr. Bryan's resignation might be regarded in Germany as evidence of divided councils, and might thus hamper the further course of diplomatic proceedings. And taking this serious view of the matter, a great many leading American newspapers went so far as to denounce Mr. Bryan as acting in a way that was morally if not legally treasonable. This, of course, was quite silly. The



URYAN AND THE REPROVING SPIRIT
(The spirit of neutrality protests to Mr. Bryan against the abuse of her name by the attempt to justify under it the American war munitions business)

From Kladderadatech (Berlin)

HAMLET U. S. A. [AN ENGLISH VIEW OF WILSON]

(Scene: The ramparts of the White House)

PRESIDENT WILSON: "The time is out of joint: O

cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right!"

Voice of Col. Roosevelt (off): "That's so!"

From Punch (London)

impression created abroad was that of American union and strength, rather than of division and weakness, inasmuch as the Administration did not allow the Secretary of State's personal views and feelings to alter its line of action. Mr. Bryan had desired to proceed in a different way; but he seems to have had incidents in mind, while the President was dwelling upon principles. Germany had, in a supplemental communication of June 1, admitted the President's principles as applying to the cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight. This had gone very far to clear up the situation. In the matter of the Lusitania, Germany had made certain allegations of fact as to the belligerent nature and character of the ship, which might if true have affected somewhat the principles involved. The President sweeps away, however, those errors of fact, and holds to the main principle of the humane treatment of innocent passengers in the case of a ship which was predominantly engaged in the passenger business. With great serenity of tone and propriety of manner, Mr. Wilson's note makes its clear distinctions. The more frequently and carefully the President's note is read, the more convincing and reasonable do its positions seem

to be. The note gives great prominence to the suggestion that the United States Gov- your retirement from the Secretaryship of State ernment will be glad to use its good offices in an attempt to find some basis for an understanding between Germany and England "by which the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed."

There need be no doubt in any Wileon quarter as to the fact that Mr. and Bryan was greatly esteemed by the President and by all of his colleagues in the Cabinet. It is often the case that the best way to take such affairs is to accept what those concerned state as to facts and reasons. The President's letter of June 8 is notable, and will have its place in the history of American politics and public affairs. quote it, therefore, without abridgement:

My DEAR MR. BRYAN: I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret,-

with a feeling of personal sorrow.

Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the Administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it afforded has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it.

It is for these reasons that my feeling about goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same, and we ought to pursue them together.

I yield to your desire only because I must, and wish to bid you Godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way. With

affectionate regard,

Sincerely yours. WOODROW WILSON.

It is to be said that Mr. Bryan's expressions were equally cordial, and, further, that they were regarded as entirely sincere. Those having direct and confidential sources of information have been able to declare that Mr. Bryan stood very high in the esteem and good-will of the entire Cabinet. It is also said by well-informed men that he was highly regarded by the foreign diplomats at Washington, who found him always ready to receive them, and indefatigable in his devotion to the work of his department. The newspaper attacks upon Mr. Bryan have not, therefore, represented the feeling or point of view of those most concerned at Washington.

Yet it has never been the opinion in the Wrong of most of the men competent to pass judgment that Mr. Bryan was in his right place as Secretary of State. His work is that of influencing popular audiences, as a speaker on the platform. He is a powerful campaigner for the causes that he believes in. He hates war, and there is no cause just now so important as that of permanent peace based upon the triumph of liberty and justice. He hates the evils of drink, and feels impelled to take a popular part in the great agitation for nation-wide prohibition. He did not find it possible, as Secretary of State, to avoid going out from time to time to address large audiences on his Sometimes he was away favorite themes. making speeches when the established etiquette of a portfolio like his would have required that the minister of foreign affairs be referred to in the papers as "silently and vigilantly on duty at his post." Furthermore. Mr. Bryan has continued, through these two years of his secretaryship, to run his political periodical known as the Commoner. Nor has he left its readers in doubt as to his immense activity in the conduct of this organ.

Each month it has fairly teemed As Editor with editorials signed "W. J. Ооттопег Bryan." These have had the shockingly free and dashing tone of the most unrestrained partisan editor of the old school.

"GOOD BYE, BILL, TAKE KEER O' YOURSELF" From the Times-Dispatch (Richmond)

They have lambasted the Republicans, whether as a party or as individuals. Never in the history of America has a Secretary of State openly carried on outside activities that were so far from the supposed traditions and dignities of the office as Mr. Bryan's rough-andtumble signed editorial screeds that have appeared in vast numbers in the successive issues of the Commoner. This editorializing has evidently been done as the minor, side task of a vigorous and exuberant personage, to whom politics is as the breath of his nostrils, and who could not allow himself to be restrained from having his word upon every matter pending in Congress, or in the different States, or in the courts of law. In his May number, for example, besides many other signed editorials, he deals with the case of Barnes versus Roosevelt with delightful impartiality, averring the political badness of both of these men who,--not belonging to the Democratic party,—are equally to be regarded as public enemies. This rollicking partisanship of Bryan's belongs to the methods of thirty years ago. It ill becomes a and his personal work secured Mr. Wilson's Secretary of State in this serious epoch.

happened in our political annals. Lincoln point of party unity, it seemed best to Mr. and Seward differed greatly at times; but Wilson to have Mr. Bryan in the Cabinet, our foreign business was done through the and this meant the foremost place. Department of State, and the differences were not published in the newspapers. We now know that Mr. Lincoln had a good deal to do with the penning or revision of important diplomatic notes, but it was not to pass the tariff bill, the currency bill, the known at the time. Our system contem- trade commission bill, and other parts of the plates the carrying on of executive business Administration program. But when it came through the Cabinet officers, and Mr. Wil- to the important duties of his department, it son has been our foremost advocate of such a has not seemed that the President at any system. When, therefore, he openly and time relied chiefly upon his Secretary of avowedly superseded the Secretary of State State. The Mexican policy, including the in the preparation of diplomatic papers and seizure of Vera Cruz and the subsequent in consultation with Ambassadors, it was withdrawal, has from the first been regarded evident that he could not accomplish the as Wilson's rather than Bryan's. The sharp things that he believed to be necessary reversal of attitude as respects the rights of through the Department head; and this of our coastwise trade in the Panama Canal, itself should have been regarded as equiva- with the acceptance of English contentions lent to a dismissal or to a request for resig- that had been rejected by Taft and Knox, nation. In arranging his Cabinet, Mr. Wil- was regarded as Wilson's and not Bryson had two objects: (1) the leadership an's policy. It has been highly unfortunate and control of the Democratic party for the that during the past year, when every other sake of obtaining united action upon a legis- nation has found it necessary to put its delative program; (2) the efficient conduct of partment of foreign affairs in the hands of the business of the several departments. Mr. men of great experience and weight, this Bryan was the leader of the party faction country should have had as Secretary of State that triumphed in the Baltimore convention, a man not regarded by his own chief as com-

THE NEW SECRETARYSHIP From the Tribune (Los Angeles)

nomination. If Mr. Bryan had been in the Senate, or in the House as Speaker or floor Nothing quite like Mr. Bryan's leader,—he could have cooperated with the withdrawal from a harmonious work of the Administration and would not Cabinet at a critical moment has have gone into the Cabinet. From the stand-

> It was largely owing to Mr. Our Recent Bryan's influence and efforts Foreign Policies that the party was held together

better qualified than the President.

Parties. the Secretaryship of State Mr. Wilson ought if named, he should be Secretary in fact. to have the best man in the country. He will make a mistake if he believes that it is of State at the same time. Our system of

petent to write diplomatic notes or handle mor was last month associating with the apdelicate situations. The Secretary should be pointment. There was a somewhat general feeling that unless Mr. Lane or Mr. Garrison should be transferred to the post it would Our parties are not, like those be hard to find as suitable a Secretary as Mr. of England, essential divisions. Lansing himself, though he may or may not Ours are rival organizations of belong in the ranks of the Democratic party, When matters of great gravity so far as the public has ever heard. He is arise, such as may involve peace and war, evidently a good American, a trained diplothis country cannot be ruled by a party, be- mat, and a competent official. Who cares cause party distinctions are forgotten. For what party ticket he has usually voted? But,

Since resigning, Mr. Bryan has will make a mistake it he believes that it is The Justing Since resigning, wir. Bryan has wise for him to be President and Secretary Professor Bryan been in his proper sphere, and of State at the same time. Our system of Treaties" everybody is the gainer. His everybody is the gainer. His government does not work upon those lines. talks about the war and about the making of Obviously the department should have its peace and its future safeguards have been counselors and assistants, and effective organ-eminently wise and sensible. The newspaper ization. Upon the retirement of Mr. John assertions that he was going out to fight the Bassett Moore as Counselor of the State President, split the Democratic party, and Department, at the end of the first year of become a rival candidate for the nomination, this Administration, Mr. Robert Lansing, of have not been justified by any word or act Watertown, N. Y., was appointed in his of the great campaigner. He has been proplace. In our issue for April, 1915, we claiming the value of those treaties of his published an excellent article by Dr. James which call for investigation and delay before Brown Scott, setting forth Mr. Lansing's the outbreak of war between nations. In the exceptional value and ability in the depart- days to come, it will appear that Mr. Bryan ment. He has already taken high rank as had really done one great and splendid piece an authority upon points of international of work as Secretary of State, in that he had law, and his immediate appointment by secured the signature of about thirty treaties President Wilson as "Secretary ad interim," between the United States and other counto take Mr. Bryan's place until a permanent tries, requiring that unsettled disputes should appointment should be made, was regarded be submitted to impartial inquiry, and that on all hands as the right step to take. It is in all cases there should be an interval of a not necessary to mention the names that ru- full year for mediation or arbitration before resort to arms. He very justly says that if the issue between Austria and Serbia had thus been dealt with, the present war would have been avoided. We are certainly bound by our own treaties and proposals; and it is impossible to imagine that this country would go to war upon any defined issues without being willing to adopt the method of settlement which we have been urging upon the entire world for just such emergencies.

> Mr. Bryan must have been mis-Certain Views taken in supposing that the President would hesitate to adopt such plans in case of a difference with Germany. What the newspapers, and also Mr. Bryan, do not seem to remember, is that there has not yet arisen any specific and unsolvable differences with Germany. We are engaged in the diplomatic treatment of certain principles and incidents, with a view to settling them by direct diplomatic negotiation. We have not yet arrived at the point

THE PRESIDENT AT THE HELM From the Ster (Washington, D. C.)

of needing to invoke courts of inquiry or boards of arbitration. Mr. Bryan further thinks that the Government should not have permitted American citizens to travel on belligerent ships, or upon those carrying ammunition. Here again he seems to be right in his objects, but mistaken in proposed methods. There are plenty of people besides the President of the United States capable of advising people not to be reckless or foolish. nor needlessly to embarrass the Government. There has never been any time when, as a man of influence, or as a high official, it was not Mr. Bryan's privilege to advise and warn Americans to keep away from European war dangers in so far as possible. This is exactly the kind of advice the administration has given Americans with regard to war troubles and dangers in Mexico. Surely the Secretary of State is a high enough official to say what he pleases to Americans on subjects of that kind without consulting the President or anybody else. But this was a minor matter, quite apart from the main issue with which President Wilson was dealing. Mr. Bryan's statement involves a confusion as between sensible warning and legal prohibition.

All that Mr. Bryan says as to the difference between force and persussion in the dealings of nations is sound and true. But the second note to Germany,—unlike the first one, which Bryan signed, seems to follow the rule of persuasion, and not to embody an ultimatum. One of the most distinguished of American citizens remarked in private talk, late in May, that it was the Gulflight case, not the Lusitania, that had endangered peace between Germany and the United States. But Germany's note of June 1 is accepted by the President as satisfactory in respect to the Gulflight and the Cushing. The most important of Mr. Bryan's serial statements of last month was that issued to the German-Americans. It must now seem obvious to everybody that a strict insistence by our Government upon the rights of neutral commerce, from the very beginning of the war, would have been to the advantage of all nations, and would probably have prevented the launching by Germany of her submarine serve her people. campaign against merchant ships. Our failure to follow up vigorously the position taken by us in the so-called "identic note" of of the Red Cross Society for the relief of February 20, to England and Germany, and the widespread destitution in Mexico. Crops our unexplained delay in dealing with ques- have not been planted in many districts, and tions still at issue between our Department there are reports of dreadful misery and

BONDS TO BIND A BROKEN WORLD From the News (St. Paul)

of State and the British foreign office, have made it far more difficult to deal with Germany than would otherwise have been the case. Mr. Bryan, as Secretary of State, would have done well to send a very "firm" note to Sir Edward Grey not later than the middle of last March.

At the beginning of June, our Mexico Again Warned Government began to take open notice once more of conditions in Mexico. The President issued an important statement which, stripped of polite phrases, warned the several factional leaders in Mexico that they must come together or the United States would intervene. The warring factions are told to "set up a government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal witha government with whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform." The address concludes with the following sentence:

I feel it to be my duty to tell them that if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this Government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United printes in order to bell Mexico save persell and

There has been a considerable movement

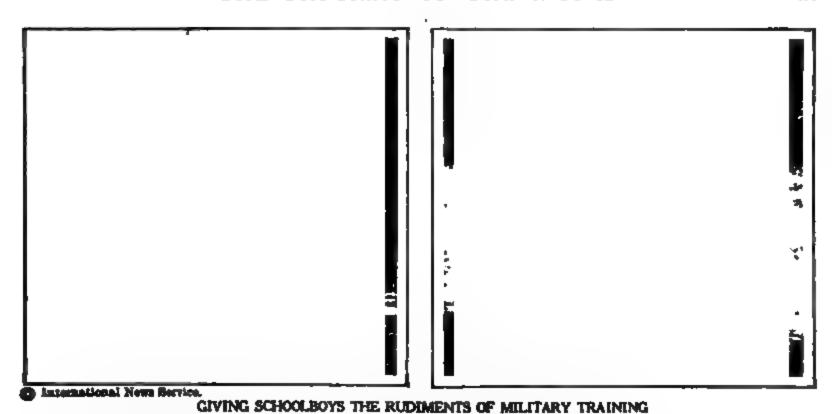
From the News (St. Paul)

starvation. The forces of Carranza and Villa have been contending stubbornly, and since the President issued his statement our authorities at Washington have apparently fallen back into their old plan of waiting to see which one of the factions would get the better of the others and win some claim to to be recognized and dealt with by outside governments. There was report of a small expedition of marines under Admiral Howard, commanding our Pacific Coast squadron, to protect an American colony in northwest Mexico from the Yaqui Indians. were those who intimated that renewed concern as to Mexico was intended to divert American attention from the strained relations with Germany, while also it might have the effect of ascertaining this country's sentiment regarding a suitable Mexican policy.

There are some to whom it Our South seems regrettable that the frank American association of the leading South American governments with our own in the discussion of Mexican affairs, a little more than a year ago, should not be resumed this year. From many standpoints the time is ripe for closer relationships with our South American neighbors. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile have entered into a new treaty for the strengthening of their neighborly relations. These and other South American countries have eminent international lawyers, and could well be brought into conference with our Government on all questions affecting

neutrals, as well as those relating to the amity and progress of the Western Hemisphere. Secretary McAdoo's Pan-American Conference on finance and trade is regarded as having proved a decided success. Committees were formed to take up the conditions and affairs of each country, and there will be far-reaching results. Secretary Mc-Adoo and the administration will endeavor to promote in important wave the shipping facilities for our growing South American trade. The Secretary's closing address recommends an annual Pan-American Financial Conference in Washington. He urges the importance of the work of the international high commission, proposed by the committee on uniform legislation. The group committees were found so successful that Mr. Mc-Adoo proposes to have them maintained permanently. Each committee is made up of representatives of a given country, together with a group of American business men. The conference adopted a resolution to the effect that improved ocean transportation facilities are a vital necessity, and governmental action in that direction is predicted. Not the least valuable part of the conference has been the personal friendships growing out of it. The South American visitors were welcomed not only in New York and Washington, but traveled somewhat extensively and were received with warm cordiality in a number of States and cities, seeing the United States in the pleasant days of May and June.

> FOR FREEDOM OF THE SEAS From the Hersid (New York)



(Two hundred high-school students of Indiana were given an experimental course of two weeks' instruc-tion and training at the Culver Military Academy, in May. The illustration at the left shows some of the boys upon their arrival, while the one on the right was made after two days at the camp)

The popular agitation for the strengthening of the national military and naval defenses gained new headway last month. Public of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, and men and private citizens of many types and Los Angeles, suggested the setting apart of affiliations enrolled themselves in the move- the coming Fourth of July as Americanizament throughout the country. It was notice- tion Day for the 13,000,000 immigrants in able that well-known advocates of interna- the United States. With a view to enlisting tional peace were enlisted in the cause of na- the interest of as many cities as possible in tional preparedness. A new impetus was this observance of the day, Mr. Frederic C. given to General Wood's scheme for student Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the military instruction camps by the success of port of New York, addressed a circular leta two-weeks' experiment at the Culver Mili- ter to mayors throughout the country sugtary Academy, Indiana, in which two hun- gesting that each mayor appoint a committee dred high-school boys, selected from the vari- to arrange suitable exercises in connection ous counties of Indiana, were brought to- with the local Fourth of July celebration. gether, organized into a battalion of four The chief purpose of this new element in the companies, and put through a hard daily program of Independence Day is to give digschedule of drills, signaling, and other prac- nity to the formal admission of aliens to tical military duties. It was declared that as American citizenship. It will, of course, be a result of the instruction thus received by impracticable to have the legal steps in the these boys, whose ages ranged from fourteen process of naturalization completed on that to twenty, their drills at the end of the two day in the majority of cases, but the names weeks were superior to those of most Na- and addresses of aliens admitted to citizentional Guard organizations. Meanwhile, the ship during the preceding year may be ob-Navy League has asked for a special session tained through the clerks of naturalization of Congress and an appropriation of \$500,- and invitations may be sent to each new citi-000,000 for the army and navy, in order to zen. At Cleveland last year small American build up both arms of the service. The flags and seal buttons of the city with the superdreadnought Arizona, the largest of word "citizen" upon them were presented to American battleships, was launched at the all who showed tickets to the reception, and Brooklyn Navy Yard on June 19, and it was the new citizens were seated on a platform announced during the month that there are decorated with the flags of all nations. A now nearing completion for the navy two large American flag was unfurled while superdreadnoughts, five destroyers, and six "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung and submarines. The Arizona has a displace- the "pledge of allegiance" recited in unison. ment of 34,400 tons, and will have cost when National, State, and city officials and a promcompleted about \$16,000,000.

The success of the "Citizenship A New Use Reception" and "New Voters' "The Fourth" Days," recently held by the cities inent foreign-born citizen made addresses.

zens' Reception in the historic Fancuil Hall, while in New York City the reception will be held in the new stadium recently presented to the College of the City of New York by Adolph Lewisohn. Such gatherings on the great national holiday will help enforce the precept so clearly expressed by President Wilson in his address at Philadelphia on a similar occasion in May: "America does not consist of groups. A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not vet become an American." Even for native-born Americans this new form of observance of the day is likely to give to the Fourth of July, 1915, a new and richer meaning.

Workmen's - The article by Mr. William H. Compensation-Hotchkiss, beginning on page 77 Penneylvania of this REVIEW, not only explains the changes in the New York Workmen's Compensation Law, but defines and illustrates the principles on which are based the compensation laws of many other States. The series of six bills passed by the recent More than fifty mayors imme- Pennsylvania legislature, but still awaiting diately responded to Mr. Howe's the approval of Governor Brumbaugh when letter, and cities with large im- Mr. Hotchkiss' article was closed for the migrant population, such as Pittsburgh, De- press, form the most important legislation of troit, Jersey City, Boston, and Wilkes- this kind for the current year. These laws harre, joined in accepting the suggestion, permit employers to accept or reject the The city of Boston will hold its New Citi- State's compensation plan, but for such as

OUR POREIGN-BORN CITIZENS ARE ALL FOR "AMERICA FIRST"

By "Bart," in the News (St. Paul)

Brumbaugh.

ments of the current year in progressive leg- adequate bathing facilities and dressingislation must be credited to that stronghold rooms for the miners, the aim being to preof high-tariff Republicanism, the State of vent the transmission of the disease through Pennsylvania, under the leadership of an un- mine dust. In Nebraska one of the new laws State have the forces of reaction been so de- tentiary, substituting State industries, giving cisively repulsed, and that by a Governor instructive employment for prisoners in the elected as a partisan by a strictly party vote. making of articles in use in State institutions, In our January number Dr. Oberholtzer or "generally of any article whose manufacoutlined some of the qualities of leadership ture will involve a minimum of competition that had brought about the success of Gover- with free labor." Inmates of the penitennor Brumbaugh in the election, and that tiary may also be employed in building other pointed to a successful career as Pennsyl- State institutions and may be contracted out vania's chief executive. It is fair to say to counties and cities for building roads or ing the Governor's six months' incumbency. quirement in Nebraska that work shall be He has stood out courageously as a cham- provided for prisoners in county and mupion of human rights and the general wel- nicipal jails. Texas now has a compulsory fare against private interests, however pow- school-attendance law, and South Carolina erful; and this attitude he has consistently gives local option to school districts in the maintained, not merely in the advocacy and matter of making attendance compulsory. approval of bills, but in the vetoing of not a few measures that were particularly desired by the "interests" and by the politicians. In his reorganization of the State guarding the interests of the community as more important proposals before its commit-against those of the corporations. It has been tees. Thus ex-President Taft appeared as an said that this new commission is the first ap- advocate of the Short Ballot, and Chief pointive body in Pennsylvania allowed to Judge Bartlett, of the Court of Appeals, and pass upon questions affecting corporations Justice Ingraham, of the Appellate Division, that has not been in large measure named spoke for and against the retention of an elecby those interests. The Keystone State evi- tive judiciary. The argument for the execudently has a Governor of large caliber.

Welfare legislation, so-called. Something of in many instances through the payment of a check to this form of activity has been large sums to the campaign funds. In seek-

elect not to accept the plan the old common-applied throughout the country. Here and law defenses are eliminated. Compensation there, conditions having become at last infor injuries and death is based upon 50 per tolerable, State legislatures have responded cent. of the weekly wage, and extends over to local appeals and have taken radical action. periods ranging up to 400 weeks. These Thus the Missouri legislature entered the laws, together with the excellent child-labor fight against tuberculosis in that State, makenactment, on which we commented last ing provision for State-aided county hospitals month, were passed in the face of bitter op- and permitting city councils and county position from important industrial interests courts to employ visiting nurses for tuberin the State, and the fact that they are now culosis patients. Having made these meason the statute-books is to be credited to the ures applicable to the State as a whole, the persistent and intelligent efforts of Governor legislature passed three bills applying to the lead and zinc mine districts where the tuberculosis death-rate is extremely high,—46 per Possibly our readers west of the 10,000. These bills provide for the sup-Alleghanies need to be reminded pression of dust in the mines, for individual of the fact that the real achieve- drinking-cups and sanitary devices, and for bossed Republican governor. In no other prohibits contract labor in the State penithat this forecast has been fully realized dur- public buildings. There is also a new re-

The New York Constitutional Th3 New York Constitution Convention in session at Albany, having reached the end of the Public Service Commission he has shown his period allotted for the introduction of curpose to make that branch of the State amendments, has given much time during administration a real and vital force in safe- the past month to hearings on several of the tive appointment of judges has in past years been strongly reinforced, it must be admitted, The summarized results of this by the experience of New York City, where

ing a way of escape from such a system, it is not strange that many able and disinterested members of the bar have reasoned that the appointment of judges by a Governor fifty years' standing between the States of upon whom responsibility could be placed Virginia and West Virginia over the apporwould be preferable to the existing system of tionment of the public debt of the old State partisan nominations paid for by campaign as it stood before the division took place at contributions. It seems probable, however, the time of the Civil War. It was found that the people of the State, as a whole, that West Virginia's share of the debt was would protest strongly against the surrender \$4,215,000, with accrued interest of \$8,175,of their long-established privilege of electing 000. The basis of computation was obtained their own judges. The convention paused in by apportioning 23½ per cent. of the total its labors to commemorate the 700th anni- public debt of the old State to West Virversary of Magna Charta on June 15. ginia, since it was conceded that such was her Suitable addresses were made by President proportion of the total resources at the time Root and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. It of the separation. Justice Hughes, who read was impressed on the delegates that the the opinion, held that West Virginia should greatest duty of this or any similar body is pay 4 per cent. interest for the period 1861the safeguarding of human liberty. As Mr. '91, 3 per cent. thereafter, computed up to Root pointed out, the Great Charter asserted the date when the decree becomes effective, the rights of the citizen as against his govern- and 5 per cent. from that date until the judgment.

Reactionary no radical changes are to be expected. In certificates will now receive the \$12,000,000 sharp contrast with the procedure of the to be paid over by the latter State. Ohio Convention of 1913, the New York whole episode forms an interesting foot-note Convention leaders have shown a disposition to Civil War history. to take extreme measures to check such progressive tendencies as may appear in future. Thus the Committee on Legislative Powers has made known its purpose to support an amendment that would forbid the legislature cago were on strike for an increase in wages to pass workmen's compensation or minimum and better working conditions. Even in the wage bills, or any measure limiting the hours preliminary stages of the dispute, Mayor of labor. Surely reaction could go no far- Thompson appealed to both sides to accept ther. An effort has been made before the arbitration, and after the men had been Committee on Suffrage to put in the Con- called out continued his efforts to secure an stitution a prohibition, or limitation, of the agreement. After an all-night session in his direct-primary system,—a matter which, it office between representatives of the labor would seem, might very well be left to the unions and the traction companies, it was discretion of the legislature. To see the finally agreed that all the matters in dispute. working out of tendencies directly opposite should be submitted to a board of arbitration to those observable at Albany, we have only consisting of three members, one to be chosen to turn to the neighboring State of Massa- by the men, one by the traction companies, chusetts, where the legislature has just passed and one by the general public. and submitted to popular vote a constitu- Thompson himself was chosen as the third tional amendment authorizing the taking of arbitrator. As soon as this agreement was land to relieve congestion and "to provide signed the men on all the lines were ordered homes for the people." This means that the back to work, and it was agreed that if the State of Massachusetts is considering the award should be in favor of the men the inpolicy of giving its citizens better housing creased wages and other concessions should under the direction of the State or the mu- be effective from the date of the calling of lead in relieving unemployment through ap- on the part of Mayor Thompson released the propriations for work in the Forestry De-city of Chicago from a most unpleasant partment and under the Metropolitan Park situation. The question is, Can such a crisis Commission.

A decision of the United States A Civil Supreme Court, last month, end-War Legacy ed a controversy of more than ment is paid. As an incident of her "read-So far as the temper of the con-justment" policy, many years ago, Virginia vention may be judged from the issued certificates for West Virginia's share action of its various committees, of the bonded debt and the holders of those

For two days last month over A Mayor and 14,000 employees of the surface and elevated car lines of Chi-The State has already taken the the strike. This prompt and effective action be averted in future?

On June 3, the United States The Steel District Court of New Jersey Decision handed down a unanimous decision, refusing the petition of the Government to dissolve the United States Steel Cor-This effort to invoke the Sherman Anti-Trust Law against the largest single corporation in the world is so important in the history of business regulation that it is worth while to review briefly the record of the case. The suit against the Corporation was filed in the autumn of 1911 by Attorney-General Wickersham in President Taft's administration, after numerous Congressional and other investigations of the business methods and policies of the Steel Trust. In Mr. Wickersham's petition the Corporation, its subsidiaries and a score or more individuals were named as defendants. The main charges by the Government were that the Corporation was formed to monopolize the steel business; that its capitalization was about 40 per cent, water; that the absorption during the panic of 1907 of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company pointed toward illegal monopoly; and that the acquisition of the Rockefeller Lake Superior iron Iron and Steel Company, 90 per cent. Theremines and the Frick coking lands in Pennsyl- fore, at the various hearings held in nine vania were further steps in establishing an different cities, many of the direct competiimpregnable monopoly. Hearings in the case tors of the Steel Corporation had testified were begun on May 6, 1912, and the suit enthusiastically in its behalf, as did also was argued in October of 1914. The testi- several of its customers. In general, the New mony made up fifty-six volumes, containing Jersey Court stated very positively and clearnearly 16,000 printed pages, and lawyers ly that the mere absolute bigness of the deestimate that the cost of the suit is already fendant's business was no offense against the one million dollars, divided nearly equally Sherman Law; and that in the ten years of between the Government and the defendant the Corporation's existence up to the time United States Steel Corporation.

In the epoch-making decision Victory for the handed down last month, the Corporation defeated all the contentions of the Government, and the four judges were unanimous in approving this result, though two of them arrived at it by steps of reasoning slightly different from those taken by their associates. This successful termination of the Corporation's defense did not come as a surprise to careful and well-informed observers of the proceedings in the case. It had been clearly proved that while in the first ten years of its existence the Corporation had increased its busi- what strikingly in the widespread and uniness some 40 per cent., its most direct com- form approval of the Steel Trust's victory. petitors had grown much more rapidly. For It was obvious that such an event would be creased its business over 3000 per cent.; the security markets promptly responded to the Cambria Steel Company, 155 per cent.; the news with great activity and advancing Lackawanna, 63 per cent., and the Republic prices. But the country at large seemed to

"I FEEL BETTER ALREADY!" ("Business" finds the steel decision to be a miraculous medicane) From the Tribung (New York)

of bringing the suit, the company's policies and methods had not produced unfair or dangerous consequences, whatever may have been the purposes in the minds of its promoters at the time it was formed. Practically the only matter of criticism that can be found in the decision relates to the committee meetings regulating prices, held after the socalled "Gary dinners"; but this practise had ceased before the suit for dissolution was brought.

The new temper of the country The Country Applaude the toward big business and repres-Deglaion sive legislation was shown someinstance, the Bethlehem Company had in- highly encouraging to Wall Street, and the tion with as uniform, if not with as intense, interest and approval as that which was shown in financial circles. The clean bill of health given the great Steel Corporation was the more encouraging to business men because of its coming so soon after the dismissal of the Government suit seeking to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery Company, and about the same time as the decision of the Supreme Court which favored the officials of the National Cash Register Company by refusing to review the action of the Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing their conviction. The opinion was generally held that the action of the New Jersey court in the Steel case augured well for the defense of the American Can Company and the Corn Products Company. Suits for their dissolution are the next important trust cases on the court calendars.

wm Government Attorney-General Gregory has been quoted as saying that the Appeal decision at Trenton in favor of the Steel Corporation would undoubtedly be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United There are business men who feel that on the showing of the Corporation in its successful fight a final favorable decision from the Supreme Court is a foregone conclusion, and that it would be, on the whole, an advantage to the country and to business to carry the case up for a verdict from the court of final resort. Certainly, it would seem, in view of the unanimity of the New Jersey court and of the country's strong feeling, that there is no other wise reason to continue further the prosecution of the Steel Trust and its officials. The Trust was a gigantic industrial enterprise successfully and courageously undertaken and carried out, especially in its development of our export trade in steel and its manufactures. In Mr. Taft's administration the Government brought itself to believe that the vast enterprise was offending the laws of the United States, and instituted a suit for dissolution based on a large number of specified offenses. When, after four years of legal struggle, vast and costly testimony and arguments, every judge of the regularly constituted federal court decides that the Trust is not offensive in any single instance as charged by the Government,-and when the country at large is most heartily desirous of going about its business without unnecessary interruptions,—it is difficult to understand

view the decision that its greatest business any official zeal for prosecuting the case furconcern was an honorable and legal institu- ther. One prefers not to call it "politics."

> Americans will not read with Patific Steama great deal of enthusiasm the skip Lines Going Out of Business announcement that as a result of the LaFollette Seamen's Act, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with its thirteen splendid vessels, the Robert Dollar Line and the Great Northern Steamship Minnesota, the largest freight carrier under the American flag, will all, next November, go out of business as American ocean cargo carriers. The measure bearing Senator LaFollette's name embodies a number of provisions which, in the aggregate, lead the men conducting our ocean-carrying trade on the Pacific to the conclusion that it will be impossible to do business under the new law. The most important of the new restrictions is that no ship "shall be permitted to depart from any port of the United States unless she has on board a crew, not less than 75 per cent, of which in each department thereof are able to understand any orders given by the officers of such vessel." This and other clauses of the new law are supposed to be devised in the interest of American labor. The provisions are such, however, as can only be met by the subsidized Japanese steamship lines; and it is generally considered that the net result of the LaFollette measure will be the acquisition by the Japanese of a monopoly of trade between our Pacific ports and the Orient. The law goes into effect on November 2.

require an ingenious mind to discern in the

TOEPEDOING THE REMNANT OF OUR MERCHANT MARINE WITH THE LA FOLLETTE SEAMEN'S BILL.

From the Sun (New York)

general hauling down on that date of the American flag on American merchant vessels any final advantage to labor in the United States. We have been attempting to revive been able to accomplish little, but by great our merchant marine through the Ship Reg- good fortune the University of Minnesota istry Bill and the more liberal tariff, but the seems likely to take, within a year, a place in factor of sailors' wages has made operation of the front rank of institutions devoted to this ocean-going ships under the American flag work. The Board of Regents has accepted very costly. In the Pacific service the crews an offer of Drs. William J. and Charles H. have been most largely made up of Chinese Mayo, by which the resources of the Mayo the LaFollette Law as to language, experi- made available to the University, thus praccarrying trade.

wheat crop for 1915 of 950,000,000 bushels, The University of Minnesota is entering this excellent everywhere except in limited areas and Berlin. in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

If it is difficult to understand, Metale in the face of Europe's devastaat War tic mood of Americans as to business condi- have been. It is attempting nothing less tions immediately before us, perhaps the most than the medical regeneration of a nation. satisfying explanation is suggested by the fact Starting with the Union Medical College, noted in the preceding paragraph that for a at Peking, as a nucleus, the Foundation prosecond year our farms are producing unpre- poses to plant a system of medical colleges cedentedly bountiful crops, together with and hospitals throughout China under the the scarcely less important fact that the de-management of an American as resident dimands of the warring countries for metals, rector (Dr. Roger S. Greene). Appropriaespecially copper, lead, and zinc, will have us tions will be made to certain schools already selling to Europe the products of our mines, in existence and others will be acquired by too, at war prices. By the middle of June, the Foundation. Best of all, modern surgicopper metal, which was selling for only a cal and medical methods will be introduced little over 11 cents per pound last August, in those regions where there are now no was bringing 20½ cents, with the demand facilities whatever for the scientific treatment unsatisfied. Lead was selling in huge quan- of disease. This magazine has more than tities at the highest price in thirty years, and once alluded to the generous gifts of the Genzinc was in such demand, at phenomenal war eral Education Board to the Johns Hopkins prices, that the brassmakers were puzzled to University and other institutions in the inobtain adequate supplies.

The field of advanced medical Medical Research in research is one in which the America State universities have thus far and Japanese. The restrictions prescribed by Foundation, of Rochester, Minn., are at once ence, conditions on shipboard, and the num-tically securing an endowment of \$2,000,000 ber of men to be employed read very well, and unexcelled equipment for medical inbut do not get a single job for an American vestigation. The arrangement is to continue able seaman, and simply tend to throttle both for six years and at the end of that period the American labor and capital in the ocean- University will assume full control. The remarkable surgical work conducted by the brothers Mayo for many years at Rochester The Government forecast of the has attracted world-wide attention and their Grop Your Now year's crops, based on reports splendid gift to the cause of research will from every section of the coundoubtless win the respect and coöperation of try on conditions as of June 1, gives a total the medical profession in both hemispheres. exceeding the record-breaking yield of last new field under brilliant auspices. Meanyear by 59,000,000 bushels. The outlook for while, plans have been made public for the corn and oats, too, is highly encouraging. creation of a great center of medical learning The estimate for the yield of oats is the at New York City through an alliance belargest on record, 1,288,000,000 bushels, tween the Presbyterian Hospital and Columand, though there is no official forecast as bia University, with the erection of hospital yet of the corn crop, all private estimates and college buildings. The cost of the projagree that there is an increase of area over ect is estimated at over \$16,000,000 and it the planting of last year, which produced the will give to America a seat of medical educalargest crop in history; and that prospects are tion comparable with those at Paris, Vienna,

> The Rockefeller Foundation, of **Educating** New York, is about to launch a China in Medicine project that far excels in magniting war, the prevailing optimis- tude any earlier philanthropies, vast as others terest of medical research in this country.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From May 21 to June 19, 1915)

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fies, by vote of of Deputies in ower to make

of Italy, sanclinary powers ecree ordering avy.

ill exist from

y open hostililanes bombard places on the cross the bor-

r General von orth of Przemand report the

May 25.—The personnel of the new British coalition cabinet is announced; 12 are Liberals, \$ Unionists, 1 Laborite, and 1 non-partisan.

The British battleship Triumph is torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Dardanelles, while supporting troops on the Gallipoli

> · Nebraskan, outeriously damaged coast of Ireland,

ship *Majestic* is ine in the Dardamxiliary warship, hor at the mouth ng apparently inout of 425. ne Jackson (Chief s appointed First . :ceeding Admiral

River, the great ste from a land

he American note against merchant Alpinlet) h a common basis he Lusitania, and German position

icknowledges that # was sunk (on rine whose com-

mader did not see the American flag until the

order to fire had been given.

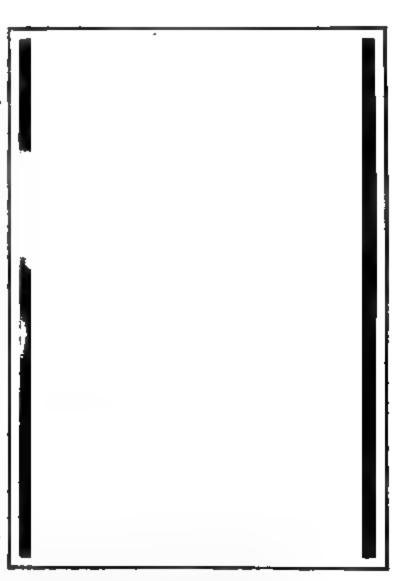
The British Admiralty reports that 130 British merchant ships have been sunk since the beginning of the war,-56 by enemy cruisers, 12 by Baltic Sea, near the Gulf of Riga, with losses of mines, and 62 by submarines.

Italian and Austrian reports indicate that the Italian invasion of the Trentino is proceeding from the east, south, and west, and has reached a point within- ten miles of Trent itself.

Several German airships drop bombs in the East End of London, with much property damage but few casualties.

The First Week of June

June 2.—The German General Staff reports s that a state that during May more than 300,000 Russians were



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL OF ITALY

(The King is constantly at the front with his troops. If the nature of the ground does not permit the use of his automobile, he travels on horseback or-in the mountainous districts-on foot. He is an enthusiastic

made prisoners by Austrian and German armies (mostly in the Galicia campaign),

June 3.—The continued Austro-German offensive in Galicia results in the recapture of the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl (surrendered to the Russians on March 22), the Russian army retreating toward Lemberg; it is freely asserted that the Russians lack ammunition.

June 5.—A naval engagement is fought in the small ships by both Russians and Germans.

warning, violates principle law; it asks for assurance adopted to safeguard Ame can ships.

Announcement is made b casualties in the British a and in the Mediterranean, the war to the end of M 153,980 wounded, and 53,

The British Admiralty German submarine [the U crew being rescued.

A German official sta occupation of Stanislau, in berg.

Italian troops, after sev occupy Monfalcone, thereb railway lines running to

June 10.—The German i suffers a temporary check l forced back across the lowe losses.

Two British torpedo-boa man submarine off the cas The Russian General 8 operations on a vast scale . in the Caucasus.

June 11.—Italian troops complete their occupation of Gradisca, north of Monfalcone.

The Third Week of June

June 13 .- The German armies in Galicia, under General von Mackensen, renew their offensive movement north of the point where recently checked, and take Russian positions along a front of 43 miles.

June 15.—The British House of Commons votes \$1,250,000,000 for war expenditures (bringing the total war appropriations up to \$4,310,000,000); Premier Asquith states that the war is now costing Great Britain \$13,000,000 a day.

A German Zeppelin airship makes a second night raid on the northeast coast of England, sixteen persons being killed by bombs.

French aviators drop bombs on Karlaruhe, Germany, in retaliation for the bombardment by Germans of French and English coast towns.

June 16 .- A French offensive, supported by the use of nearly 300,000 shells by artillery, carries German trenches near Souchez and at other points north of Arras.

An official Austrian report claims the capture of 122,400 Russians between June 1 and June 15,

June 17.—The Italian Minister of Marine announces that the Italian submarine Medusa has been torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine, both vessels being on the surface.

Lieutenant Warneford, the British aviator who prepared by President Wilson, relating to subma- won fame by destroying a Zeppelin airship on rine attacks without warning on merchant ships June 7, loses his life during a test flight with an

> June 18.—Germany reports that the Austro-German drive in Galicia has penetrated Russian territory, at Tarnogrod.

Russia issues a detailed statement regarding the withdrawal in Galicia before superior numbers, June 9.—The United States replies to Germany's and maintaining that in a single sector, between note of May 28, maintaining that the sinking of May 29 and June 15, the Austro-German losses

VON MACKENSEN, GERMANY'S LATEST HERO

(Field-Marshal August von Mackensen was one of Hindenburg's lieutenants in campaigns in East Prussia and northern Poland, which resulted so disastrously to the Russians. To him alone, however, the official German reports have given credit for the masterful leadership of great Austro-German armies which have relieved Hungary and swept the Russians almost completely out of Austran Calicia and back into their own pletely out of Austrian Galicia and back into their own territory)

The Second Week of June

June 6.—Captain Herzing, of the German submarine U 51, relates at Constantinople how his vessel made the journey from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles (more than 3000 miles) in 42 days, at the end of which he sank the British battleships Majestic and Triumph.

June 6.—German airships carry out a night attack on the northeast coast of England, dropping bombs and causing the death of twenty-four persons.

June 7.—A British aviator (Reginald A. J. Warneford) attacks a German Zeppelin airship besides many cannon and machine-guns. at a height of 6000 feet, between Brussels and Ghent, and destroys it with bombs.

June 8 .- The American Secretary of State, William J. Bryan, resigns his office rather than join in sending to Germany the second note of protest, of American ownership or carrying American American correspondent near Paris. passengers.

An Italian airship is destroyed after an attack on Fiume; Austria claims that an armed aeroplane vanquished it, while Italy maintains that it ran short of fuel and was self-destroyed.

passenger ships by German submarines, without were more than 120,000 men.

THE COURSE OF AN ILLUMINATED AEROPLANE MAKING EXHIBITION FLIGHTS AT NIGHT

This unusual picture is a photographic record of a night flight by Art Smith, the Exposition aviator at San Francisco. The horizontal lines show the aviator's straight flights, the abrupt endings indicating where he temporarily shut off the power and the lights. The vertical spirals mark the course of the "looping the loop" tests. The long exposure rendered feasible by night photography made it possible to record the whole flight n a single negative)

RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From May 21 to June 19, 1915)

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

May 22.- A jury at Syracuse returns a verdict for Colonel Roosevelt, in the suit for libel brought by William Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader.

1

1 5

May 26.-The United States Court of Customs Appeals holds that the 5 per cent, tariff discount on goods imported in American bottoms must apply also to goods imported in ships of countries having treaties calling for "favored nation" treatment; the decision, if upheld, will reduce tariff revenues by more than \$10,000,000 a year.

June 1.—Charles E. Sebastian (Chief of Police) is elected Mayor of Los Angeles.

June 3 .- The United States Steel Corporation in held to be a lawful enterprise by the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey, and the Gov- Premier Asquith is reorganized on a coalition ernment's plea for dissolution of the combination basis; ex-Premier Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, six (filed in October, 1911) is denied.

June 7 .- Governor Brumbaugh signs bills passed by the Pennsylvania legislature, providing work- of Portugal by the National Assembly, succeeding men's compensation and State insurance.

June 8 .- William J. Bryan resigns the office of Secretary of State, being out of agreement with Government's military progr President Wilson's diplomatic policy toward Ger- standing army by 24,000 men. таку.

June 9.—The President designates Robert Lansing (Counselor for the State Department) to perform the duties of Secretary of State.

June 14.-The United States Supreme Court decides that West Virginia must assume a share of the public debt of Virginia, from which it separated in 1861; the amount involved is \$12,393,929, two-thirds being accrued interest. . . . In the National Cash Register case, the Supreme Court denies the Government's petition to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which reversed criminal convictions of officials, obtained in a lower court.

FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

May 25.—The British Liberal ministry under other Unionists, and a Laborite accept portfolios.

May 29.—Theophile Braga is elected President Manuel de Arriaga, who resigned.

June 1-The Japanese House approves the Government's military program, increasing the

June 5.-The new Danish constitution is signed

June 6 .- Representatives of Russia, China, and Mongolia (according to a Peking report) conclude an agreement fixing the status of Mongolia, China retaining nominal suzerainty. . . . It is reported in Sweden that a treaty with Russia has been ratified by both countries, affirming mutual financial, commercial, and industrial interests.

June 16.—American warships are ordered to Tobari Bay, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, to land marines and sailors, if necessary, to protect Americans menaced by marauding Yaqui Indians,

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

May 22.—The most disastrous wreck in the history of British railways occurs near Carlisle, England, resulting in the death of more than 150 persons (mostly soldiers).

May 23 .- Thomas A. Edison announces the completion of a device, known as the telescribe, which will record telephone conversations.

May 26 .- The Holland-American liner Ryndam is seriously damaged by colliding with a freight steamer in a fog off Nantucket; the passengers and some of the crew are transferred to the battleship South Carolina.

May 31.—In an automobile race at Indianapolis, Ralph de Palma drives a Mercedes car 500 miles at the rate of 89.8 miles an hour, more than seven miles faster than the previous record.

June 5.-A report from Donald B. MacMillan, in the Arctic regions, declares that Crocker Land is merely a mirage.

DESCRIPTION OF HENRY BRADWARDINE JACKSON

ho late in May was appointed First Sea Lord of ritish Admiralty,—in active command of the British Lord Fisher had resigned from the post, it is owing to friction with the executive head, Mr. ton Churchill. Mr. Churchill in turn has been sucd by Mr. Balfour)

King Christian, and goes into effect; it res the political power of landholders and exs the suffrage to women.

ne 6.-General Obregon, Carranza's military er in Mexico, reports a decisive defeat of is under Generals Villa and Angeles, in a fivebattle at Leon, northwest of Mexico City.

ne 9.—The Mexican Constitutionalist Convenin session at Mexico City, deposes Provisional ident Garza and appoints Francisco Lagos caro as his successor.

ne 13.-Elections held throughout Greece rein a decided majority for the supporters of remier Venizelos, as against the followers of nier Gounaris.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

sy 24 .-- A Pan-American Financial Conference s at Washington, to discuss means for prong closer business relations among the Cenand South American republics and the United s; important delegates from all the countries present

ay 25.—Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, recovered to marks a swing, washington, D. C. Chile, at Buenos Aires, sign a treaty designed MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. (AT THE RIGHT). aprove their political relations.

ne 2.-President Wilson issues a statement ag upon the factions in Mexico to act together iptly for the relief of their country, else the ed States will employ means to help Mexico hernelf.

AND MR. F. W MACKENZIE KING

(A snapshot taken in Washington, late in May, when they gave testimony regarding American labor matters before the Industrial Relations Commission. Mr. Mackenzie King was formerly Commissioner of Labor in Canada, and is now head of the Rockefeller Foundation's industrial research bureau)

June 12.—Dr. Herman C. Bumpus is inaugurated president of Tufts College.

June 14.-Fourteen thousand motormen and conductors on the surface and elevated railways of Chicago go on strike for higher pay, effecting a complete tie-up of the transportation system.

June 16.—The Chicago street-railway strike is ended through the efforts of Mayor Thompson; the differences will be settled by arbitration.

June 18.—The open golf championship of the United States is won by Jerome D. Travers, an amateur. . . . Two passengers are killed by the fall of an aeroplane near Boston, the aviator being seriously injured.

June 19.—The superdreadnought battleship Armona is launched at the New York Navy Yard.

OBITUARY

May 23.—Pierre Martin, the French inventor of a steel-making process in world-wide use.

May 25.-Emlin McClain, former Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, 64. . . . Rev. William Mansfield Groton, dean of the Philadelphia Divinity School, 65.

May 26.—Thomas Jefferson Brown, Chief Jus-tice of the Texas Supreme Court, 79. . . . George M. Seiders, a prominent Maine lawyer and former Attorney-General, 71.

May 27.- Judge Robert T. Daniel, of Georgia, Sovereign Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 57. . . . Ransford D. Bucknam (Bucknam Pacha), the American sailor who reorganized the Turkish Navy, 46.

May 28.—Samuel Dickson, a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, 78.

May 29.—John Griffith McCullough, former Governor of Vermont, 79. . . . John E. Hum-phries, Judge of the Superior Court of Washington, 63. . . . James William Pattison, the painter and art lecturer of Chicago, 71.

May 30.-Clarence Walker Seamans, the typewriter manufacturer, 61.

> xander, the artist, 58. the St. Louis merchant . Victor Albert George

a New York portrait

rbert Church, a noted . Benjamin Franklin nated the department-

y, of Portland, Me., ex-

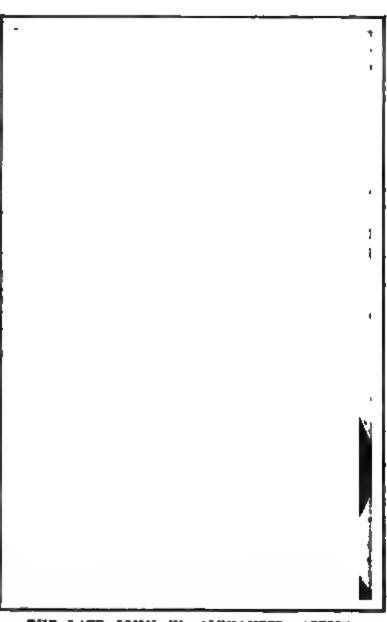
. Dr. Samuel Baldwin Ward, an eminent Medical School, 72. physician of Albany, N. Y., 73. . . . DeWitt Clinton Blair, formerly a prominent New York U.S.A., retired, 75. . . . Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, banker, 82.

Marine in France.

inent Baptist clergyman of Brooklyn, \$2.

June 7.—Adm. Marie Jacques Charles Aubert, Chief of the General Staff of the French Navy, 67.

June 8 .- Prof. Joseph Winter, superintendent of the German Free Schools in the United States, 59.



THE LATE JOHN W. ALEXANDER, ARTIST

(Mr. Alexander was one of America's most eminent artists, particularly noted for portrait painting. During recent years he had given much of his time to public affairs in New York City, and at the time of his death was president of the National Academy of Design)

June 10 .- Gen. Edward L. Molineux, a prominent Civil War veteran of Brooklyn, 82. . . . Harvey B. Ferguson, former Congressman from New Mexico, 67. . . . Dr. Henry James, of Vermont, in charge of surgeons at the Battle of Gettysburg, 83.

June 11.—Alfred Theodore Schauffler, treasurer of Robert College, Constantinople, and former Superintendent of Schools in New York City, 74.

June 13.—Col. Charles Edward Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, authority on military sanitation and on neurasthenia, 55.

June 14.-Dr. John H. McCollom, professor-1 Bar Association, 71. emeritus of contagious diseases at the Harvard

June 15 .- Brig.-Gen. Charles Julius Allen, a British authority on naval designing, 86. . . . June 4.—Camille Pelletan, former Minister of Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia, president of the Imperial Academy of June 6.-Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D.D., a prom. Sciences and head of the department of military schools, 57.

> June 17.—Henry Beach Needham, a well-known special writer for magazines, 43.

> June 18 .-- Albert Plaut, a prominent New York drug manufacturer, 58.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARTOONS

ITALY, TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR BETHMANN-HOLLWEG: "YOU TREATED THE BELGIAN NEUTRALITY AGREEMENT AS A SCRAP OF WASTE PAPER. I DO THE SAME WITH THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AGREEMENT." From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, AS THE NEW SAMSON, PULLING DOWN THE PILLARS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TEMPLE—(AN ITALIAN VIEW)

From Il Fischietto (Turin)

THE TURES OFFER STOUT RESISTANCE TO THE ALLIES AT THE DARDANELLES

Trakey: "Back; the keeping of this gate will remain in the same old hands!"

From Ulk () (Berlin)

LLOYD GEORGE: "ENGLAND EXPECTS—"

(Mr. Lloyd George has been very effective in stirring up
England to a more sturdy support of the war)

From the Sun (New York)

WANTED, A LEAD

Ma. Punch (to the Prime Minister): "You can get all the willing service you need, Sir, if you'll only organize it. Tell each man of us what is wanted of him, and be'll do it."

From Punch (London)



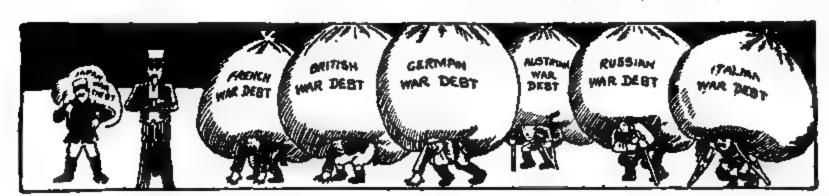
THE MAN BEHIND

SWAPPING HORSES WHILE CROSSING THE STREAM,

OR JOHN BULL CHANGING CABINETS IN WAR TIME

From the Post-Intelligencer (Scattle)

From the World (New York)



1216, by John T. McCutcheon I'com the Tribune (Chicago)

A DANGEROUS TRAVELING COMPANION

(The sensible American tourist decides not to travel on the same ship with a cargo of ammunition)

From the Tribuse (Los Angeles)

ON HIS MIND

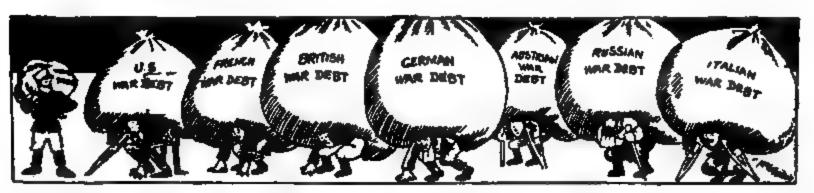
(Both Germany and Mexico have been beavily pressing upon Uncle Sam's attention lately)

From the Eagle (Brooklyn)

THE COMMON CAUSE
(Cacle Sam pleads for humanity in the court of the neutral nations)

From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland)

"HOW FIRM A FOUNDATION"
(America's unselfish purpose as interpreted by President Wilson)
From the Dispatch (Columbus)



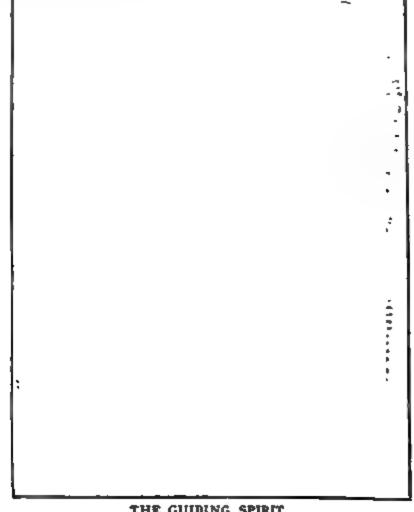
"A REPLY, BUT NOT AN ANSWER" From the Leader (Cleveland)

The cartoons on this page are among the dealing with the United States and Ger- methods and show kindlier manners. many. A great many were in the same taunting and bitter spirit shown by the irate

LEST HE FORGET

U. S.—You'd better read that part of my note over again, Wilhelm. From the Times (New York)

least harsh and offensive of the hundreds that cartoonists of Germany. Our American appeared in American newspapers last month, brethren of the pencil should employ better



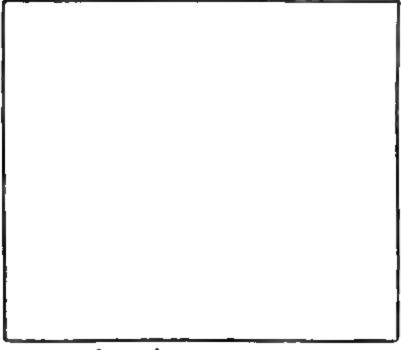
MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT WHO SIGNED IT! From the Times Dispatch (Richmond)

THE GUIDING SPIRIT From the Central Press Syndicate (Cleveland)



C 1915, by John T. McCutcheon

PRESIDENT WILSON THE SPOKESMAN OF HUMANITY From the Tribung (Chicago)



BUT HE [BEYAN] FOLLOWED HIS CONSCIENCE (Apropos of Mr. Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State) From the Evening Ledger (Philadelphia)

WILSON, OUR AMBIDEXTROUS DIPLOMAT, DEALING WITH GERMANY AND MEXICO AT THE SAME TIME.

From the Sun (Baltimore)

SWITZERLAND, THE BUFFER STATE, AN ISLAND OF MENOUS NEUTRALITY, IN A TURBULENT SEA OF WAR. From the Star (Washington, D. C.)

NOT LACK OF NUMBERS, BUT LACK OF PREPARATION SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE OF RUSSIA'S DEFEAT AT PRIEMYSL. From the Sun (New York)

THE OLD VETERAN IS PLEASED WITH THE PRESI- UNCLE SAM HAS ALSO TAKEN CHARGE NOW OF DENT'S "FLAG DAY" ADDRESS

ITALY'S AFFAIRS IN HER ENEMY'S COUNTRY

I N every one of the fifty volumes of this The four cartoons on this page, from the REVIEW may be found the cartoons of Minneapolis News, to which Mr. Bartholo-Mr. Charles L. Bartholomew, of Minneap- mew has transferred his activities after olis. He has been steadily at work since the twenty-five years' service with the Minneapfirst number of the Review was issued, in olis Journal, are fairly representative of 1891, and the total number of "Bart" car- "Bart's" work,-dealing with big topics in toons reproduced in this department and in an enlightened, broad-gauge way and making other departments of the magazine exceeds every drawing point a lesson as well as servthe number credited to any other cartoonist, ing to tell a story.

FOUR WAR FRONTS IN JUNE

AND SOME HISTORICAL COMPARISONS

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

I. NAPOLEONIC MEMORIES

the world was naturally and inevitably cisively in Rome and Milan. For the Ruturned to the parallel between the situation manians the collapse of Austria promised terin the Europe of 1915 and that of the first ritorial gains nowhere else obtainable, prom-

years of the preceding century.

in the last days of May contributed much to Greece the ancient Greek colonies of Asia making this parallel. In sum Italy had en- Minor, the Hellenic outposts which had prolisted because Austria had declined to cede voked the Persian wars of antiquity, beckoned to her the Italia irredenta. Men now re- to a new Greece, and Smyrna had become the called that in 1813, when Napoleon was prize of Greek intervention. fighting desperately but still successfully his Go back to 1813 in the hours before Auswar on the two fronts,—in Spain and in Ger- tria entered and it is possible to see how many,—when he had opened the 1813 cam- Europe then felt. Napoleon was still the unpaign with victories at Lützen and Bautzen, conquerable captain. The Russian disaster Austria, still neutral, had demanded the had but incidentally shaken the legend of Illyrian provinces as the price of neutrality, French invincibility which had filled the conand these Illyrian provinces included Trieste, tinent for twenty years. The subsequent Fiume, Dalmatia.

clined to make the sacrifice and in a few decades before. From Moscow to Madrid, months Leipsic, the great "Battle of the from Calais to the Holy Land, the soldier Nations," where Prussians, Austrians, of the Revolution and the Empire had Swedes, Russians stood in line against the marched from victory to victory. French Emperor, put an end to the Napo-Yet great as was the tradition of victory, leonic dream of world empire,—to "world splendid as was Napoleon's genius,—and his power," as Bernhardi has put it,—marked the campaign of 1814 was perhaps his finest, beginning of that swift downfall that was the uprising of 1813, the coalition of Europe in but a brief time to come at Fontainebleau. against France, had already doomed the Na-

Alliance this situation of 1915 fairly repro- far more colossal than that which overthrew duced that of 1813. Napoleon's victories in Bonaparte. eastern Germany were but lesser profit com- factories, and the supplies of neutral napared with Mackensen's sweep through tions, added to those of British and French Galicia, his recapture of Przemysl as great colonies, the resources of Africa, Asia, Ausa triumph as Napoleon's similar success at tralia, and the Americas, the wealth in money Dresden. But Napoleon defeated his foes and of men at the command of Paris, Petroonly to face new armies,—a continent in grad, and London, give to the foes of the arms,—and who could longer doubt that Teutonic Empires an advantage which Na-Germany, with her crippled Austrian ally, poleon's conquerors lacked. was to face similar odds?

now Italy were in the field. In the Balkans united, determined, confident in 1915 than the battle for neutrality, lost at Rome by French in 1813 or 1815. No one could be-Prince von Bülow, was now being waged at lieve that the arrival of an Allied army in

Bucharest, at Athens, at Sofia. But in the Rumanian and Greek capitals mobs are al-IN the month that saw the hundredth an-ready demonstrating in favor of war. "The niversary of Waterloo the attention of street" was shouting as it had spoken deised the liberation of millions of "Romans" The coming of Italy into the struggle in Transylvania, Bukowina, and Banat. For

ume, Dalmatia. victory of Dresden was one more in the se-Like Francis Joseph, Napoleon had de- quence which began in far-off Valmy two

With the arrival of Italy on the battle-poleonic régime. To-day the coalition lines of what was now, at least, the Grand against Germany, Austria, and Turkey is Sea-power, the ammunition

It would be idle to attempt to press the Russia, Great Britain, France, Serbia, and parallel home. German spirit is far more

a German city would have the consequences that followed the coming of the British to Italy that she should remove these Austrian Bordeaux in 1814. No internal revolution chains upon her own province before Geryet threatened in Germany and it was many began to call back her masses from French weariness of war that finally doomed Galicia and send them south into Italy. Napoleon. Yet, with the memories of Water- Unless she could close the Trent gateway, loo in all men's minds, neutral observers the Adige Valley, to German advance all looked out upon a Europe again in battle her progress in the Julian Alps and beyond array from the Urals to the Channel, from the Isonzo would be as empty as the French the Baltic to the Adriatic, and marvelled at foray into Alsace-Lorraine in August, 1914, the resemblances, perhaps drew hasty con- and strategically much the same sort of clusions from the superficial likeness between thing. For, as a glance at the map will show, the conditions in the two centuries.

II. ITALY'S STRATEGY

by the physical circumstances of the Italian between Metz and Strassburg and east of military problem. In 1797 Napoleon, hav-ing won at Lodi, Arcola, Rivoli, having In the taken Mantua and Verona, had precisely the one great army against the Trentino, atsame situation to deal with that faced Italian tacking from the south along Lago di Garda high command in 1915. In the Tyrol from and up the Adige Valley, from the east Botzen to the Julian Alps and in the Vene- through the Dolomites, from the Ampezzo tian Plains from the Julian Alps to the to the Brenta valleys, and from the west on Adriatic behind the Tagliamento an Austhe pass from Stebvio Pass to Lago di Garda, trian army stood.

the Tyrol he sent Massena, through the been the chief grievance of Italy against Julian Alps by Pontebba from the Friulian Austria since 1866. district he sent Joubert. He broke the Austrian lines by forcing a crossing of the sent from the Friulian district by Pontebba at Klagenfurth, pressed east and defeated the of Joubert in 1797,—to cut the communica-Austrians at Neumarkt and Unzmarkt tions between Vienna and the Trentino, to His advance-guard had reached the summit close the Pusterthal, a long corridor north of the Semmering Pass and looked down at of the Julian and Carnic Alps, leading parthe distant hills about Vienna when Austria allel to the Italian frontier. This, too, was cried for terms and the Peace of Campo a defensive-offensive, designed to cut railway Formio terminated the conflict.

Italian armies it will be seen that they followed the Napoleonic tradition. Their ef- of Napoleon himself, pushed east from the fort, too, was directed at these similar Aus- Venetian province, passed the frontier, and trian objectives, the Tyrol, the Julian and presently began to press over the Isonzo Carnic Alps, and at the Austrian position be- River, which bars the entrance into Austria hind the Isonzo, not the Tagliamento, that from the Julian Alps to the Adriatic. Tolis, a few miles to the east but in the same mino, Plova, Gradisca, Sagretto, Montfalrelative position. Modern fortifications had, cone, each commanding crossings of the however, greatly complicated the problem river, were taken in turn and the Italian Napoleon had to deal with Austrian fort- army is, as these lines are written, on June resses on the Italian Plain. Mantua, Ver- 15, approaching Gorizia, the first strong deona, Peschiera, Legnago, the famous Quad-fensive position of the Austrians. At Montrilateral of later days, had first to be reduced, falcone the extreme Italian right is barely since he had trouble with them before he set twenty miles from Trieste. The object of out on his first march towards Vienna. But the operation now going on in this section fortresses on the mountains, with Trent and its outlying forts.

It was, moreover, of prime necessity to German troops descending by the Brenner Pass on to the Adige Valley would be in the same relative position to Italian masses on the Isonzo as were the Germans coming Another Napoleonic tradition was stirred south from Belgium to the French masses

In the opening days, therefore, Italy sent west of Riva. Here the object was to close Napoleon solved the problem thus: Into the open door into the Po Valley which has

A second force, presumably smaller, was His divided army reunited toward the upper Drave Valley,—the route lines near highways and protect Italy from Looking at the opening moves of the the eventual offensive of Germany.

Finally a third army, following the route Italy had to deal with the great modern is first to isolate and then to capture Trieste. But in all sections the Italians have only

just begun to touch Austrian positions pre-

From the Times (New York)

THE ITALIAN-AUSTRIAN WAR AREA

(The above map includes all the immediate war zone of the Italian-Austrian campaigns in the north of Italy and southwestern Austria. The numbers 1 to 6 in the map locate the early clashes with the Austrians as the three Italian forces began their advance northward and northeastward late in May) (See Mr. Simonds' text on opposite page)

pared in advance. The June operations so tonic allies flowed along three lines of railfar have been mere preliminaries; they have ways. On the Lemberg-Cracow road, the disclosed the objectives of Italian operations, main trunk line of Galicia, Mackensen's -they have shown nothing of Austro- masses came east, forcing the San about German intentions and nothing of real im- Jaroslav and moving on north of Przemysl portance has yet happened.

III. Przemysl "Redeemed"

dered whether Russian strength, plainly the railway line that follows the foothills of shattered, would avail to check the armies the Carpathians on the Galician side, and of Mackensen at the San. So it had struck straight at Przemysl. In sum, the wondered in August whether French forces Russian garrison was menaced by direct would halt the victorious Germans on the attack and its communications threatened by Rheims-La Fere-Laon barrier line. Like two great armies, closing pincers-like upon the French, the Russians failed, and its rear. Przemysl, a few weeks before the prize of Russian arms, passed to the Austro-German Austrian garrison in Przemysl had done its armies after a brief struggle. In June work of destruction well was disclosed by the problem became Lemberg instead of the rapidity with which German regiments June 15, the possibility of the fall of Lem-Russian armies back for so many months. berg is quite as portentous as was that of Some of the forts having fallen and the line Przemysł a month ago.

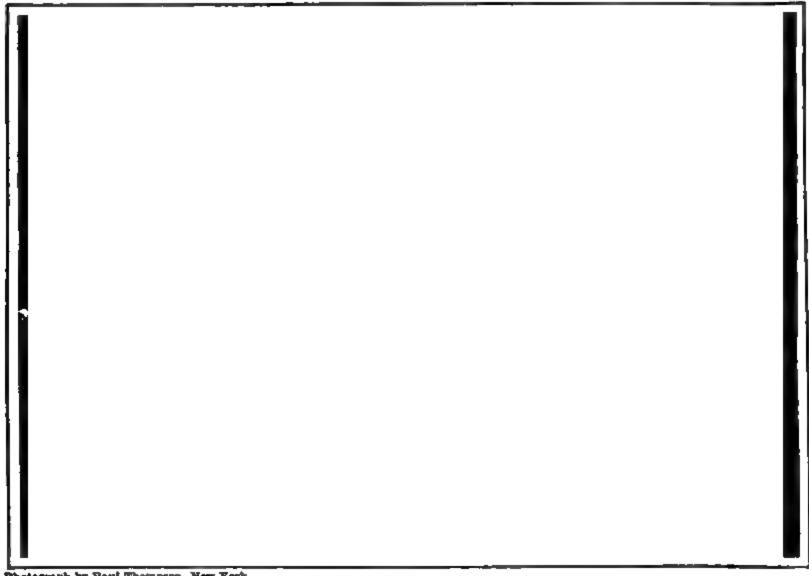
briefly told. Into Central Galicia the Teu- order, apparently taking all their guns and

and reaching for the Lemberg railway line in the rear of the fortress. A second army came through the Carpathians, forced the Russian frontier at Stryz, and endeavored to In late May the world, watching the mar- join hands with the first and thus invest velous German offensive in Galicia, won- Przemysl. A third army came east along

The fact that before it surrendered the Przemysl, and as these lines are written, on stormed the dismantled forts that had held The story of the retaking of Przemysl is evacuated the city. They drew out in good

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Photograph by Paul Thompson, N	an Vark		-

A FORCE OF THE PICTURESQUE ITALIAN CYCLIST SOLDIERS ON ACTIVE DUTY



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

supplies with them, for neither Berlin nor Vienna made any claim of captures in men or munitions.

—this was the question of mid-June. At this popular agitation, the decision in Bucharest, time one Teutonic army was pointing east in Athens, in Sofia, was still contingent upon along the Przemysl-Lemberg Railway, an- Allied success at the Dardanelles rather than other north along the Lemberg-Budapest in Rome. For the Rumanians, Russian relines, which cross the Carpathians by the verses in Galicia, Austrian successes on the Uzok and Beskid Passes. A third was Pruth, just across their own frontier, made a coming northwest out of Bukowina. The powerful deterrent. From Bucharest there first two reached Muschiaska, thirty-odd came no sign of immediate action. Diplomiles west of Lemberg, the others were mats whispered that King Charles, before his forcing a passage of the Dniester fifty miles death, had bound his nation to Vienna and to the southeast. So far Austro-German Berlin by definite treaty. But self-interest efforts had not slackened.

resistance had stiffened. Petrograd reported, was a Hohenzollern.

Berlin and Vienna conceded incidental Rus—
Could the Allied influences at Bucharest
processes. There was a plain and prevail, an army of 500,000 well-trained and natural suggestion that the Germans were well-equipped troops would be brought into now drawing off corps to meet the rapidly action. Rumanian invasion of Transylvania niousting Italian menace. Yet, at the time and Bukowina would do much to nullify review is written Lemberg remains in Mackensen's triumph in Galicia. That Rufront and the Austro-German drive is not mania would eventually enlist, the world yet checked; although the Russians made a now believed, but not to aid the Allies at determined stand at Grodek.

men explained the German victory as due to able. On the Demboirtza a policy of cool a tremendous supremacy in artillery and in calculation such as had long been followed ammunition. - Upon -the Russians, at the on the banks of the Tiber was discovered. Dutasjec, it was asserted there had broken. As for Greece, she, too, waited. a shorm of shell fire hitherto unequalled in King lay at the point of death for some the Great War. German superiority in days, but rallied finally. His death would appraisation in all fields was regretfully con-have been a victory for the Allies, for he was cited, and British members frankly averred a stanch German supporter, and his wife, a Realish in Flanders the German battle-line court. Much depended upon the outcome of Dyle.

tech reclaimed; 300,000 Russian prisoners, liament can be assembled and Venizelos reaccording Berlin claims, had been taken; turned to power. Russia had suffered one more disaster, the In sum, it was for Allied success at the greatest of the war for her, despite the enor- Dardanelles that the Balkans were waiting, campaign that had yet been fought.

IV. IN THE BALKANS

The entrance of Italy into the Great War Could the Germans then repeat at Lem- gave new interest to the Balkan situation. berg the successes at Tarnow and Przemysl? But it also disclosed the fact that, despite rather than a "scrap of paper" clearly influbut it was apparent now that Russian enced Rumanian statesmen, whose sovereign

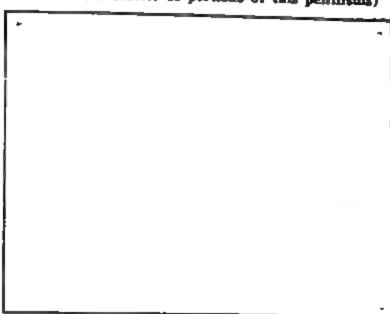
her own expense,-rather to harvest easy In the House of Commons British states- profits, and profits are not yet easily attain-

had this superiority rested with the sister of the Kaiser, dominated the Hellenic long ago have receded to the Meuse a general election in Greece, when a victory for Venizelos might settle the policy of the Backhowever explicable, the German suc- nation, and Venizelos was a strong believer Galicia had already deprived the Rus- in alliance with the enemies of Germany. the fruits of the autumn and winter These elections were held on June 13, and re-They were now back where sulted in a decisive victory for the supporters started in September. The Hun- of Venizelos, who will have a round majority frontier was cleared; Cracow was of 50 in the Chamber of Deputies. Several territory as large as Belgium had weeks may elapse, however, before a new par-

losses of Tannenberg, Lodz, and the and the success did not come. On the connerian Lakes. A new military genius trary, such terse official statements as were Appeared in Mackensen, who shone with published in Paris and London disclosed little enberg at Lodz, but now alone in progress, great losses, and, over all, bore di-Calicia, and who enjoyed a reputation second rect and indirect testimony to the splendid to none in the war, earned by the greatest fight the Osmanli was making. After five centuries he was in his last ditch. He was

A TURKISH INFANTRY COLUMN IN GALLIPOLI

(The background gives an indication of the difficult mountainous character of portions of this peninsula)



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

sepreph to the American Press Association, New York

A TROOP SHIP USED AS A TROJAN HORSE.

The three small pictures berewith deal with the course at the Dardanelles. The transport ship was above was employed in a manner similar the wooden house of Troy. This ship, the satisfy loaded with troops but with no sign lite on deak, was allowed to drift slowly with role and it grounded on the beach. The Turks, whing it was a deceive, made no move against As soon as the ship touched the beach, however, buties subdicts an armed over the side, made a cost, and captured the Durkish share batteries. In two lade partners on the right show the vace to some of these batteries done by the os soon the albed fleet.



Photograph by the Assertest From Association, Many York

Lule Burgas or Kumanovo.

Dardanelles plainly required reinforcement. But in the opening days the Serbian adven-A Bulgarian army, descending by Adrianople ture remained obscure; the world wondered to the Chatalja, a Greek or Italian force that Serbian effort was not being made on landed at Enos, these would turn the scales; the Danube and the Save to aid by diversion but, measured by report, the battle had be- the hard-pressed Russian champion of the come one of trenches; inches and yards might southern Slavs. be gained, but no more. On the Gallipoli peninsula, as in Flanders and Artois, the situation had become a deadlock.

ally moved, and she moved, not against serious effort on the part of the Allies. In Austria, but Albania, sending her troops a measure this was inexplicable. Russia was across the Drina toward Durazzo. On this staggering under the impact of a blow deroute in 1912 a Serbian army had made a livered by huge German forces. Why should marvelous but forgotten march for the open her Western allies permit her to bear the full been in vain. But now, with Italy in the in trenches? London whispered that they war and claiming the Adriatic littoral, the were lacking ammunition, but French ammu-Serb looked once more to the Adriatic,-to nition seemed adequate. the "window on the sea." Plainly he meant The single considerable operation was of to confront Europe with the accomplished merely local importance. North of Arras fact of possession from the Skumbi River to and west of Lens the French pushed on for the Montenegrin boundary when peace some rods. Ablain and Neuville-St. Vaast, should come.

found in reported Albanian raids into the with more prisoners and a larger capture of Prisrend and Dilra districts. As an Austrian guns than had been reported by the French creation, Albania was Hapsburg in sympathy. hitherto. The main highway between Arras Once Durazzo, Elbasan, Tirana, and Sku-

fighting to hold the exact position which he tari were taken, the Serbs of Montenegro seized when he made his first entrance into and Serbia might expect an end of attack on Europe, and under German commanders he the eastern marches. Serbia might later, aswas making a fight that recalled Plevna, not sured of possession in Albania, make cessions to Bulgaria promised in 1912 by treaty, but In this situation the Allied armies at the refused when Austria intervened in 1913.

V. IN THE WEST

Of the campaign in the West, perhaps the Only Serbia of the Balkan States actu- most striking detail was the absence of any Thanks to Austria, the expedition had brunt of the German attack while they sat

a portion of Souchez, a line of trenches about For this expedition justification might be Ecurie in the environs of Arras, were taken and Bethune was cleared of Germans. Lens was within sight of French trenches. But the whole operation was but a "nibble"; it bore no resemblance to any "spring drive"; it was a brilliant, successful adventure, but it seemed to have no larger value; it meant little in the liberation of Northern France,

> so far as was yet discovered. In Champagne, about Rheims, in the angle between the Oise and the Aisne rivers, about Tracy-le-Mont, there were skirmishes. The Forest of Le Prêtre, north of Pont-à-Mousson, in the St. Mihiel salient, was the scene of a successful French attack. But was this the extent of French ability at the moment when Russia was dealing with the masses of Germans? For the apathy of the French there was no apparent explanation save only the possibility that there was preparing a new grandiose attack from La Bassée to Switzerland, and of this there was no sign.

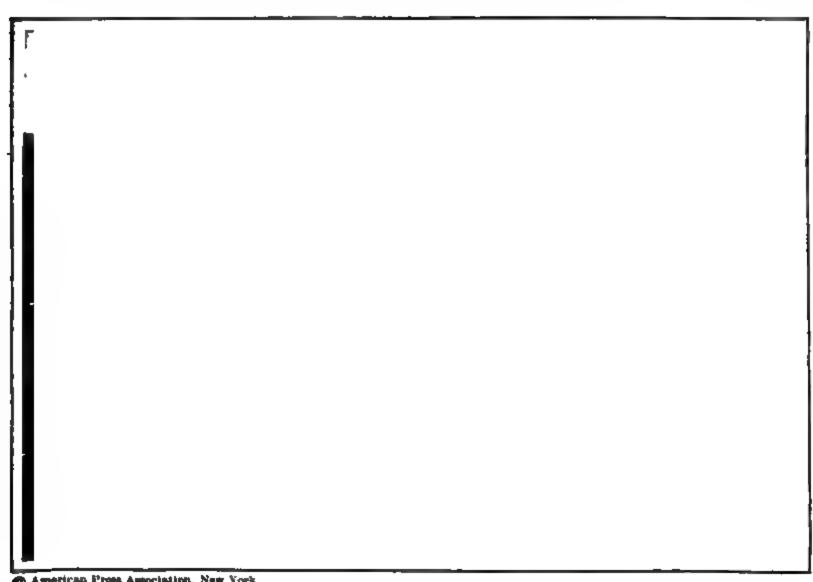
Even more puzzling was the British quiescence to casualty lists showing a loss of . 120,000 in two months,-2000 a day,bringing the total of British losses for eight months to 258,000, indicating desperate fight- front. This narrow front they had held with

France on August 23 from Belgium; they to the German triumphs in Galicia. had taken their stand at the Aisne on Sep- Thus, if the world thought in June of the tember 12; they had taken Antwerp on Oc- Napoleonic anniversary and saw a parallel betober 8, and reached the Yser and the Lys tween German position in 1915 and French in a few days later. Compelled three times to 1813, there was quite as solid ground for the ficers for Turkey, they had made good their War, to recall the triumphs of Frederick hold in Northern France and Belgium, and the Great and the Seven Years in which he

failure of the British army to measure up to Europe, and in this memory there was much the world's expectations. After nearly eleven of hope, reasonable hope, for the descendants months that army still occupied little more of the Prussians who had won Möllwitz, than 30 miles of the 500 of the Western Rossbach, and Zorndorf.

ing; but for this there was no claim of extreme difficulty, not only in November success, of progress. The lost ground about but in April. So far they had contributed Ypres was not retaken. No new attack upon much to the defense but little to the free-La Bassée was reported. As for the Bel- ing of French territory. Kitchener's "milgians, they reported artillery engagements on lion" was becoming something of a myth, their outposts south of the Yser, showing like that of the "Russians in Belgium" in that the Germans still held both banks of the August. British gold and British ships had river west of Dixmude. And this was, up done much, but in June the Western situato June 15, the sum of Western operations. tion seemed waiting upon British armies to Looking at the history of the eleventh do their share. Fortunate in diplomacy, since month of the Great War, there was no rea- Italy entered, the weeks reviewed here were son to deny the German claim that they were in the field the most disappointing to the still fighting a successful war on all fronts. champions of the Allies of any since the Where they now stood in France they had Battle of the Marne. At the Dardanelles, stood for nine months. They had entered in Flanders and Artois, there was no answer

rescue Austria, and find ammunition and of- German, reviewing the progress of the Great still hung on defiantly, successfully. stood off Europe and held Silesia as Germany Up to this point it is necessary to record the now held Belgium and was standing off



American Press Association, New York

WAR OPINION IN ENGLAND:— SOME CONTRASTS

BY ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

(Former United States Senator from Indiana)

[In the two preceding numbers of this REVIEW, Senator Beveridge has discussed certain conditions and aspects of national life and sentiment as he found them in Germany and France early in the present year. This third article points out some marked contrasts between the state of the public mind in England and that of France or of Germany. Inasmuch as the relative discord and apathy that were apparent in March and April led up to the cabinet crisis and reconstruction of May, this memorandum of things noted in England has an especial timeliness.—The EDITOR.]

conditions in England by first-hand investi- were magnificent specimens. Superior to all gation on the ground. It was plain even in in their physical fitness, vitality, and bearing, March that this was certain to happen; for were the soldiers and officers from Canada, dissatisfaction was manifest at the extreme although comparatively few of these were poles of political opinion, and sullenness seen; most of them, it was said, were not at reigned in the zones between. Some "war Aldershot or in London. Liberals" said that power was making cabinet members too autocratic; and many "war Con- least two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths, of all servatives" declared, on the contrary, that the the soldiers and officers observed in England government showed weakness, indecision, and during March of 1915 were excellent miliprocrastination.

Great Britain should not have gone to war; men. The remainder were inferior in statand these still smarted under the methods by ure and all other evidences of physical which they declared that the nation had strength. been led to take this fatal step. So while It was frankly admitted by well-informed the great body of public sentiment upheld Englishmen deeply interested in the war that

of the Channel brought the student of peo- will turn out all right." ples at war face to face with contrasts; conditions in England appeared to be the reverse of those in France and Germanv.

pelled sharp comparison. London swarmed Englishmen of the highest consideration, like with soldiers. For every soldier seen on the Lord Bryce, declared that "the British peostreets of Paris or Berlin, one might count ple are united more than they ever were at least a hundred in the British capital. united before" in support of the war. No restaurant was without several military strolling in all public parks where the people utter devotion and unlimited resolve, that

physical appearance of the majority of these that "there are a large number who do not British soldiers. Perhaps one-half of the know what the war really means, and there thousands of these volunteers, personally are some who really say that they do not see

THE reconstruction of the British cabi- studied, were superb examples of vigorous 📕 net surprised no one who had studied and robust manhood. The Scotch especially

At a rough estimate, one would say that at tary material,—this includes the one-half of Also there were many who thought that the whole who are exceptionally fine-looking

the war, yet there was bickering and discon- the officers were not well trained. "You tent,—the situation was startlingly unlike couldn't expect anything else, could you?" that in Germany and France.

Indeed, toward the close of the first phase months' training."

"But," he added, with of the combat of nations, the quick crossing cheerful optimism, "you will find that they

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE WAR

The heavy weight of British public opin-A picturesque circumstance at once com- ion heartily supported the war. Thoughtful

Yet it was evident that there were not the Khaki-clad privates were seen compactness and unity of sentiment, or the of London take the air. The music halls marked popular feeling in Germany and were never without a bevy of officers. France. Such careful but outspoken con-Too much cannot be said in praise of the servatives as Lord Newton frankly asserted

war."

belonging to the under strata of the "middle inviting physical daring. class" and ranging down to the "lower class," as the British term describes them, several opinion formed one of the many dissimilarihad no clear idea of the reason for Great ties between war conditions in England and Britain's going to war.

account," said one of these. "Belgium!" coast. exclaimed another of the group. "We are Per fighting for ourselves. We can't afford to are the fruits of democracy, although this let Germany get to the Channel." The best- thought is modified by the reflection that posted one of this class, a barber, thought France also is a democracy and the French that "England went into this war to keep even more democratic than the English. Or Germany from being the first power of Eu- perhaps the conditions here reported flowed rope,—England couldn't permit that, sir, from British unpreparedness in land forces, could she?

tal ignorance of the whole matter, or were that of any other two nations combined, and either vague or absurd in their ideas of the the water-defended location of the United cause of this greatest armed strife in human Kingdom, have justly given the British peo-For example: history.

"That German Kaiser was going to come other European country.

quarters of London surmised that: "Money the lash of hard and remorseless facts. is at the bottom of it, sir." A small business man said that he had not been able to make up his mind why England went to have done it and very emphatic in his "wish challenged attention. that the politicians would get through with even mentioned Belgium.

terested.

But the aristocracy were eager, united, killed, captured, or disabled. and resolved. Never in history has this her-

what difference it would make to them even gentlemen." They are, of course, mostly if the German Emperor ruled this country"; officers; and it is said that the British private but Lord Newton said that "undoubtedly soldier does not take kindly to officers from by far the greatest majority support the his own class, but follows willingly only those from the ranks above him, and not Out of twenty-seven persons interviewed, even these unless they lead him with a death-

The military bustle and confused civilian those in the two countries locked in deadly "Why, sir, we went to war on Belgium's strife almost within sight of the British

Perhaps the facts set forth in this article due to her overpreparedness in sea forces; for All the others frankly confessed their to- Great Britain's mighty navy, greater than ple a sense of security enjoyed by those of no

over here and rule England," said a cab-driver. "You don't mean," exclaimed the prises everywhere confronted one who questioner, "that the German Emperor stepped across the Channel from France and meant to depose King George and ascend Germany to English soil, toward the close the British throne himself, do you?" "That's of the first period of the war, March of 1915. exactly what I mean," was the response. Antitheses were on every side; and fixed and The keeper of a little shop in the poorer settled ideas were driven from the mind by

LABOR DISPUTES

Perhaps the labor and industrial situation war, but he was sure that she ought not to was the most meaningful circumstance that

The first phase of Armageddon was draw-There was much of such comment, ing to its close. Great Britain was in the Of the class referred to only the one quoted eighth month of the war. Although she had held but thirty miles of the almost four The curious fact was generally admitted hundred miles of battle line in France, thouthat the middle classes appeared to be un- sands of British soldiers had fallen and hunaroused and the so-called lower classes di- dreds of her finest officers had laid down vided between those who are sullenly indif- their lives. The larger part of her expediferent and those who are patriotically in-tionary force, comprising most of her disciplined troops and trained leaders, had been

In answer to fervent exhortations and apeditary class shown its valor and patriotic pealing advertisements hitherto unknown in devotion in a more heroic way than in the warfare, it was said that 2,500,000 British present crisis. Their courage amounts to volunteers had enlisted and were training;recklessness. When one listens to undoubt- an immense number, and yet only about half edly true stories of these men's conduct in of the men with whom France now holds battle, one almost concludes that they regard her battle lines or has, highly trained, waitit as a point of honor to get killed "like ing in reserve depots to join their comrades at the fighting front; just the same number of this country have not, as a whole, realwho, according to informed Germans, al- ized what this war requires of them. though not called to the colors, yet volunteered in Germany when hostilities opened; ishly resented these attacks upon the workand perhaps one-third of the number that ers. Germany has under arms or ready to take upon the British laboring man an effort to the field.

headed visage in multitudes of places classes. "This," declared Justice, an organ throughout the United Kingdom. workers on the Clyde had struck. dock laborers at Liverpool had either stopped work or threatened to do so. Here, there, and yonder, the protest of the toiler against conditions flamed up like a fire creeping beneath forest leaves and refusing to be extinguished. Bitter animosity arose.

The powerfully and ably edited London

Post declared that:

"The behavior of some of our workmen just now would justify martial law. . . Many of them only work half the week and idle away the rest of the time."

An article in the London Times from its special correspondent from Sunderland, entitled "Shipyard Shirkers," thus stated the situation:

The pride of Sunderland [Clyde] is its claim to be the biggest ship-building town in the world; the shame of Sunderland is its large body of shirkers, and that shame is paraded openly and almost strife in Great Britain. ostentatiously in the main street of the town. It is a common thing for men to be away three days each week. . . . Most employers and several workingmen attribute the absenteeism to drink. But absenteeism is not wholly, or indeed, so acutely was the government embarrassed largely due to intemperance. The shirkers who in conducting the war because of shortage of parade the streets are a remarkably sober-looking body of men.

The Daily Mail asked:

How could the employers and their workmen on the Clyde and elsewhere allow an industrial dispute to develop to the serious and immediate peril of their nation in the midst of the most stupendous war the world has ever seen?

In an article by "Our Special Correspondent," entitled, "Do We Realize the War?" the London Times published this:

There seems to be a feeling, shared I don't in Germany and France. know exactly by whom, that as a nation we are not awake to the importance of the life-and-death struggle in which we are engaged. . . . What can the French think of us? . . . It is known that the pack of hounds we imported into France, in order that our British soldiers might hunt in their spare time, has been put down at the request of the French Government.

The labor papers, on the contrary, tiger-These journals saw in the assaults break down the whole trade-union system Yet popular discontent raised its many- and exploitation of labor by the capitalistic The of the Social Democracy, in a signed article The by a vigorous leader,

> was the reason why Cabinet Ministers, shareholders, and capitalistic pressmen have commenced this campaign of calumny against a body of men who, but a short time before, they were united in praising. First it was the docker who was lazy, now it is the engineer,—whose turn will it be next? Not the share-holder, who calmly pockets his enhanced dividends, and then proceeds to abuse the men who made the dividends.

> Another signed article in this labor paper concerning the strike of the engineers on the Clyde said:

> We find the engineering shops seething with discontent, and it is difficult to say what may yet be the outcome.

> These, out of scores of similar quotations on both sides of the labor controversy, give some idea of the sharpness of the economic

"THE COMMANDEERING BILL"

So very grave did it finally become, and so acutely was the government embarrassed material and equipment, that toward the middle of March the most drastic and autocratic law ever passed by any legislative body in British history was enacted. speaking, this law gave the government absolute power to take over and conduct the whole or any part of the industry of Great Britain.

The factories were not turning out proper quantities of munitions. Ship-building firms were working on private contracts. had been no general voluntary adjustment of manufacturing to changed conditions, as

But, while employers were blamed for selfishness and profit hunger, the weightiest blows of censure fell upon the heads of British laborers. Thus the government armed itself with Czar-like powers of compulsion over British industry.

The government considered this revolu-The Daily Mail editorially asserted that: tionary statute so necessary that Mr. Lloyd "The workers in the armament factories George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, military operations had "been seriously ham- of the poor. pered by the failure to obtain skilful labor and by delays in the production of the necessary plants"; and, complaining of labor insary."

emergency. The Daily Mail said that the creased enormously. It said that: law established "a sort of industrial dictatorship."

bill is, of course, State Socialism. must be accepted."

the part of the manufacturers and the law being that: gave autocratic control of them, the Morning Post, after a long comparison of the conduct of workingmen and manufacturers, demanded that "If there are to be powers to deal with 'refractory manufacturers,' let us have powers also to deal with refractory workmen."

The Star stated that the "tremendous powers" of the Commandeering bill "make the government absolute dictators in the industrial field."

The Daily Express, in discussing another subject, announced that:

"Parliamentary government has temporarily come to an end in Great Britain."

At a large labor meeting personally attended, following the first debate in Parliament upon the Commandeering bill, bitter denunciations of the government were heard. The manufacturers, the ship-owners, the raising of prices. One orator asserted that drew the sword. certain high members of the government

warm word was uttered in support of the to increase freights 100, 200, 300, 400, and war. But all demanded that the principles even 500 per cent."; and demanded that of the Commandeering bill should be ap- "the government must take over distress of the people. If the government, transport, and must administer that supply

assured the House of Commons that "the sonably in order that munitions of war shall success of the war depends upon it." Lord be furnished, let the government also take Kitchener, from his place in the House of over foodstuffs and compel dealers and car-Lords, told Parliament and the nation that riers to sell reasonably for the provisioning

THE RISE OF FOOD AND FUEL PRICES

Leaflets and pamphlets were distributed, difference and trade-unions' restrictions, he filled with astounding figures showing the grimly declared that the Commandeering rise of prices and demanding government inbill, as this extreme socialistic measure was tervention. A pamphlet entitled "Why popularly called, was "imperatively neces- Starve?" showed that bread had risen since the outbreak of the war from five pence for The newspapers were swift to see and a four-pound loaf to seven and one-half frank to state the profound change which pence, and was still going up; and, while this law wrought in British conditions; and the price of all meat had risen sharply, that justified it only upon the ground of deadly consumed by the common people had in-

"The best parts of British beef and mutton have gone up only an average of 7 per The Daily Express asserted that "The new cent., whereas the cheaper parts, which the That poorer people buy, have risen 22 per cent."

The pamphlet cited similar soaring of Because the debate disclosed remissness on prices in other life necessities, its conclusion

> It is just as important that, in a state of war, the provisioning of the people should be undertaken as a national responsibility as that soldiers should be well looked after. . . . National organization of agriculture and national control of the foodstuffs produced, together with the means of transit used in the interests of people in peace as it is now used for military purposes in war,-are the lines which must be followed.

> A leaflet distributed in great numbers, entitled "The Enemy Within Our Gates," asserted that:

War, with all its horrors, sufferings, and sacrifices, is regarded by certain people in our midst as affording a special opportunity for plundering their fellow countrymen. Ship-owner, colliery owner, coal merchant, flour merchant, corn speculator,-patriots all!-seek to make huge profits out of our necessities.

And the leaflet gave comparative prices dealers in life's necessities, were, declared the showing that bread, corn, coal (cheaper speakers, using the war to squeeze blood- qualities), meat (cheapest qualities) had almoney from the people by an unconscionable most doubled in price since Great Britain

The leaflet said that one result of the were personally sharing these wicked profits. British Navy's clearing the seas of German At this particular labor meeting not one shipping was that "ship-owners are thus free plied to food and fuel in order to relieve the supply of food and fuel and the means of said they, are to take over factories and for the benefit of the people." The leaflet docks, and to compel labor to toil unrea- closed with an appeal for organization "to

force the government to act speedily in the to support the war; and this was not beinterest of the whole people and to put a cause, as many in America erroneously supstop to this robbery by a gang of profit- pose, all German men are compelled to bear mongers trading on the necessities of the arms. Hundreds of thousands of German

"Oh! they amount to nothing," said one and are volunteers. of the most powerful men in England when told of this labor meeting. On the contrary: "But you noticed that the chairman was a member of Parliament, that the representative of the British cooperative stores was one of the speakers, and that all of them were trusted representatives of the working classes." remarked a studious observer when told of this estimate of the insignificance of this labor demonstration.

So familiar had one become, in Germany and France, with smooth-working efficiency, solidarity of sentiment, contentment with economic conditions, and steel-like resolve, that what was seen, heard, and read of the labor and industrial situation across the Channel startled and surprised.

ADVERTISING FOR RECRUITS

Another, though a surface, example of the differences in the British situation as compared with that existing in France and Germany: London was literally plastered with striking posters, urgently appealing for volunteers.

By the middle of March there were signs that such devices were palling on the public; and the Times, in an earnest leader, asked, "What steps are being taken to fill the places" of the killed and wounded? Referring to the advertising devices for the securing of enlistments, this powerful editorial declared that:

We confess at once that we have not ourselves admired some of the expedients already employed. Sensational advertisements and indirect compulsion are not the methods by which a great people should raise their armies.

In France, on the contrary, no such flaming appeals to patriotism were found. The only printed inducement to arms to be found in Paris was a modest request to boys under military age, and their parents, to cooperate with the Citizens' Military Committee, that they might be trained for future emergencies. Even this was in plain black type and posted occasionally and without ostentatious Morning Post asserted: prominence on a wall here and there. And it was answered liberally; unripe youth of France were drilling by the thousand.

In Germany appeared no entreaties of any kind for men to join the colors or for women ably have destroyed the British Empire next. That

soldiers then and now at the front were

ENGLAND AND BELGIUM

And Belgium! The greatest surprise in store for the student of peoples at war was the place Belgium occupied in British opinion as the cause of Great Britain entering the conflict. For the American visitor supposed, of course, that Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality was the one and only reason for Great Britain's drawing the sword.

Yet a remarkably bold and powerful leading editorial in the London Times of March 8, 1915, on "Why We Are at War," dé-

clared that:

Our honor and our interest must have compelled us to join France and Russia, even if Germany had scrupulously respected the rights of her small neighbors. . . Why did we guarantee the neu-trality of Belgium? For an imperious reason of self-interest, for the reason which has always made us resist the establishment of any great power over against our East Coast. . . . We do not set up to be international Don Quixotes, ready at all times to redress wrongs which do us no hurt. . . . Even had Germany not invaded Belgium, honor and interest would have united us with France. We had refused, it is true, to give her or Russia any binding pledge up to the last moment. We had, however, for many years past led both to under-stand that, if they were unjustly attacked, they might rely upon our aid. This understanding had been the pivot of the European policy followed by the three powers . . . We reverted to our historical policy of the balance of power for the reasens for which our forefathers adopted it. . . When we subsidized every state in Germany, and practically all Europe, in the Great War, we did not lavish our gold from love of German or of Austrian liberty, or out of sheer altruism. No; we invested it for our own safety and our own advantage. . . . England is fighting for exactly the same kind of reasons for which she fought Philip III., Louis XIV., and Napoleon. She is fighting the battle of the oppressed, it is true, in Belgium and in Serbia. . . . She is helping her great Allies to fight in defense of their soil and of their homes against the aggressor. . . But she is not fighting primarily for Belgium or for Serbia, for France or for Russia. They fill a great place in her mind and in her heart. But they come second. The first place belongs, and rightly belongs, to herself.

In a brilliant leader of March 17, the

This country did not go to war out of pure altruism, as some people suppose, but because her very existence was threatened. A Germany supreme in France and the Netherlands must inevitis what really underlies "the scrap of paper" and from the government. These noted Liberall the talk of "German militarism"!

Of several thoroughly informed and eminently thoughtful men, belonging to the various political parties, whose names are well known in intellectual England, only one ventured to intimate that Great Britain would not have declared war if Germany had not violated Belgium's neutrality.

With this exception, every gentleman conversed with said quite frankly that Great Britain would have entered the conflict regardless of Belgium, although all of them emphasized what they called "the Belgian outrage." A composite of the view of these gentlemen, Liberal and Conservative, was that Great Britain could not afford to see France crushed or to permit Germany to get a foothold on the Channel or to allow her to become strong enough to contest, or even question, Great Britain's mastery of the seas: or to upset Europe's balance of power, which, it was asserted. Germany's growing strength was overturning.

And every one of them said that if Germany is not beaten now, "it will be our turn next." Just as in France it was agreed that if France had let Germany defeat Russia, "it would have been our turn next," so in England the common expression among supporters of the war was that if England had let Germany defeat Russia and France, "it would have been our turn next." In both England and France it seemed to be taken for granted that Germany could beat any one of the Allies, or any two of them combined, and that the safety of each required the united effort of all.

The consensus of competent opinion was that the British Government would have plunged into the maelstrom of blood even though Belgium had gone untouched by German hands.

So, while those sincere and powerful men and consummate politicians, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, in their public apgave the Belgian violation as the one reason for Great Britain's plunging into Armagedsole cause of Great Britain's action.

its fateful decision, a large number of Lib- its consequences. erals were sharply discontented. Among these were many important men. So grave, Trevelyan, "that a people are only told on it was declared, was the dissent that three the eve of war that they must go into it

als were Lord Morley, John Burns, and Charles Trevelyan. In March, 1915, it was openly charged that so extensive was the disaffection in the Liberal party when war was decided upon that the government, not being certain that it could command sufficient strength within its own party, made a deal with the leaders of the compact opposition, which was and is hot for the war, to support the government in its war measures; and that in return, the government agreed to drop all contested legislation while the war lasted.

This meant, it was asserted, that the program of Liberal legislation, certainly its most vital parts, to which the government and Liberal party were pledged, was to be indefinitely postponed. The general terms of this agreement were even reduced to writing in a letter which passed between Mr. Asquith for the government and Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne for the opposi-There are those in England who bitterly denounce this as a betrayal of the Liberal party by the government; and some important men openly and acidly said so.

Nor was criticism of the government confined to this class of Liberals; many Conservatives were even more severe on what they considered the government's inefficiency. The forces that break up cabinets were plainly apparent in March, 1915. The opposition was restless under the government's lack of vigor; and the discontented Liberals were brooding over the manner in which, they said, England had been maneuvered into war and the bargain between the government and the opposition.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S ALLEGED "SECRET DIPLOMACY"

At the very outset this latter body of English sentiment felt outraged that Sir Edward Grey's "secret diplomacy," as they called it, had pledged the honor of the British nation to support France in a war with peals during the the first months of the war, Germany without the British people being permitted to know anything about it until too late. Neither the British people nor don, yet in March, 1915, few could be found even Parliament, said these men, were adwho were willing to say that this was the vised of what these men call Sir Edward Grey's "secret promise" to France until he Indeed, it was related that, at the very announced it in the House of Commons on moment when the Liberal government made August 3, when it was impossible to escape

"Is it not monstrous," exclaimed Charles men, conspicuous in British politics, resigned because a secret agreement, made long before by a concealed diplomacy, has bound catastrophe as the present. This organizathe honor of a nation to that course?"

"The Liberal party and the nation were Control. Its principles are that: led up to the guns blindfolded," declared Bernard Shaw.

On the other hand, Sir Edward Grey's supporters denied that the British foreign minister made any pledge which bound Great Britain. In his historic speech of August 3, Sir Edward Grey told the House that in 1906, when questioned as to what Great Britain would do in case of war between France and Germany, he had expressed his personal view that British public opinion "would have rallied to the material support of France."

But in pursuance of this, and at the request of France, said the critics of Sir Edward Grey, conferences followed between the French and British naval and military experts for the purpose of making the joint military and naval action of France and Great Britain effective against Germany in a practical way. Out of these Franco-British naval and military conferences, it was said, came the mutual placing of the British and French fleets; so that, when the present war burst upon Europe, and apparently long before, the French fleet was concentrated in the Mediterranean, thus releasing the bulk of the British fleet for work in the North Sea and the Channel.

No attempt is here made to go into the merits of this controversy. It exists and the fact is here recorded.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST "SECRET DIPLOMACY"

But it must not be inferred that these British critics of Sir Edward Grev and the government do not support the war, now that Great Britain is engaged in the strug-They do support the war, though not with that savage aggressiveness which marks the utterance and action of what they call the extreme imperialists. They say that it was wrong (some of them used the expression "infamously wrong") for Sir Edward Grev to have created conditions which made it inevitable that Great Britain would enter the struggle while keeping the people in ignorance of the situation; some of them vigorously declare that Great Britain ought not to have gone to war at all. But now that the die is cast, even these men feel that their country must go through with it.

already have formed a strong organization advocating certain principles to govern the

tion is known as the Union of Democratic

- (1) No province shall be transferred from one government to another without consent by plebiscite of the population of such province.
- (2) No treaty, arrangement, or understanding shall be entered upon in the name of Great Britain without the sanction of Parliament. Adequate machinery for ensuring democratic control of foreign policy shall be created.
- (3) The foreign policy of Great Britain shall not be aimed at creating alliances for the purpose of maintaining the "balance of power," but shall be directed to the establishment of a concert of Europe and the setting up of an international council whose deliberations and decisions shall be public.
- (4) Great Britain shall propose as part of the peace settlement a plan for the drastic reduction by consent of the armaments of all the belligerent powers, and to facilitate that policy, shall attempt to secure the general nationalization of the manufacture of armaments, and the control of the export of armaments by one country to another.

This organization is extremely active. Public meetings are being held where effective speakers appeal to the people. Pamphlets are being showered throughout the British Islands. Most of these assail the whole system of "secret diplomacy" of which they declare that Sir Edward Grey's and the government's conduct is a calamitous example. One of these declares:

The public has been treated as though foreign affairs were outside,—and properly outside,—its ken. And the public has acquiesced. Every attempt to shake its apathy has been violently assailed by spokesmen of the Foreign Office in the press.

One of these pamphlets, by Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., asserts that:

When war had become a certainty, undebated statements were made to a bewildered and entirely ignorant House. Neither in the decisions nor in the policy which led to the decisions was there the smallest exercise of any control by the people of their representatives.

Another pamphlet, entitled "War and the Workers," by J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., gives the workingman's view of the war. He thus describes

the hidden currents beneath which were flowing to war. The Entente was brought about in 1904. Two years later it resulted in "military conversa-tions" withheld at first from the Cabinet and never But they are looking to the end of it and revealed to the people until the war cloud was low and black over their heads. Instantly from every newspaper at the beginning of August the war bugles blew (they had been blown by the most terms of peace and to prevent such another influential ones days before); books which had

enjoyed no circulation of repute in Germany were idea of "crushing Germany for good and sold by hundreds of thousands"; accounts of how all." and asserts that we got into the war, with salient facts obscured or left out, in pamphlets and leaflets were scattered broadcast.

As to "militarism," Mr. MacDonald asserts that:

only in degree from British militarism. They are realest things that affect us. Our religious history all strengthened by secret diplomacy, because so is allied; our political ties have in the past been long as the cleansing light of the sun falls sparmany. Our Royal Family is of German descent. long as the cleansing light of the sun falls spar-ingly on the foreign offices, the game of bluff, squeeze, and gambling risk can be carried on.

Fear," by the Hon. Bertrand Russell, sta- of the Great War," by H. N. Brailsford: ting the German view, declares the war to

A great race-conflict, a conflict of Teuton and Slav, in which certain other nations, England, France, and Belgium, have been led into cooperation with the Slav.

In a remarkably lucid review of the underlying causes of the war, Mr. Russell, outlining Austrian opinion, states that, "The Austrians are a highly civilized race, half surrounded by Slavs in a relatively backward state of culture"; calls Serbia, "a Belgrade, gave the measure of their own social country so barbaric that a man can secure the throne by instigating the assassination of his predecessor," and asserts that Serbia "is engaged constantly in fomenting the racial discontent of men of the same race who are Austrian subjects. Behind Serbia stands the all but irresistible power of Russia"; maintains that the war on Germany's part is not "aggressive in substance, whatever it may be in form. In substance it is defensive, the attempt to preserve Central Europe for a type of civilization indubitably higher and of more value to mankind than that of any Slav state."

Mr. Russell thus puts Germany's case:

The Germans could not stand by passively while Russia destroyed Austria; honor and interest alike made such a course impossible. They were bound by their alliance, and they felt convinced that if they were passive it would be their turn next to be overrun by the Russian hordes.

As to England, Mr. Russell contends that "fear of the German Navy led us to ally ourselves with France and Russia"; but that England's fears "have had to be carefully

A pamphlet by Norman Angell, while assailing "militarism," vigorously combats the

the Germans are of all the peoples of Europe the most nearly allied to ourselves in race and blood; in all the simple and homely things our very language is the same,-and every time that we speak of house and love, father and mother, son and daughter, God and man, work and bread, What is known as Prussian militarism differs we attest to common origins in the deepest and

The above are moderate—much stronger statements are made. For example, consider A pamphlet on "War, the Offspring of these extracts from an essay on "The Origins

> It was our secret naval commitment to France and our fatal entanglement through ten years in the struggle for a European balance of power which sent our fleets to sea. . . To the states-men [German] the issue was . . whether Rus-sia, using Servia as her vanguard, should succeed in breaking up the Austrian Empire. .

> development.

The Pan-Slavists have brought the whole of European civilization to a test which may come near submerging it, in order to accomplish their dream of racial unity. . . . We are taking a parochial view of Armageddon if we allow ourselves to imagine that it is, primarily, a struggle for the independence of Belgium and the future of France. . . . It is . . . an issue so barbarous, so remote from any real interest or concern of our daily life in these islands, that I can only marvel at the illusions and curse the fatality which have made us belligerents in this struggle. . A mechanical fatality has forced France into this struggle, and a comradeship, translated by secret commitments into a defensive alliance, has brought us into the war in her wake,—it is no real concern of hers or of ours. . . . No call of the blood, no imperious calculation of self-interest, no hope for the future of mankind require us to side with Slav against Teuton. . . Enthusiasts for this hateful war may applaud it as an effort to destroy German militarism,—this is a meaningless phrase.

All the pamphlets from which the above quotations are made are issued and circulated in England by the Union of Democratic Con-

It is not pretended that these quotations give even a part of the argument or express the spirit of these extraordinary pamphlets. The notable fact is that such statements were made in print under the names of reputable Englishmen and scattered broadcast throughout the United Kingdom during the

¹ Mr. MacDonald here refers undoubtedly to Bern-

close of the first period of the war. This editorial it described the doom of Germany fact is here set down because it cannot be and the destiny of Great Britain according ignored in drawing the outlines of the Brit- to the divine plan: ish situation as it existed in March, 1915, and also because of the forcible contrast it presented with the state of French or Ger- to perform," and the wonder He is now performman opinion.

POPULAR COMMENT ON GERMANY

Most of the press was decidedly warlike and whetted to a keen edge of bitterness. "The Huns" was the term commonly applied to the Germans, and this, too, by respectable and important newspapers. favorite description of the Germans was "The Pirates." An influential journal called chord. In an editorial, "The Atrocious Germany "Europe's kitchen-wench decked Atrocity Stories," the Herald [London] dein her mistress's clothes and trespassing in clared that the mutilation horrors first pubthe drawing-room." Yet even the most bel- lished ligerent papers occasionally lashed out in criticism of the government and bewailed conditions—much more so than American newspapers do.

While moderate-minded men who heartily support the war frowned upon extravagant epithets, it seemed probable that they express the feelings of great numbers of ultrawarlike people. John Bull, a penny weekly said to have immense circulation, voiced this militant view in sledge-hammer fashion. It said that the "Kaiser is a lunatic"; it called him "The Butcher of Berlin," "that mongrel Attila," who "will be known to infamy forever as 'William the Damned,'" and asserted that "no principle of equity would be outraged if he were blown from the cannon's mouth."

This popular war weekly assumed, of course, that the Allies would soon overwhelm Germany—nothing else was thinkable: and John Bull thus editorially sketched for the British eve "The Glory That Shall

This war is the precursor of a new era for the British race and Empire. . . . The German fleet must be swept from the face of the seas. . . . No false notions of humanity or of economy must be permitted to hinder the work of destruction. . . . From the close of this war Germany shall use the waterways of the world by the courtesy of Britain. And, when it comes to peace, we must assert ourselves as the predominant partner. . . . For the Huns there can be no re-admission to the free commonwealth of Europe. . . . Britain shall recover her challenged supremacy in the western fragernity of nations. . . . We shall not disarm.

In an editorial entitled "Not a Vestige of the German Empire to Be Left," John Bull declared that Germany "must be wiped off the map of Europe." In still another

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders ing is the riddance of Europe, and mankind, of the Teutonic menace to His scheme of things. That scheme, as clearly as human intelligence can comprehend anything, was and is that, for good or ill, He has placed the destiny of the earth in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon race, with the Latins as their natural allies. All else is accidental, or caprice; it cannot affect the final order of the

The labor papers struck quite a different

served well their two-fold purpose. They were at one and the same time a stimulus to recruiting and the gratification of that particular species of lustful insanity which in times of peace takes its pleasures in other and equally infamous forms. But when it was discovered that these stories were not only incapable of proof, but that the vast majority of them were capable of disproof; when there was a provoking absence of handless children, searched the mongers never so hard, there was a reaction to decent silence, but not for long. This time the stories concern themselves with a wholesale outraging of nuns and school-girls. . . . Make but your lie infamous and vile enough, and it will be believed. So much was proved up to the hilt in the earlier series of stories; so much is being proved in the later. As before, every town and village sheltered handless children, so now every convent is supposed to harbor outraged and pregnant nuns. Yet not one solitary case of either infamy has been produced that could survive the easiest scrutiny, and not one will be produced.

In March, 1915, there was in England no such solid and unbroken certainty of victory as was found in either France or Germany. Still, the bulk of British opinion "So far as the was sure and undoubting. result is concerned, the war is over now." said one of the most influential men in the Empire.1

On the contrary, in an uncommonly thoughtful and frank leader the London Post analyzed the situation and, while concluding that the Allies will be victorious,

But we admit that Fate hangs upon a fine edge, and there is no certainty in the matter; there is only hope and determination. . . . We have just barely held our own. . . . It must be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together if the enemy is to be hoisted across the border.

¹ This conversation occurred March 11, 1915.

While such expressions were frequent, yet it is believed that they did not reflect perate and dramatic efforts were being made the general feeling; most people in England to strengthen the British army and supply had sturdy faith in the success of the Allies. it with equipment, enthusiastic meetings of But it was undeniable that doubt did exist business men were planning the capture of in some minds and that weariness of the German over-seas commerce and devising war was affecting many who were its stanch means for taking over the German dye insupporters.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

impressed with uncanny grotesqueness the true that the volume of British business observer fresh from France and Germany. was greater than that of all the other coun-The greatest war in the whole course of tries at war put together. This, of-course, human history lacked but four months of was due to Great Britain's lordship of the its first year of carnage; grave editorials seas,—a notable fact which British newspenned, one might almost say, with the papers and magazines kept well in the front. heart's blood of the writers, so sincere was For example, in an able editorial on another their appeal, informed the nation that its subject, the Daily Telegraph said: existence was at hazard, and the people that possess the control of the sea communications poverty, humiliation, and slavery would be of the world"; and again that "we and not the result of defeat; yet sport and games the enemy command the seas." of all kinds were going on as usual. Bitter had not turned the British youth from his war-time conditions and those of the two favorite amusements.

Against loud protests from newspapers bat on the other side of the Channel. and public men, England's premier sporting institution, the Jockey Club, resolved on March 16 "that racing should be carried out where the local conditions permit." The Jockey Club's debate filled an entire page of the Daily Telegraph. One of the bestknown peers of the realm, in his argument for holding the meet as usual, said that

the Russians have been going on racing during the whole period of the war, the Belgians had has already been mentioned at the meeting, ran a greyhound in the Waterloo Cup, etc., etc., etc.,

were downhearted.

to that of France. tween that of peace time and that of this but confounds the mother country. the popular fancy.

At the very moment when the most desdustry.

While business men acquainted with trade conditions said that normal business Another surface contrast of conditions had fallen off, yet their claim was plainly

The above are a few examples of a long lashings from press, pulpit, and rostrum catalogue of dissimilarities between British nations most closely locked in mortal com-

CANADA AS A CONTRAST

The end of those British conditions which have hampered military action and brought on one cabinet crisis does not yet appear to be in sight. On the contrary, other ministerial upheavals are not improbable. Indeed, they even may be looked for. There is, of course, a possibility that the "coalition" government may straighten out the tangle; but large studs in this country and were racing as this is not likely,—the causes of discontent hard as they could, the Grand Duke Nicholas, as seem to be too deep, the differences too irrection oncilable.

The United Kingdom might well look The prevailing opinion was that to dis- across the seas for inspiration and example. continue racing for the war would discour- Canada is furnishing both. The unity of senage the breeding of fine horseflesh, disap- timent, the direct and unwavering purpose, point the lovers of sport, and give the Ger- the practical vigor and governmental effimans the impression that the British people ciency displayed in the Dominion are objectlessons which the British Islands might copy Still another contrast was the condition to advantage. It must be remembered, of of British business. It was much better than course, that Canada, whose conduct has been that of Germany and out of all proportion and is so admirable, has no such congestion The casual observer of people, no such labor situation, no such could detect little difference in business be- food problem as that which confronts and all hour of Great Britain's deadliest emergency. even so, Canada is writing an immortal rec-The catchword, "business as usual," coined ord of undivided loyalty to and self-sacrificing by Lloyd George when Great Britain un- support of the British Empire, which is not leashed the dogs of war, seemed to catch apparent, in like degree, in the United Kingdom itself.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN CANADA

BY J. P. GERRIE

[There is no man who understands Canadian life and sentiment better than the Rev. John Petrie Gerrie, who has at different times served the readers of this magazine with informing and trust-worthy articles regarding affairs in the Dominion. Two months ago he told us of the stirring movement for prohibition, especially in the great agricultural states of the new northwest. He was for a long time identified with affairs in the province of Ontario, and is a graduate of McGill University. For six years he was the editor of the Canadian Congregationalist. For the past four years he has been in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and is now at Edmonton, where there is a large training camp for recruits. His son is fighting with the Canadian troops in France. -THE EDITOR.

a 3000-mile border-line of a country which back as 1897, in his "Lady of the Snows": outnumbers us twelve to one indicates this. The centenary of peace between the two lands was first publicly proposed by one of our rising young statesmen, the Hon. W. This was before our marvelous development and they in us.

land are law-abiding, industrious citizens, Young Giant of the North would not be and no class of non-Anglo-Saxon people have wanting in the event of such a home struggle. been more cordially welcomed to the Do- It is not, therefore, a question of mere have met him on several occasions since that own. date, and again as I write this paragraph he THE CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE MADE GOOD is at the desk, and I find that the advice first given him has been borne out in his every

ANADA is essentially peace-loving and Canada into the war. In our relationship peace-living. The absence of forts, de- with England we have the fullest and freest fenses, and every semblance of militarism on autonomy, or as Kipling put it, even as far

> "Daughter am I in my Mother's house, But mistress in my own.

Mackenzie King, in an address on receiving and the sounding of our new national note. his Ph.D. degree from Harvard a few years It is equally true to-day. Nor did the fear ago. The proposal has been enthusiastically of Germany impel us to a part in the war. taken up, and very fervent utterances have With the British fleet intact no invasion been heard from both countries that never from that quarter could be possible. Friendagain will a hostile shot be fired across the ly relations with Japan preclude danger from line, nor an invading force enter either bor- the Pacific, while the Monroe Doctrine of der. We have confidence in our neighbors the United States, notwithstanding discussions pro and con, it is felt would become Neither was there any thought of war operative in case of any invasion for conwith Germany. Many thousands from that quest. There is a feeling, too, that the

minion. To date these people are largely as self-preservation from a power whose au-before. There is no apparent difference in tocracy and militarism are the very antiptheir attitude to ourselves, nor in ours to odes of Canadian life and ideals. The them. A young German, a little more than daughter responds to the mother's need. But a year from his fatherland, approached the more, Canada, though autonomous, is yet an writer at the outbreak of the war, and ex- integral part of the British Empire. The pressed concern about an expected unkind ideals and institutions, the freedom and deattitude toward himself. He was answered mocracy are substantially one. Our two milthat he was here to be a Canadian, and as lion French-Canadian people and many thousuch to attend to his own business in the sands of other citizens equally realize this. usual way and no one would molest him. I England's cause is, therefore, peculiarly our

Accordingly, when war broke out a former experience. There is no disposition to beget mistrust or strife with our German citizens unless invited by their own conduct. ada is at war." This the veteran ex-Premier supplemented in Parliament at the time of WHY CANADA VOLUNTEERED the outbreak with the stirring slogan, And even after the war broke out there "Ready, aye, ready," while the present Prewas no legal nor constitutional reason to call mier, Sir Robert Borden, rang out the as-

suring message of office,—"We await the colleges and universities. So foreign was the issue with confidence," nor has this confi- war spirit prior to the outbreak that there dence ever wavered in Parliament or coun- had been practically no military training of preliminary war appropriation of \$50,000,- face of a request from the Militia Departmen, nearly 10,000 more than was sug- land, and train men for commissions in the gested by the Army Council, mobilized at army. McGill University, Montreal, alone Valcartier, Quebec, by September 1st; the took the matter up in lecture courses, but so middle of October saw them at Salisbury wanting was the military spirit that at the Plains, England, and a like date in February end of six years' effort only six men in that most of them in France and at the front. institution qualified, or an average of one a "A magnificent lot of men" was General year. Sir John French's estimate of them, and this has been borne out by their heroic stand at ties and the many colleges responded as one. Ypres-Langemarche where, according to Queen's University of Kingston, which had the report of the War Office, "they saved an Engineers' Corps of five years' standing, the situation." Very stirring are the Eng- sent a force of 170 students to drain and lish pictorial illustrations of these and subse-settle the camp at Valcartier for the First quent engagements. Punch gives a full-page Contingent. Upwards of 156 students and picture of a young soldier standing beside a eight members of the teaching staff are almachine-gun amid breaking shells, with tat- ready in active service, while others will yet tered uniform, head bandaged, triumphantly go from the training corps of 250 underdetermined, one hand holding aloft his rifle graduates organized last November. McGill on the muzzle of which is his soldier cap, at once took the matter up, organizing a while the other grasps the Canadian-British provisional regiment of 1200 men, made up flag. Underneath is the significant inscrip- of 100 members of the teaching faculty, 200 tion:

> CANADA! Ypres: April 22-24, 1915.

and other periodicals are equally eloquent to 2000 students in training, while already in their tributes to Canadian worth and 307 are enlisted in active service. And so Second and Third were soon mobilized, most say that all the other universities are making of whom will probably be on their way to proportionate contributions according to abilthe front or actually there before the reader ity and size. From the nine or ten thousand sees these lines. should the need arise. German atrocities, training, and this does not include the theoreported and confirmed, have been no deter- logical and other colleges, who have also also the hideous massacre of the Lusitania's number. Thus it is that Canada is giving passengers,-men, women, and children. her best in body, intellect, and soul. Canada's terrible casualty list incites a fresh spirit of self-sacrifice and courage, and makes good Goldsmith's lines on General Wolfe:

E'en now thou conquerest though dead, Since from thy tomb a thousand heroes rise.

ACTIVE PART TAKEN BY COLLEGE MEN

war spirit are of peculiar interest. First of The day war was declared between England all may be mentioned the attitude of the and Germany the machinery was set in mo-

With one voice both parties voted a any kind for many years. This, too, was in Enlisting began, steady, sure, enthu-ment of the Dominion seven years ago that The First Contingent of 31,200 the universities do as some of them do in Eng-

War breaking out, the eighteen universigraduates, and 900 undergraduates. these 150 are already abroad, 100 more on the way thither or in preparation to go, while two more groups of students will speedily follow. In addition to all this, subscriptions of \$25,000 have been made which it is expected will yet be raised to \$50,000. Pictures in the Illustrated London News ronto University had last session from 1800 Following the First Contingent a we might go on, but it will be sufficient to The immediate goal is men in the universities it is estimated that 108,000, which will be more than doubled more than five thousand are under military rent, but rather a mighty incentive,—so given freely up to fifty per cent. of their

SERVICE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association likewise calls for special mention. A recent copy of the British Weekly is unsparing in its commendation of this service in the Old Land. Like tributes are earned for Associa-Some of the more specific features of the tion work among the soldiers in Canada.

ily on the grounds at Valcartier helping In the "drawing," British, Newfoundland, with mobilization, and from a large central French, Belgian, Russian, and Serbian remarquee rendering all manner of service for servists in the Dominion all stand upon equal the men. Subsequent camps all over Can- footing with the distinctively Canadian enada have been manned by the Association, listment, and in the apportionment, the famwhich has also given free use of the local ily, need, and location will be determining buildings for gymnastic, bathing, swimming, factors. Cooperation is had with the Soldiers and other purposes. The response of the and Sailors Association in England, the soldiers in these particulars has been large British Imperial Relief Association of New and continuous. Instruction has also been England, and the Canadian Society in New given in colloquial French, First Aid to the York. Like committees are planned for other Injured, practical military training and centers such as Chicago, St. Louis, San Frangymnastics, and in other things contributing cisco, Detroit, and other cities where Canto efficiency in soldier life. Nor has the more ada is well represented by present and former distinctively religious been lost sight of, the citizens. In the bestowal of the funds every calls to which have been responded to with semblance of charity is eliminated, inasmuch crowded houses and in other ways. It would as every loyal Canadian feels himself under be a long story to relate in detail the service obligation to make some contribution either of the Y. M. C. A. in the camp life of the in enlisting, or in donating from his means. Dominion, and its continuation with the The fund is, therefore, a just obligation to men overseas in the hands of the thirteen the self-sacrifice of women, children, and secretaries who have journeyed with the dependents of the men at the front, many of soldiers.

GENEROUS PROVISION FOR SOLDIERS' **FAMILIES**

The Patriotic Fund is rightly a most in- banished from the minds of both the giver teresting feature of Canada's relation to the and the recipient. war. Figures from the First Contingent showed that over 50 per cent. of the men had family relatives dependent upon them. Separate and independent organizations were an enviable name. At the very beginning of immediately formed in many places for the the war the organization became more than care of these families. It soon became ap- busy, and has continued on its way with parent that a cohesive national organization ever-increasing usefulness. A center was at would much more effectively cope with the once opened in London, England, which besituation. Accordingly the Governor-Gen- came the recipient of all manner of articles eral invited representative citizens from all from the Dominion for sick and wounded over Canada to meet in conference in Ot- soldiers. Among these were full equipments mation of the Canadian Patriotic Fund with ambulances, and large sums of money for headquarters in that city, and the Finance undesignated needs. Another hospital, the Minister of the Dominion as treasurer. Duchess of Connaught's hospital, was opened Branches have been organized from the At- at Cliveden, where Mr. Waldorf Astor gave lantic to the Pacific, and from the boundary the free use of Taplow Lodge and splendid line to the most northerly center, and are grounds, and in addition made costly changes giving splendid service. Because of the in- for hospital efficiency, while the Red Cross equality of different points in recruiting and Society supplied the equipment, which is a subscribing, the general principle has been marvel in its completeness and efficiency. adopted to "raise what you can and draw Canadian doctors and nurses are at the helm, what you need." In this "raising" many of and nothing is wanting which skill and exthe smaller places have subscribed from one perience can supply in caring for the sick and to seven dollars per individual, while five suffering. large eastern cities promptly responded with a subscription list of \$3,500,000. Many of medium between the patient and the War the payments are on the instalment plan, but Office and through the office with friends the actual cash in sight up to the end of and relatives. So efficient is this bureau that the year in addition to what has already been it calls forth the commendation of the Lon-

Eight efficient secretaries were speed-received will amount to at least \$3,900,000. whom will never return for their support. This self-sacrifice will, in many cases, be infinitely more than that of those who give liberally of their means, so that charity is

RED CROSS WORK

The Red Cross has likewise won for itself The immediate outcome was the for- for a hospital at Taplow, a score of motor

The Information Department acts as a

don press in the words: Canadian thoroughness." Though a voluntary organization, it is yet now love so well. through its act of incorporation responsible. In the meantime the fiery furnace, seven far-reaching influences of its ministrations.

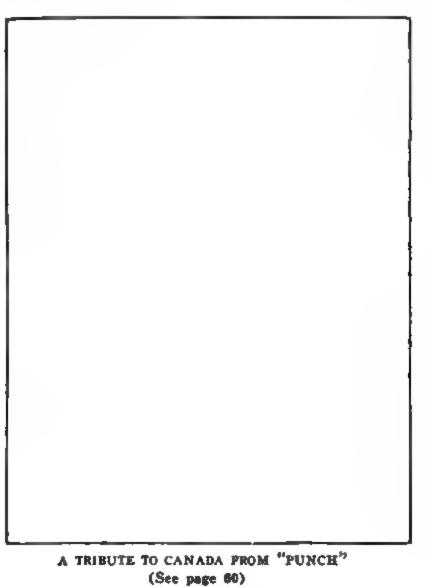
COUNTRY, BEFORE PARTY!

is terrible, and Canada has had her baptism of blood, but she is ready to pay the price and will from emerge the conflict a better She will Canada. stand in a world which has learned the lesson of peace that she has sought long to know, in learning war Her many more. diverse peoples, through a oneness of interests, and community of suffering, will find common ground as never in the past. With a new love and interest she will view the multitudes of immigrants from her alwill worthily recip-

"It is typical of rocate these ennobled feelings. Nor will At the seat of there be other than kindly feelings toward war the service of the society has been no less the German and Austrian people as a whole. significant, while in Canada the work goes Our quarrel is not with them as a people. on from ocean to ocean with unabated inter- When the rage and fury of the war is over Churches, the press, organizations of they will have time to think, and in no far various kinds, and individuals have vied with future day they will come again to the land one another in contributing their quota, which so many of their own countrymen

to the Minister of Militia for reports of the times heated in a common cause with our work performed, but no report can detail the allied forces, will give new intensity to the "Melting Pot" which the Dominion has come to be. Her varied peoples, welded by a common suffering, joined in the oneness of And now as to present feeling. From conflict, will be indissolubly united in the the very first Canada was heart and soul in pathways of peace, as ...gether they make a the struggle, but never with the tremendous more prosperous and better Canada. And seriousness of now, and never with so un-more, there has been the burying of party wavering confidence of absolute triumph as rancor and strife of a type never to be resurto-day. A great nation running amuck, and rected. In the old land, I there' and Unionwith her, her allies even to the "Unspeak- ist, Nationalist and Laborite are one in the able Turk," in murder and massacre,— struggle. A coalition government of the alienating every vestige of sympathy from strongest of the best is at the nation's helm. the neutral powers, cannot but be broken in In Canada we have something of the same The cost to the opposing forces attitude in the opposition abstaining from all

> undue criticism, and responding with their best in cooperation and counsel. In the usual course of events, too, 2 general election would be near at hand, and much as the veteran ex-premier might have welcomed this but for the war, he now says: "No, I shall not unlock the door of office with the key of blood." Shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, the two party leaders stand. It is not party but country first, and with this splendid union of parties and of peoples, the Canada to be will be lifted high above the Canada that has been.



THE BALKANS AND THE WAR

BY DR. IVAN YOVITCHÉVITCH

(Secretary-General of the Council of State of Montenegro)

[This brief statement giving the point of view of the distinguished Montenegrin statesman is most interesting when read in connection with Mr. Stoddard's article that immediately follows. Mails come slowly from Montenegro, and this was written before Italy's decision.—THE EDITOR.]

OF REVIEWS in its issue of March, 1915, are and, consequently, against its allies, but she beginning to be realized. Turkey is the may risk losing what she gained in the point in question here, and in writing these Balkan War. Everybody knows Bulgaria's lines I am reminded of the desperate cry: aspirations regarding Macedonia, and as she "The end of Poland!" wrung from the lips of can no longer hope to gain possession of Serthe great Polish hero, Kosciuszko, after the bian Macedonia, since Serbia is protected by Battle of Maciejowice in 1794. Well, the Russia and its allies, it is in the range of moment is nigh when the Turkish adventurer, possibility that Bulgaria may take advantage Enver Pasha, will have to utter a like cry: of the isolation of Greece to obtain possession "The end of Turkey!"—thanks to bad poli- of Grecian Macedonia, and particularly of tics. The fall of Constantinople, then, is in-Salonica, which is very important to her. evitable, and its inhabitants would cry out in vain, following the example of the Romans, position, the question naturally arises: What who kept exclaiming at every impending dan- would Greece do should she find herself atger "Hannibal at the gates!" for nothing can tacked by Bulgaria, which might, as a preany longer save Constantinople and, conse- liminary step, secure the neutrality of Ruquently, prevent Turkey's dismemberment.

THE BAD POLICY OF GREECE

has aroused the greatest agitation in the neu- ble Bulgarian invasion and to obtain an astral Balkan States, and it seems, moreover, sured compensation, Greece, in my judgment, as if their statesmen had lost their bearings, ought to recall Venizelos to power,—the man no longer knowing the path to take that who has given evidence of a remarkable dipwould make for their advantage in this lomatic ability, the man who reorganized the complicated maze of events. Thanks to the Greek army and navy. wisdom of the eminent Greek statesman, Venizelos, Greece had, indeed, chosen the only rational and profitable road,—that is, to enter into action for the capture of Con- has produced as great a consternation in stantinople. In thus abandoning her neutral- Bulgaria as it has in Greece. The Bulgarian ity and ranging herself on the side of Russia diplomats who proclaimed the neutrality of and its allies, Greece would have gained, on their country,—in expectation of a German the settlement of Turkey's status, the prov- and Austrian victory, upon which Bulgaria ince of Smyrna and perhaps other districts was to hurl itself upon Serbia in order to along the coast of Asia Minor which are wrest Macedonia from her,—find themlargely peopled by Greeks,

genious plan failed, owing to the intrigues of of Serbia, before the gates of Constantinople. German diplomacy which, as is evidenced by They know quite well that the fall of Conthat fact, is still very influential in direct- stantinople would annihilate Turkey, dimining the policy of certain Balkan States. But ish German political influence in the Balkans, directing the Hellenic policy may, according and give the Allies a new stimulus. to advices from Berlin, prove most disastrous turn of events has placed the Bulgarian to Greece. There is no longer question of diplomats in a most embarrassing position an increase of Greek territory at the ex- and Bulgaria in an impasse.

ERTAIN predictions in an article of pense of Turkey; she could never obtain that mine which appeared in the REVIEW without entering into action against Turkey

Admitting the possibility of such a supmania? She would, in my opinion, have a troublous time, for the Greek army would be unable to hold out against the Bulgarian The approaching fall of Constantinople onset. In order, therefore, to avert a possi-

BULGARIA IN DEADLOCK

The approaching fall of Constantinople selves greatly embarrassed to-day in view of Unfortunately for Greece, Venizelos' in- present events: the Allies, and the protectors secure advantage to Bulgaria? Maintain its that public opinion, which is altogether on neutrality? That is useless! Attack Serbia? the side of Russia, will gain the upper hand tectors! Attack Turkey? Germany is still themselves with Russia, securing for their there to oppose that,—and her faithful agent, country thereby the Turkish territory which King Ferdinand, in particular, would not the Bulgarians lost in the Balkan War. consent to betray his nation, that is, Germany. And it is presumable that should Radoslavov submit a plan similar to that which Venizelos submitted to King Con- the Dardanelles, Russia's preparation to send stantine, he would be obliged to resign.

views the situation of Bulgaria, it is found gary have intensely aroused the Rumanian to be most difficult. However, neither the people, who desire to abandon neutrality and King nor the other leaders of Bulgarian pol- gain possession of the Austrian provinces inicy will escape with impunity should Bul- habited by Rumanians. The government still garia fail to obtain some real benefit, for remains undecided and mysterious, but everythe brave Bulgarian people will some day thing points towards its yielding to the popdemand an accounting of their leaders,—the ular desire of the nation as soon as Italy recent attempted assassination at Sofia was, should enter into action, and that country for that matter, really nothing but a manifes- is indeed preparing to lay her hand upon the tation of popular discontent. In order, then, Austrian provinces for whose possession she to escape from this difficult situation and is so ardently anxious. reap a probable benefit for Bulgaria, will Italy into the war will not fail to influence her statesmen make an attack upon Greece? Rumania and, consequently, Greece and Bul-

Bulgaria, such a possibility is, in my judg- neutrality and follow Italy's course.

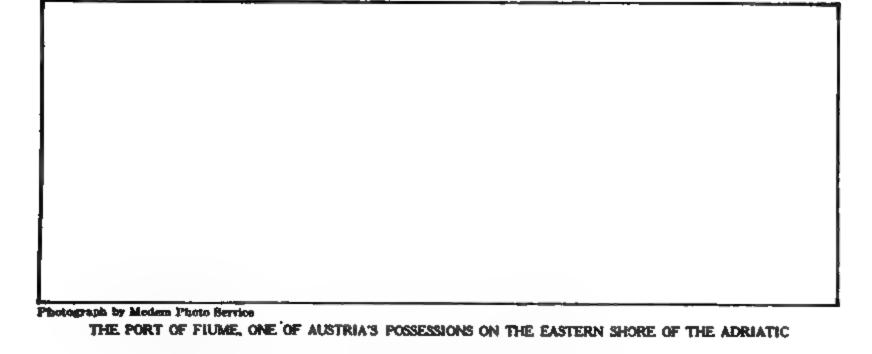
What is to be done, then, at present, to ment, excluded. It is to be hoped, however, She is shielded by great and powerful pro- and compel the Bulgarian leaders to range

RUMANIA IN AGITATION

The presence of the fleet of the Allies in an army of attack to Constantinople, and the No matter, then, from what point one recent Russian experiences in Austria-Hun-The entrance of In surveying the embarrassing position of garia, who will likewise wish to abandon



IA." "TO BULGARIA." "TO GREECE," AND "TO RUMANIA" SHOW RECENT BALKAN WARS. ALBANIA WAS THEN CREATED, AND THE MAP WILL BE FOUND CONVENIENT IN READING MIR. TICLE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES.



ITALY AND HER RIVALS

THE ITALIAN PROGRAM OF EXPANSION IN ITS RELA-TION TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE BALKAN STATES

BY T. LOTHROP STODDARD

[Our readers will find in this article a succinct and exceedingly valuable analysis of the political, racial, and territorial problems involved in Italy's entrance of the war as an associate of the Allies against the Teutonic empires and Turkey. In our issue for last November Mr. Stoddard wrote upon Italy's past relations to the European powers, and presented the arguments for and against her neutrality in the present war, as then dividing public opinion.—THE EDITOR.]

THE following article aims at giving a to demand the acquisition of the whole of brief analysis of the political possibilities South Tyrol right up to the Brenner Pass. involved in Italy's entrance into the Euro- Unfortunately for Italian aspirations, the pean war and the reactions of this new sit- geographical configuration of Tyrol by no uation, particularly upon the Balkan States. means corresponds to the racial character It leaves technical problems of strategy for of its inhabitants. The greater part of South treatment elsewhere in this issue, confining Tyrol is inhabited by a population of Teu-

tions in the present war, they divide logically southern part of the province (the district according to geographical situation. These known as "Trentino") is racially Italian. fields of Italian interest are: (1) South This fact must be kept clearly in mind, owing Tyrol, (2) the Austro-Hungarian Adriatic to Italian efforts to befog the issue by using littoral, (3) Albania, (4) the Levant. Each the term "Trentino" to describe the whole of these fields presents such special problems region south of the Brenner Pass, thus inthat separate treatment is necessary.

SOUTH TYROL, A TEUTONIC COMMUNITY

The Austrian province of Tyrol is geographically divided into two distinct parts by its political history has virtually never been the high mountain range known as the Tyro- bound up with that of the peninsula of lean Alps, running roughly east and west Italy, is a thoroughly Italian region, and the along latitude 47 and pierced by only one majority of its inhabitants would welcome practicable gateway, the famous Brenner Italian annexation. But about half way be-Pass. The greater part of the province thus tween the cities of Trent and Botzen the lies south of the range and is known as race-frontier runs clear and sharp athwart "South Tyrol." Its rivers flow into Italy the country; and everything north of this and the climate is distinctly southern in char-line is consciously, aggressively German. acter. The ideal strategic nature of the These Teutonic South Tyrolers are ani-Tyrolean Alps has caused Italians to see mated not merely by an intense race pride in them the "natural" frontier of Italy and and local patriotism, but also by a trul-

itself to the political aspects of the question, tonic stock racially as keenly self-conscious Multifarious as are Italy's aims and aspira- as any people in the world. Only the extreme ducing the idea that the entire country is racially Italian. As a matter of fact nothing could be farther from the truth.

The Trentino proper, despite the fact that

Tyrolean city of Meran, and anyone who type. has there noted the fervor of the peasantold spirit lives on unchanged.

For this reason an Italian conquest of a population of 15,000,000 souls. South Tyrol would unquestionably involve natural coast-line of that new State would a frightful race-tragedy. I know the country be just the present Austro-Hungarian littoral, well, and I am certain that the Teutonic whose racial complexion is, as we have seen, South Tyrolese would prefer death to Italian a broken string of Italian patches upon a secure her strategic Brenner line would be case in point. The city itself is predomithe rooting out of this essentially fanatical nantly Italian, but the enclosing hills are population and its replacement by Italians. Slav, and even within the walls the Slav

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ADRIATIC COAST

coast city, Fiume, has been similarly con- access to the Adriatic. paratively recent times.

notably the western half of the Istrian peninwas culturally Italian.

Italian statesmen.

eign policy is predominance in the Adriatic. territory.

medieval dynastic loyalty to the House of Unfortunately the western or Italian shore Hapsburg. Andreas Hofer remains the na- is devoid of deep-water harbors. There is tional hero of Tyrol,—and Andreas Hofer to-day not a single Italian Adriatic port was born well south of the Brenner Pass, capable of serving as a "dreadnought" naval Every year a folk-play depicting the life of base. The east coast, however, abounds in Andreas Hofer is produced at the South splendid and easily defended harbors of this

Now the complete defeat of Austria in the actors, comparable to that of the Passion present war would normally mean the union Players of Oberammergau, knows that the of all the South Slav peoples in some sort of Serbo-Croat Confederacy which might have The only way by which Italy could solid Slav background. Trieste is a striking element is gaining on the Italian.

In view of all this, Italy feels that she This field presents in itself a whole nexus must take some preventive action, since a of problems. Geographically it is a very triumphant young Serbo-Croat Empire (itself long but extremely narrow ribbon of rocky the ally of an enlarged Russian Empire), coast, isles, and headlands, running some four once in possession of the Adriatic east-coast hundred miles along the eastern Adriatic harbors, might be a greater menace than the shore, backed by lofty mountains which cut present Austria-Hungary. It is obvious that it off from easy connection with the hinter- were Italy to tip the scales in favor of the land. Its past history has been highly Allies they could not well deny her a free hand in the Adriatic; and Adriatic supremacy That part nearest the Italian frontier, would mean a tremendous triumph for Italy.

with its capital Trieste, has, like Trentino, Still, there is a reverse side to the picture. been for centuries politically connected with We already know the fatal hatred aroused in the Teutonic world. The other chief east- Serbia by Austria's refusal to let her obtain How much more nected with Hungary. Other districts, like dangerous would be the hatred of a Greater Ragusa, were independent states till com- Serbia for an Italy which had stepped into Austria's shoes! It may be, of course, that Italy's political claims upon this region Italy will resign the Dalmatian harbors and are derived from the Republic of Venice, run the risk of a future Serb navy rather which once possessed much of this littoral, than invite a Serb vendetta.

But even then her troubles are not over. sula jutting out between Trieste and Fiume, If she takes Fiume she shuts off Hungary the major part of Dalmatia, and most of the from the sea, while the possession of the lone island fringe off the coasts. There can be Austrian port of Trieste will imply Austria's no doubt that until recently the whole coast economic strangulation. Of course it can be argued that in case of an Allied victory Aus-The hinterland, however, has always been tria-Hungary will cease to exist; but, even Slav, and since the Slav awakening in the admitting this, some power or powers have middle of the last century, Italianism has got to own the vast Danube hinterlands, and steadily lost ground till to-day it survives these powers, whosoever they may be, will only in the larger coast towns and on the press towards their natural sea outlets as isles and headlands. This loss of old Italian inevitably as water seeks its own level. Thus culture-ground has tortured Italian patriots, Italy's acquisition of any part of the present while the political consequences have alarmed Austro-Hungarian Adriatic littoral is fraught with future perils, said perils increasing in One of the cardinal points of Italian for-direct proportion to the extent of acquired

EXPENSE VIEW OF THEM

ALBANIA AS A PRIZE OF WAR

it is true, the Greeks also had claims, inevitably step into Austria's shoes, but Greece was too small to stand in Italy's path.

Were Italy to possess Avlona she would com- it necessary to divert some of her corresponding naval base.

At the present moment, Austria being tem- the future,

porarily out of the running, Italy has seized Albania has long been earmarked by both Avlona and various other points on the Al-Italy and Austria. A region of considerable banian coast, and evidently intends to claim natural resources, inhabited by a race of high- Albania as one of the spoils of war. She land clansmen who have kept the country thus gains an enormous advantage by defitotally undeveloped by their endless interne- nitely closing the Adriatic; but, as in the cine wars, this weak land of anarchy has Dalmatian field, there are corresponding disbeen a tempting prize. In general, Austria advantages. If Austria survives she must, had established her influence in northern sooner or later, challenge this closing of her Albania, while Italy was predominant in only exit to the outer world, while if she is the center and south. In South Albania, replaced by a Greater Serbia the latter will

For that matter, the present Serbia has very definite Albanian aspirations of her own. The question naturally arises why Italy In the Balkan War of 1912 she conquered and Austria did not settle their disputes by most of Albania, nearly precipitated the presdividing Albania between them. This would ent European cataclysm by her reluctance to probably have been done but for the fact that withdraw, and retained clear rights to an Albania stretches clear down to the Straits economic outlet through Albania to the Adriof Otranto, the narrow waters connecting atic Sea. At this very moment Serbian colthe Adriatic with the Mediterranean. Right umns are again penetrating the Albanian at this point is located the magnificent harbor hills. Is not this perhaps a check on the of Avlona. This obviously made any Aus- threatened Italian occupation of Albania? tro-Italian division of Albania impossible. And, if the half-dead Serbia of to-day deems pletely bottle up Austria by controlling both forces for such a purpose, what would be sides of the narrows; were Austria in posses- the attitude of a Greater Serbia to-morrow? sion she would dominate the straits because Furthermore, there are the Greek claims on the flat Italian shore has no harbor fit for a South Albania, worthless to-day but perhaps presentable at some Italian hour of peril in

THE LEVANT

Italy, besides possessing distinct memories of Rome, considers herself the heir of Venice and Genoa, once predominant in the Eastern Mediterranean, and ever since the Italo-Turkish War of 1911-12 she has displayed marked interest in this heritage. Her seizure of Rhodes and the island chain known as the "Dodekanese," stretching well out across the Egean Sea, has given her a firm foothold which she has been busily strengthening by every means in her power.

The adjoining southwest corner of Asia Minor has been frankly staked out as an Italian "sphere of influence," and this in turn has proved but the further base for an intensely active commercial and cultural campaign throughout the entire Levant, from Smyrna to Alexandria. Both England and France have shown considerable uneasiness and have done their best to get Italy out of

her Egean foothold, but in vain.

Italy has made it clear that she intends to stay; and in the diplomatic duel which took place between Sir Edward Grey and the late Marquis di San Giuliano early in 1914, Sir Edward came off distinctly second best. This determination to play a major rôle in the Levant has unquestionably had a great deal to do with Italy's recent adhesion to the Allies' side.

The Allies have formally condemned Turkey to death, while the Teutonic powers stand for a revived and strengthened Turkey which would bode ill for Italian hopes in southwest Asia Minor and elsewhere. With the whole Ottoman Empire as it were on their auction block, the Allies have naturally had much to offer, and we may be sure that the shrewd Italian diplomats drove a close bargain for any assistance promised in Asia Minor or the Dardanelles.

THE DEMANDS OF GREECE

It is evident that the vigorous entrance of cerned in Italy's Levantine aspirations. economic and cultural as well.

already seen how Greek and Italian interests

terranean basin. If Italy considers herself the lawful successor of Rome, Venice, and Genoa, Greece holds herself the heir of both ancient Hellas and the medieval Byzantine And these historic memories are Empire. reënforced by highly practical considerations.

Everywhere the two races are in sharp economic and cultural conflict. From Constantinople to the Egyptian Sudan, Greek merchants vie with Italian merchants, Greek banks with Italian banks, Greek steamship lines with Italian steamship lines. schools and hospitals are pressed into the service. Everything portends a thoroughgoing Greco-Italian rivalry as keen as that now being fought out between England and Germany; and the Greek and Italian peoples are coming to hate each other in the heartiest fashion.

The Italian occupation of Rhodes and the Dodekanese has made much bad blood. These islands are thoroughly Greek, ardently desire annexation to Hellas, and hate their Italian masters. Furthermore, the adjacent corner of Asia Minor, now patently staked out by Italy for her own, is also predominantly Greek in character, and has long been earmarked by Greece as a future Hellenic province.

It is highly probable that King Constantine's refusal to aid the Allies last spring was partly occasioned by Allied refusals to promise Greece just these Asia Minor territories. Should the Allies now have given their consent to the realization of Italy's aspirations in this quarter, the effect on Greek public opinion will be striking, and it would not be at all surprising if Mr. Venizelos should return to power the partisan of a very cool neutrality.

THE OUTLOOK FOR BULGARIA

Since Bulgaria's interests are confined to the Balkan peninsula, she is not directly cona new power like Italy into the "Eastern only way by which Italy's entrance into the Question" must arouse keen interest on all war can vitally affect her attitude is the possides. This is true of all the Balkan States, sibility of a Turkish collapse through the but it is especially true of Greece. For Greek landing of Italian armies in Asia Minor and interests are not confined to the Balkan pen- the Dardanelles. Bulgaria has no wish to insula; they stretch over the entire Levant, see such an event take place. She prefers a and are not merely political in character but reasonably strong Turkey as an ally against her enemies, Greece and Serbia, who took And, to all these Hellenic aspirations, Italy away what she desires more than anything is the preëminently dangerous foe. We have else,—Macedonia and its Bulgar population.

Of course she would not mind having conflict in South Albania. But this is the Adrianople once more, but in Bulgarian eyes merest side-issue compared with their truly Adrianople is dust in the balances as against momentous clash throughout the east Medi- Macedonia. To Turkey, on the other hand,

and would thus have to abandon all hopes peared the safer prey. of gaining Macedonia by some future appeal Last winter, when the Russians seemed before it could fall into the Allies' hands.

Greece into sullen neutrality.

RUMANIA'S DILEMMA

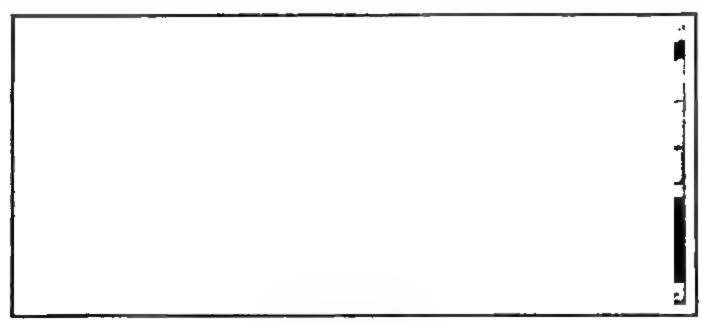
have far-reaching consequences. Rumania's may tip the scales one way or the other. west of her lies Austro-Hungarian Transyl- war. They are, as we have seen, both farvania, to the east Russian Bessarabia, both of reaching and complex. What the actual rethough by no means exclusively, by Ru-Italian arms can disclose.

Adrianople is only less precious than Con-manians. Of course Rumania would like stantinople itself, and were Bulgaria to seize them both, but since this is impossible she it she would make Turkey her mortal enemy has been cautiously waiting to see which ap-

to arms. However, if the landing of large about to overrun Hungary, Rumania visibly Italian armies in Asia Minor and the Dar- stirred for a spring at Transylvania. Later danelles should make unsupported Turkish on, the Teutonic victories at her very gates resistance hopeless. Bulgaria might make the gave her pause. To-day she is closely watchbest of a bad business and seize Adrianople ing the effect of Italy's onslaught upon Austria-Hungary. She is also interested in Yet even this is by no means certain. An possible happenings at the Dardanelles,

Allied triumph in the Near East probably Rumania, like Bulgaria, would greatly dissignifies Russia at Constantinople, and this like to see Russia at Constantinople. She in turn means a Bulgaria gripped fast be- would then lie squarely in Russia's overland tween a Greater Russia and a Greater Ser- path, and should Austria-Hungary give way bia, Russia's ally. For Bulgaria this pros- to a Slavized Central Europe, Rumania, even pect is a veritable nightmare, to avert which with Transylvania, would be but an isolated she would risk much. Should the Teutonic islet in the Slav ocean. Of course there are powers continue their victorious course strong internal cross-currents which may against the Russian armies in Galicia and modify her decision. But, looking at the Poland, it would not be at all surprising to matter from the standpoint of purely foreign see Bulgaria strike in on Turkey's side, thus policy, we may expect something like this: redressing the balance against Italy. This If Constantinople falls and the Teutonic would be still more likely if Allied conces- allies fail in their stroke against Russia, Rusions to Italy in Asia Minor should drive mania will almost certainly strike for Transylvania. If Constantinople stands and Russia crumples up in Galicia and Poland, Rumania will as certainly strike for Bessarabia. Like Bulgaria, Rumania is only indirectly In any other event Rumania will probably affected by Italy's entrance into the Euro- continue her present neutrality, although, as pean war, though indirect effects sometimes I have said, there are internal factors which

position is much like that of the traditional Such are the main political possibilities inass between the two bales of hay. To the volved in Italy's entrance into the European these provinces inhabited predominantly, sults will be, only time and the fortune of



CITY SQUARE IN TRIESTE SHOWING THE MAXIMILIAN MONUMENT

MOSLEMS AND THE WAR

BY REV. GEORGE F. HERRICK, D.D.

This is the fourth in a series of articles written by Dr. Herrick for this REVIEW The titles of the three preceding are as follows: "The Turkish Crisis and American Interests," October, 1914; "Turkey and Her Friends," December, 1914; "Constantinople and the Turks," April, 1915.—The Epiron.]

THE period of time in which we live is customed to the unexpected. Wise men understand Christian teaching or to apprehesitate to assume the rôle of the prophet, ciate the constituent elements of truly Chris-It is more than most of us are able to do tian character. to measure the significance of events as they light upon the attitude of the vast number ropean Christianity and deepened their con-

of Mohammedans affected by the war may seem rash. But if we are able, by personal contact, and by following the public utter-

ances, guarded though they may be, of representative Mohammedans. to keep in vital touch with events and conditions in the Moslem world, we may perhaps discover that changes have been taking place in recent years among Mussulman peoples in Asia and Africa, changes greatly accelerated by the present war, which are of profound significance in the evolution of human history.

PAILURE OF THE JIHAD CALL

The men in the government saddle at Constanti-

nople last November issued a call to ernmental administration and to judicial pro-The frantic effort failed utterly. It is im- rich had every advantage over the poor. portant for us, if it be possible, to find the which so much was hoped.

religion.

ONE OF THE ULEMA—"THE LEARNED" (The Ulema are the Moslem doctors of law, from whom the higher civil officers are also chosen. Their head is the Turkish Sheikh-ul Islam, a state functionary second only to the Grand Vizier)

Very few even of the most intelligent full of surprises. We are growing ac- among them have been able in the past to

The events now taking place in Europe Any attempt, therefore, to throw have intensified Moslem revulsion from Eu-

> viction of the supreme excellence of their own religion.

Why, then, have Moslems who are subjects of Christian governments turned a deaf ear to the call of the Calif and remained loyal to the governments under which they live?

We may interpret the lovalty to their rulers of Moslems under the dominion of England, France, and Russia meaning that they know that listening to Turkey's appeal would imperil their material interests. Yes, but is this a sufficient explanation? It is very far from sufficient.

Men of the East have from time immemorial been accustomed to a gov-

Moslems everywhere to rally in revolt cedure that made more of personal claims against their alien rulers. The call was lost and money inducements than of the demands in the air. It met with response nowhere, of right and justice, where, therefore, the

The rich men and men of rank in India real meaning of this outcome of a plan from and Egypt have of late years often been dazed at finding that neither rank nor wealth We have been accustomed for many years could move a judge a hair's-breadth from to see on the part of the Moslems of Tur- what the law and equity demanded. This key, of Egypt, and of India an acceptance of has not made them love their Western rulers, aid from Christian nations in material things but it has made them respect and trust them. accompanied by a firm attitude of fidelity to Their experience under just government has their ancestral faith, and with a revulsion now for two generations profoundly penetrated their thought and life.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Jones, whose judgment concerning conditions in India is of the the Turkish Army uses these words in his greatest weight, writes me as follows:

Nearly half of the Moslem world is within the British Empire, and the appeal of the Turk for a Jihad was addressed chiefly to Moslems of that empire. It failed in India because the Moslems of India are led by men largely trained in Anglo-Saxon culture and ideas and imbued with many of the ideals of the British, which means ideals that are distinctly Christian.

The British Empire in this war is reaping the harvest of appreciation and loyalty from all its subject peoples, because it has so faithfully sowed among them the rich blessings of its own culture and civilization, the blessings of human rights and

Christian principles.

HUMANITY OF THE MOSLEM

of conduct. He may himself use language to conceal his thought, but he will applaud and trust a man whose yea is yea and whose nay is nay. Till a few years ago he was very suspicious of the emissaries of Western Christianity who had come to reside in his neighborhood. To-day he trusts these men far more than he does his own coreligionists.

It is, happily, a fact that the civil representatives of Western peoples in Eastern lands have, in recent years, generally been worthy examples of the high moral standards of Western civilization.

One reason for the recoil of Moslems and other Orientals from the war in

Europe is their horror when brought face to of people whose religion, language, and social face with the results of modern militarism, customs are radically different from our own Asia has been many times overrun by con- requires time, patience, and sincere sympathy, quering armies. But where in all the centu- and we hardly expected Mohammedans so ries can a parallel be found to what is now soon to distinguish between genuine Chriswitnessed in Europe as the result of waging tianity and that which in Europe assumes the war with the scientific equipment of the pres- Christian name. ent age? The militaristic doctrine and prac- The number and the present strength of tise of Central Europe are utterly repellent American philanthropic institutions estabto the Oriental mind.

innocent people, but it has been under provo- Americans little known, yet these institucation and when inflamed by passion. They tions are the chief factors of the emergence do not deliberately plan the indiscriminate of the Moslems of those lands from the darkslaughter of people by thousands.

The commander of the Fourth Corps of proclamation to the peoples of Palestine:

I order the Mohammedan races, who form the majority, to make proof of their patriotic sentiments by cordial relations with the Israelite and Christian elements of the population.

The goods, the life, the honor, and especially the individual rights of the subjects of the states at war with us are also under the guarantee of our national honor. I therefore shall not allow the least aggression against these either.

How is this from a military leader of a Moslem state?

PRACTICAL VS. PROFESSED CHRISTIANITY

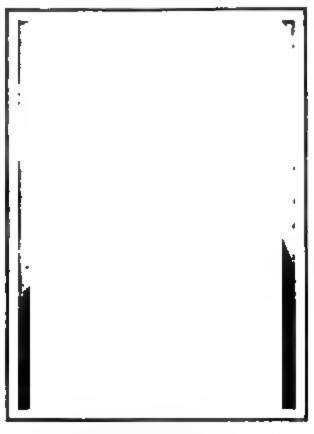
We have as yet barely touched the main factor of the change to which we would The Oriental Moslem is a shrewd judge point in the new attitude of Mohammedans.

The leaders of thought in the Moslem world, while pointing the finger of scorn at the "Christian civilization of Europe," have distinguished between that and the Christianity of Christ's gospel as it is illustrated in the lives, the teaching, and the practical Christian philanthropy of Christians from the farther West who are living in their country now for many years in close and friendly relations with themselves. These Moslems, especially in these later years, have appreciated and profited by those philanthropic institutions, schools, hospitals, relief works established and conducted by

these Christians:

To gain the confidence

lished at almost every strategic center in Mohammedans have been guilty of killing Egypt and Western Asia are still to most ness and apathy and ignorance which have



AHMED VEFIK PASHA

(From whom the site of Robert College, Constantinople, was purchased. He in Constantinople, was purchased. He was a well-known, learned, and liberal Turkish diplomat) prevailed for centuries. The present war is the efforts of those Christians for their enrors of the war, groping in the dark, they Christians and Christianity. cling to those they have learned to trust, to of one family, the family of God.

two or three decades, been rushing so madly sition of some among them to the emissaries after material goods and material gain that of Christianity shows how their confidence they have been blind to the fact that many in the value of their ancestral faith has been men of the East, naturally deeply if gro- shaken. pingly religious, are making surprising progitual values.

THE ORIENTAL A PALIMPSEST

terial prosperity fails to satisfy. Before we tribute to the same result. echo the words of a popular author, "East and West can never meet," would it not be well for us to be sure we understand what pathy rendered legible.

altogether illiterate. Neither the residence of Christians of the West among them nor need, and we are there among them.

a tremendous eye-opener to those people. lightenment have as yet resulted in any Suddenly and rudely awakened by the hor- marked change in their attitude towards

But in the case of the rapidly increasing the true representatives of a vital Christian- number of men who read and think it is ity, of a brotherhood which is all-inclusive. hardly possible to overstate the significance The East and the West have met in recogni- and the extent of the change which is taking tion of the fact that they are alike children place in the attitude of these men towards what they see to be essential and vital in The people of the West have, for the last Christianity. Even the violence of the oppo-

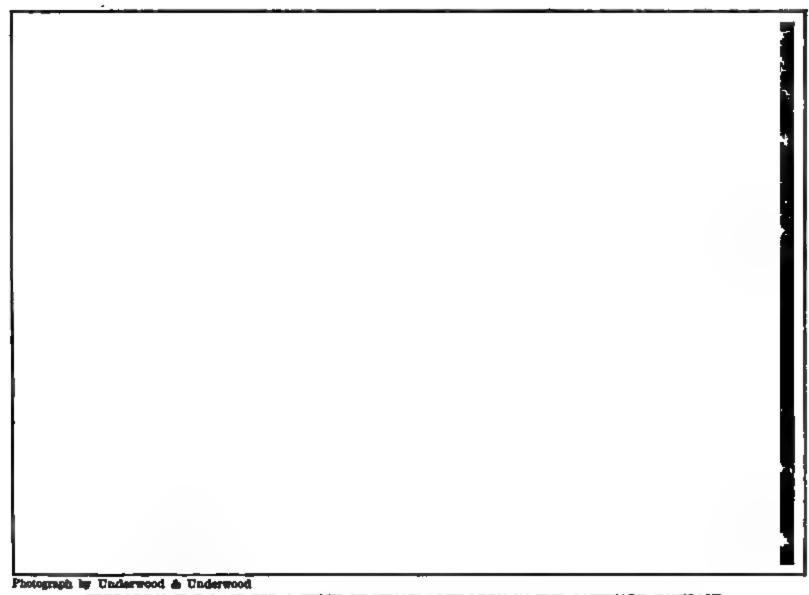
It is not the material progress and prosress in a true appreciation of veritable spir- perity of Christian nations which will induce Moslems to change their religion. unique personality of Christ and the growing conviction of inquiring minds that He alone for emancipation from can satisfy the aspirations of the human soul Western domination is due to the fact that have begun to draw Moslems to Himself, they possess aspirations which Western ma- and the shock of this awful war will con-

AMERICANS AND THE NEARER EAST

A life-long residence of an American are the aspirations of thoughtful Mohamme- Christian in the Nearer East favors his an-The Moslem mind, the Oriental ticipating what the future will reveal, and personality generally, is a palimpsest. We perhaps to give utterance to his anticipations read the writing on the surface and think will do no harm. The records of Moslem we know our man. No, the real man is empire belong to the past of human history. not known till the text, which custom and The final scrolls are in the process of folding fear and oppression have overlaid, is by long up. For Moslem peoples a brighter and and close acquaintance and intelligent symbetter future is beginning to unfold. When the war is over, the justice and beneficence The events now taking place in Europe of those powers under whose government the are at once, for the Moslem, shattering Eu- large majority of Moslems now live will be ropean ideals, and turning his sympathetic gratefully appreciated by them. And in the attention to a more favorable examination of countries of the Nearer East the actual work those Christian ideals illustrated before his of remolding society, of encouraging, educaeyes by those Christian philanthropists who ting, uplifting the suffering, distracted, but have made their home in his country. still virile and hopeful races of our fellow-As to the masses of the Moslem people of men will be found to be providentially comthe world, the vast majority of them are mitted to philanthropic Americans.

The people are still there in their great





PREPARING THE BASE FOR A PIECE OF HEAVY ARTILLERY IN THE GOTTHARD DISTRICT

NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND

BY JOHN MARTIN VINCENT

[Professor Vincent, who holds the Chair of European History at the Johns Hopkins University, has been an authority on Swiss institutions for many years. His "State and Federal Government in Switzerland," the product of much research, was published in the Johns Hopkins "Studies in History and Political Science" as long ago as 1891. Dr. Vincent is one of the few Americans who are thoroughly informed on the details of Swiss administration and history.—THE EDITOR.]

preservation of Swiss neutrality and the portant to the welfare of their neighbors. maintenance of supplies for food and industry.

The neutrality of Switzerland is recog- National defense is no light burden upon a

ROM the beginning of the present war quence the powers in 1813 demanded that the problems of Switzerland have been Switzerland should show her good faith by serious, but since the entrance of Italy into maintaining an army of at least 30,000 to the struggle the situation has become unique, prevent the use of her territory for military A nation is completely surrounded by bel- operations. For a century, therefore, the ligerents, without access to the sea and with Swiss have been in cooperation with the other no contact whatever with the outside neutral nations of Europe in upholding a principle world. The immediate problems are the which is vital to their own existence and im-

NATURE'S BARRIERS

nized by international treaties and by politi- state of less than four million inhabitants, cal practise since 1815, but the tradition is although the nature of the country lends still older. For two centuries before this the assistance. The mountainous boundaries state had ceased to take sides as a nation, yet which surround the Swiss on three sides are the enlistment of Swiss soldiers in foreign valuable allies, but the low-lying country armies had continued, and at times the coun- on the north from Basel to the Lake of Contry was so dominated by outsiders that its stance is seriously exposed. This is the part neutrality was hardly visible. Such was the which in the past has tempted the Germans case in the time of Napoleon I., and in conse- and French to try flank movements, and

SWISS TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH THE CITY OF BASLE

of horses and harness is unrestricted. The come from outside to keep the industries situation shows an attempt to avoid trouble busy, and Switzerland must depend on the more than the maintenance of a new code of good graces of one or another of the belwar. The fact that the sale of powder and ligerents. Newspapers last month reported explosives is a government monopoly would that arrangements had been made with Italy make the authorities cautious. The state permitting materials to come through from also manufactures its own munitions in two the Mediterranean. large federal establishments.

country to another through Switzerland man-speaking population is the more numeroffers a serious problem, and this is only ous, and in spite of the government's repeated slightly simplified by the entrance of Italy warnings public expression on both sides has into the war. Hitherto no restrictions have been bitter. A few newspapers have been been placed on through freight, but traffic suppressed, but now the good will of the between Italy and Germany will be stopped Allies must be assiduously cultivated, for at the source. As to communication the gov- they control the sources of foreign supply. ernment has not attempted to stop the mails, but is better able to regulate the use of the HELPING FUGITIVES AND PRISONERS OF WAR telegraph and telephone. Swiss territory may not be used as a base for obtaining or spreading information for hostile purposes, either by wire or by aviators. The Allies have already apologised for unintentional trespass over an invisible atmospheric frontier.

MATERIALS THAT MUST BE IMPORTED

nance of the food supply, for Switzerland to help the foreign refugees on their way to does not ruise enough for her own use. Not southern France. a pound of coal or iron is produced in the country. Supplies of cotton and wool must the slightest probability that the Swiss will

Switzerland may suffer from the violent The passing of goods from one foreign partisanship shown by the press. The Ger-

At the same time the Swiss have rendered enormous services to both sides in the care of fugitives and exchange of prisoners. The French inhabitants on the war front have been shipped into Switzerland by thousands in a most forlorn condition. The care of these victims has appealed deeply to public and private charity. The municipality of The most serious question is the mainte- Zürich alone appropriated \$30,000 a month

In the midst of all this turmoil there is not

larger nations.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM

The national militia calls into service is instantly ready. recruit is called out for eleven days annually about 60,000 more in the Landsturm. twelve years the soldier is classed in the States. "Auszug" or "Élite," for eight years more Swiss neutrality is based on the traditions in the "Landwehr" or second defense, and of six hundred years of independence and a case of dire necessity.

with the service in view begins in the schools, adequate preparation.

be led into war on one side or another. The and every effort is made to produce a vigorthree races are a unit in the defense of their ous nation from youth to middle age. Durneutrality. Germans, French and Italians ing the years of liability every man must would rise as one man to resist an invader, have a fixed amount of rifle practise, and and for this purpose they have perfected a shooting clubs are encouraged in every way. military system which evokes the respect of The national "Schüstenfest" is an institution that goes back to the days of the crossbow, and every village has its targets. The soldier keeps his outfit in his own possession and

every able-bodied youth in the confederation, The financial and industrial burden is reand those who are exempted through physical duced by the short periods of service, and at disability must pay a tax instead. Actual the same time every citizen is instructed in training begins at the age of twenty with the art of war. No military class is created the school of recruits, which lasts from by this process, for no standing army is resixty-five to ninety days during the first year, quired, and the professional officers are comaccording to the branch of service. For the paratively few. Switzerland can mobilize subsequent seven or eight years the ordinary about 200,000 men for actual combat, with and is then excused from further training, same percentage to population would raise Officers continue longer as instructors. For an active army of 6,000,000 in the United

for another eight years in the "Landsturm." century of freedom from entangling alliances, Liability for service ends at the age of forty- but the people do not for an instant leave it eight, but all males may be called out in all to the good will of their neighbors. A citizen army to which every man belongs As a matter of fact gymnastic training stands ready to discourage war by visible and

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW YORK

BY WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS

(Former Superintendent of Insurance of New York)

still survives! Indeed, now that the chlor- and without partisan obligation. ine cloud of asphyxiating misrepresentation Commission are, as representing employees, has passed, we can, with recovered breath, labor leaders of national repute, John survey the law and calmly report the losses. Mitchell (who was a member of the old The writer is one who finds no damage at Workmen's Compensation Commission) and all, but, rather, a marked advance. The James M. Lynch (until recently Commislegislature might well have done more. But sioner of Labor); as representing employers, neither it nor the executive whose action led William H. H. Rogers and Louis Wiard, to the three amendatory laws should be,— two prominent manufacturers of Western as they have been,-condemned for what New York; with Edward P. Lyon, of they did.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Now, what, really, has been done by the longest term. three bills which created such a furore?

Compensation Departments were consoli- and disease prevention, in the compelling of dated, at a great reduction in their combined industrial and safety reports, toward the cost and with the elimination of many over- mediation and arbitration of labor disputes, lapping functions. The new department is and, perhaps, most important of all, over headed by a commission of five, and contains the administration of New York's advanced within itself a supervisory and consulting workmen's compensation law, began its Industrial Council of unsalaried members, work on June first. Despite the travail of which must be equally representative of the its birth, it is already a vigorous and hopeemployer and the employee classes. Thus, ful agency of government in a field where New York's new Industrial Commission is heretofore there has been too much partisanthe most up-to-date and hopeful of our gov- ship, too intricate machinery and too great eramental agencies charged with the welfare a development on but one side of the corof labor.

And, yet, this best of plans was for a time employed. hooted down by the representatives and friends of labor. Strong pressure was strictly, an amendment to the workmen's brought to bear upon the legislature to pre-compensation law. It simply reorganized vent its passage. Threats of reprisals on and revolutionized the administering body election day were boldly and exultingly named in that law. made; a fund of \$100,000 to accomplish this purpose was significantly proclaimed. AMENDMENTS OF THE COMPENSATION LAW The Association for Labor Legislation, with its splendid record of consistent effort for men's compensation law itself. the betterment of labor statutes, was dubbed that law was so changed that, instead of "The Association for Labor Assassination," bureaucratic settlements and bureaucratic -because, forsooth, it had drafted and ad-payments of compensation, hereafter all payvanced the bill. The executive was vocifer- ments will be direct from employer to emously,—almost with threats,—urged to veto. ployee and all settlements can be tentatively

THE New York Legislature of 1915 has And, now that it is in loce, adjourned, and,—strange to say,—the Whitman has met his critics by the appointNew York Workmen's Compensation Law ment of a Commission of recognized merit Brooklyn, a lawyer, to hold the scales, if necessary, between the two classes. Mr. Mitchell is chairman and has been given the

Thus, the new Commission, with its far-Just this. By one of them, the Labor and reaching powers of inspection, for accident related problem of the employer and the

The consolidation act was not, however,

The other two bills amended the work-But to no avail. The bill became a law. agreed to between the parties - such agreeit shall provide for the amounts of compensation specified in the law or until it is no other vital respect is the compensation true. law changed—unless it be in the new prowith this.

still stands in its efficient and rigid entirety; correct phrase is "voluntary settlements," payments,—higher than those of any other the parties if they so choose, but which must State: "weekly wages" is still defined very conform to the law and have official approval favorably to the employee; the four presump- before becoming enforceable. tions which, in effect, place the burden of tor of the private insurers; the Commission agreement, when made, must be approved is still vested with the broadest powers for by a governmental commission? stringent supervision. This is a plain statemany such.

THE CHANGES MISREPRESENTED

progress through the legislature, persistently, approval of all settlements. -through ignorance, it is hoped,—misrepreemployer and employee to make "private anyone. Nor, the writer believes, was there settlements,"—i. e., settlements without any to offer. proper governmental supervision; indeed, that, once the amendments were in operation, the "ambulance chasers" of the old emtheir own, while both the employer and bills. his usual insurer,—the casualty company,—

ment, however, not to become valid unless this legislation have favorable consideration.

Now, what are the facts?

"The law emasculated." What has alapproved by the Industrial Commission. In ready been said indicates that this is not

"Private settlements." The bill did not vision making it possible for the employer provide for "private settlements," because safely to pay the employee first-aid money, under it no settlement was valid unless, as prior to the settlement and award by the to amount and duration of payment, it was Commission,—but no one will find fault in accordance with the law and approved by th this. Similarly, the phrase "di-Otherwise, New York's compensation law rect settlements" was misdescriptive. The it has the same high schedule of disability i. e., settlements which can be made between

"Ambulance chasers." This charge was all usually controverted matters upon the brazen nonsense. What possible part can employer, still remain; the decisions of the the ambulance chaser play in negotiations Commission as to matters of fact are still between employer and employee, where the final; the State Fund is still subsidized by terms of the agreement must be in accord the State and continued as a virile competi- with a hard-and-fast statute, and where the

"Profit to employers and to casualty comment of the facts. While the controversy panies." So far as employers are concerned, concerning these bills was on, there were not the only profit to them under the new system of settlements would be through agreements for less compensation than, in given accidents, they now pay. This is impossible And, yet, these changes,—clearly in the under the strict wording and severe penalties interest of economy and efficiency of admin- of New York's law. The same is true of the istration and the restoration of the old-time casualty companies. Their only gain would relation of employer and employee as well as come from reducing their outgo through easily understood by anyone who took the losses. This also is impossible under a law pains to read the bills,—were, during their providing fixed benefits and requiring official

"Sinister influences." A sufficient answer sented by news and editorial writers in both to the charge of sinister influences is that the the daily and periodical press. It was said legislator who assumed responsibility for it that such changes emasculated the New later withdrew his statements. The charge York workmen's compensation law; that thus rested upon a mere statement that was they permitted,—nay, even required,—the withdrawn; there was no proof offered by

VALUE OF THE AMENDMENTS

So much for the misrepresentations which ployers' liability days would again come into have been made regarding these amendatory

Now, why were these bills advanced? were held up to public scorn, with the un- The legislators who proposed them gave supported statement that both would profit three reasons: First, that the bureaucratic by these changes. And, as if these were not system of settlements had resulted in exasenough, it was rashly asserted that sinister perating delays in payments of compensation, influences had been brought to bear upon —delays amounting almost to a public scanthe legislature, either by the employers or dal; second, that the bureaucratic method by the casualty companies, to the end that had greatly increased the cost of administer-

ing the law; and, third, that such method coming in effect the guarantor of every inunjustly set up an additional barrier be- surer,—for every compensation payment, tween employer and employee in their rela- and the government, therefore, properly, ittions with each other. These reasons were self collects and pays the compensation, no successfully traversed by no one,—indeed, matter from whom due. The opposite is they were in effect admitted. And the fight true in New York. The State expressly diswas made on appeals to class prejudice and claims liability, and limits its function to assertions concerning the probable effect of supervision of the employers and insurers the changes which lacked both candor and upon whom rest that liability and the mantruth.

THEORY OF COMPENSATION LAWS

But these reasons advanced by the legislative proponents of the bill were by no means all. Others, and perhaps more potent.—at least to students of the subject, were the following:

There are in the United Correct theory. States, broadly speaking, two kinds of com- has been declared unconstitutional and is pensation laws: One is based on the theory not in operation. In twenty-one of the rethat compensation is a tax laid on industry maining twenty-four,-i. e., including New and, therefore, to be collected and paid out York as a non-settlement State,—provision by the State. The other starts with the premise that compensation is a hazard of industry against which the employer may,in many States, must,—insure, and that the duty of the State ceases when it has established a proper supervision of insurance to guarantee payments and of settlements to untary settlements are recognized, are the prevent imposition. Expressive of the first following: theory are the monopolistic State fund laws of Ohio, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, West Virginia, and Wyoming. In each of these the State collects the premium (tax) and pays the loss (compensation). In each of the other twenty-five compensation States insurance of compensation is either permitted or compelled, and competition between from two to four methods of insurance allowed. The striking fact, however, is that, while New York belongs in theory in the latter group, it originally adopted the settlement and payment practise of the tax-theory group. Either it should have excluded commercial insurance,—as did Ohio and the five other "tax" States,—or else it should have recognized and properly supervised the familiar practise of commercial insurance. The amendment of 1915 thus accomplishes harmony in theory. In brief, it strikes from the New York law provisions which never States besides New York to prohibit, in should have been inserted in the commercial effect, voluntary settlements,—merely copied insurance compensation law adopted by New York's error. **York** in 1913.

ment method come from the Dutch law, the system which it adopted in 1913, but, where commercial insurance is permitted? in so doing, has brought its law into har-Yes; but, under the Dutch law, the govern- mony in this particular with the laws of ment has made itself responsible,—by be- twenty-one sister States. More, it has

agement of an official mutual fund for the employers who prefer that method of insuring their compensation payments.

OTHER STATE LAWS

Inclusive of the seven acts already passed in 1915, we now have compensation laws in thirty-one of the forty-eight States. have been mentioned. That of Kentucky was made for direct, i. e., voluntary settlements; and, it may be added, either by implication or by positive provision, for direct payments. These States, together with the years in which their laws were enacted and the sections of such laws through which vol-

Arizona (1912) §3173 of Rev. Stats. California (1913) §32. Colorado (1915) §70. Connecticut (1913) §22. Illinois (1912) §22. Indiana (1915) §53 Iowa (1913) §26. Kansas (1912) §23. Louisiana (1914) §§17, 19 and 31. Maine (1915) §30. Massachusetts (1911) §4, Part 3. Michigan (1912) §5, Part III. Minnesota (1913) §22. Nebraska (1913) §§36 and 37. New Hampshire (1911) §9. New Jersey (1911) §18. Oklahoma (1915) §10. Rhode Island (1912) §§1 and 2. Texas (1913) §5 of Part II. Vermont (1915) §31. Wisconsin (1913) §2394-15.

Maryland and Montana,—the only other

Thus, New York, in 1915, has made its But, it was argued, does not this settle- law not only harmonious in theory with

adopted,-though not in identical words,- being paid out improvidently. This examination the Commissioners on Uniform Laws representing all the States. Section twenty-nine tion Act" reads as follows:

Section 29. If the employer and the injured employee reach an agreement in regard to compensation under this act, a memorandum of the agreement shall be filed with the Board and, if approved by it, thereupon the memorandum shall for all purposes be enforceable under the provisions of section 38, unless modified as provided in section 36.

Such agreements shall be approved by the Board only when the terms conform to the pro-

visions of this act.

Expert and Official Opinion. Though the literature on Workmen's Compensation in the United States is yet rather limited, and the discussions of this particular phase are rare, such matter as is available all points one way, namely, toward voluntary settlements, subject to governmental approval.

Witness the following:

Provision should be made for the settlement of compensation claims either by agreement, subject to the approval of the Accident Board, or, if no

such agreement be reached, by arbitration . . . (From the pamphlet on "Standards for Workmen's Compensation Laws," issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation, in Septem-

ber, 1914.)

In the States where there are industrial accident boards having power to pass upon settlement agreements, to make rules and regulations, to require the filing of receipts showing actual payments of compensation to the men, and having arbitrations and hearings before them in cases of dispute, there was found no danger from fraud or deception on the part either of the employer or the workman. In those States the law is being fairly administered and employees are receiving promptly their full compensation under the law.

(From the Report of the National Civic Federation's Committee on the Operation of Compensa-

tion Laws, issued in January, 1914.)

The only federal commission which has considered this subject,—the so-called Sutherland Commission, which reported to Congress in 1912,—both endorsed voluntary settlements and, in terse fashion, gave the reasons therefor, as follows:

The entire administration of the law by the government would be either vastly expensive or vastly ineffective, because, if charged with the responsibility of seeing that payments were made in all proper cases and withheld in all improper cases, it would be necessary to carefully examine all claims, which would result in enormous expense; or to settle claims without such examination, which would result in large sums of money confidently asserted, is,—and, as the years go

the recommendation, dated last October, of can best be made by each railroad company itself, and better results will follow by leaving the adjustment of the claims, in the first instance, to the employer and the employee, making provision, as of their "Uniform Workmen's Compensathis proposed law does, for safeguarding the interests of the injured employee by providing an official umpire at government expense, thus reducing the administrative functions of the government to the minimum.

EXPERIENCE

In spite of all this, the case for voluntary settlements would fall if it could be shown that, to any considerable extent, wrong has resulted, or is likely to result, from preliminary agreements, subject to official ap-The converse is the fact,—as witness the above excerpts. There may be isolated cases of injustice, even in States where official approval is necessary; but, as the California Commission says, in its 1915 Report,—California, the State of Governor Johnson and of one of the most advanced compensation laws,—"these constitute the exception and not the rule." Indeed, all the reports published by the various States which permit voluntary settlements are silent as to any wrong really requiring remedy,—nay, they go the other way. The only review of conditions to the contrary is the recent survey of settlement practises in New Jersey. Such practises are bad, and were properly criticized; but they are due, not to voluntary settlements, per se, but to voluntary settlements substantially without supervision and without approval by a regulating commission. It will be time to abandon the natural method of reaching agreements as to compensation payments when mere fears become realities,-not before.

This, in the briefest possible compass, is the story of the recent noisy but ineffectual campaign against proper and needed advances in the movement for a sane labor and workmen's compensation system in It has been written in justice to the many students of and sympathizers with the problems of labor, nay, also the many, both in official life and in the business world. whether as employers or as managers of insurance companies,—who in New stood by their guns and fought in these recent days. Many other estimable men,—not to say numerous agencies of publicity,—were misled by the noise and force and persuasion of the political and labor leaders who condemned these bills. Time and experience will, of course, demonstrate which side was right, but the weight of the evidence, it is

on, will increasingly be,-with the pro- just an unreasoning composite of fear, pas-The virulent campaign here pictured was fortunately been survived.

ponents,—not the opponents,—of the so-sion, suspicion, ignorance, false-witnessing, called Spring and the Sage-Macdonald bills. and politics,—a very plague which, spite the For, the truth lies not far from this, that: poison and pain of its visitation, has now

MOTHERS ON THE PAY-ROLL IN MANY STATES

BY SHERMAN MONTROSE CRAIGER

more or less hazy historical picture may be widowhood struggles. for a few of them, it can scarcely be compared with the feelings of thankfulness of all mother, under the law, than would suffice up to them in New York and other States lum, where the State pays \$10 a month for in the South and West.

the new order of social welfare legislation been supported in the institutions of New commonly known, for want of a better name, York City, at a total outlay of \$2,827,658 as mothers' pensions. In simple terms, the a year. Even now a majority of these chillatter are grants of money in lump sums out dren must continue to be wards of the muof the taxpayers' treasury, for distribution nicipality for the reason that only about 10 in monthly allowances through local govern- per cent. of them have mothers living. This mental officials to families where the father percentage of little ones had to be committed hazard aid of charity.

HOME VERSUS ASYLUM IN NEW YORK STATE

The great Empire State, a trifle tardily time of his death. though none the less welcome, turned good homes from the Hudson River to the St. pendent children in the remaining fifty-six Lawrence, ministering to their wants. That counties of the State, for the care of whom 1500 widowed mothers and perhaps three both parents, but at least 1000 of these boys times as many children await the ministra- and girls will leave the cheerless asylums for tions of this new kind of justice. Upwards home and mother. They are not going to little homes, driving away worry and want, A case in point, that of Simon P. Quick,

NDEPENDENCE DAY in perhaps five and wiping out as if by magic the lines of thousand fatherless homes this year will care and the pinch of hunger from the faces have had a new significance for thrice as of uncomplaining youngsters. There will be many orphaned boys and girls, who, with a little money for the rent, and something their mothers, can in some cases point to a to pay for "real meat" at the butchers, "and grandparent that helped in Revolutionary lots of bread and potatoes," was the way one times to overthrow a foreign king, and set eager-eyed little mother put it, as she told the United States free. Pleasant as this the legislative committee last winter of her

No larger sum may be given to any for new eras of economic freedom opened to maintain her minor children in an asythe board of an orphaned boy or girl. More These prospective blessings arise out of than 21,480 children on the average have has died prematurely at his task in the iron because of grim poverty, but from now on foundry, the carpenter shop, woollen mill, or they may live happily at home. About wherever he toiled for wife and children, \$500,000 will be disbursed annually in equal leaving them dependent upon her scanty monthly allowances through local child-welearnings or the irregular and often hap- fare boards to their mothers. This will not apply, however, in cases where the family has resided less than two years in the county, or if the husband was not a citizen at the

In the less densely populated districts, the angel on July first, and with open-handed problem is not quite so acute, although it is generosity will search out and visit the needy estimated that there are about 10,500 deplenty of work will be discovered goes with- \$2,175,000 more is spent yearly. Here again out saying, for in the metropolis alone about it is found that a large percentage has lost of thirty dollars a month, on the average, it grow up as did their grandfathers, in some is estimated, will find its way into these bare instances, with life all work and no play.

on the legislators at Albany last winter, when inadequate. It was clearly brought home to

they were considering the pension bill.

haired old man said, "so that the children of of a good mother in her own dwelling. to-day will not have to struggle as we did. I became the head of our family at the law for pensioning widowed mothers, but its age of nine, when my father died. Mother application was limited to Jackson County and I went out to work, and she tried hard alone, by a population limitation, with Kanto keep the home together. There were some sas City as chief beneficiary. As a result of a dark days, and it looked like my brothers and study made by a municipal commission. St. sisters might have to go to the orphanage, Louis adopted an ordinance in July, 1912, by but mother won out. I know that we are which a dependent child, if not in need of all better men and women as a result of her hospital treatment, could be boarded in his care and love."

year, so that along with New York there \$25 a year for clothing and medical treatmarch Wyoming, Tennessee, and Arizona. ment. In this way at least 2000 more families will start life afresh, by means of similar allowances. All told, laws for the pensioning of tion is pending.

CHILD POVERTY IN KANSAS CITY

notice of the frequency with which boys and and its resources. even girls were brought into the juvenile homes that were forbidding.

It did not take the Judge long to decide that he was aiding but little in the solution of juvenile court cases of delinquency when

edy for child poverty.

from the State. He demonstrated that in home, in case the court refuses a pension. most cases the little culprits haled into the juvenile courts were fatherless, and that event the allowance is made if she will agree their widowed or deserted mothers, lacking to stay at home with the children and propskill or training as breadwinners while en- erly rear them. And there must be a very deavoring to give their children the protec- plain showing of just what work the mother tion of a home, broke down in failure. can procure and do at home, and the amount Moreover, private philanthropic relief that can be earned from it, Finally, she

of Broome County, was not without its effect through existing agencies was spasmodic and the legislators that only by State aid could "I hope it will become a law," this white- young children be assured the personal care

In June, 1911, Missouri adopted the first own home, the city paying \$3.50 a week for Other States, also, have fallen in line this such cases, with an additional allowance of

ALLOTMENTS TO WIDOWED MOTHERS

A good deal of credit is due to the comwidowed mothers have been adopted by mon-sense methods with which James Gilltwenty-six States, and in ten others the ques- ham, the probation officer of the Juvenile Court of Jackson County, has administered the law, under the general direction of Judge Porterfield, and made its workings practica-When it is recalled that the movement is ble. In the first place he simplified the proscarcely five years old, its sweep over the ceedings so that there is very little red tape country is astonishing. In 1910 Judge E. E. after the applicant fills out the blank, on Porterfield, of Kansas City, began to take which appears a brief history of the family

"Do you own any real or personal propcourt charged with petty crimes against property, or pay rent?" is the first thing asked. erty. His faith in childhood was too pro- Then the amount of rent unpaid as well as found to lead him to adopt any hasty conclu- other debts must be shown. There are the sions as to the whys and wherefores, so he conventional questions about the nationality undertook a quiet investigation. The result of the wife and husband, and if he carried pointed directly to a cause hitherto unsus- life insurance. All the facts about the chilpected,-poverty, grim and sordid, and dren must be given, including the salary earned by those at work.

REQUIREMENTS TO BE MET

Nothing is taken for granted, and if the he punished a boy for filching bottles of applicant has a dollar left in the bank it milk and bundles of bread from a house- must be told. The court wants to know, too, holder's doorstep, or corrected a girl for if any aid has been given by a charity or taking a bit of gay-colored ribbon from the church, and whether the mother is trying to The conditions cried out for a rem- eke out a living by working away from home, and the wages received. The applicant must On his own initiative, he went before the be sure and tell if she would be obliged to Missouri Legislature and pleaded for help continue laboring regularly away from

On the other hand she must decide in

fice for the children's needs.

mother gets at the outset.

The probation officer checks up her references, reputation for honesty, and ability to DOING AWAY WITH TRUANCY IN ILLINOIS care for her home and children. He is parthing that must be answered yes or no.

obtains. He is careful to find out the hous- 780 families were granted allowances. tion, also school and church attendance.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

do not have to wait long before there is joyed the bounty of the State. action, and in March of the present year cities are spending for pensions, Kansas City Agent Joseph Meyer, of Cook County. has reason to be proud of its record.

three to the family.

out that up to the close of 1914, Judge the law is a benefaction?" Porterfield heard a total of 194 requests for aid, of which 78 were not deemed proper. Of the remainder, 94 were allowed, and 22 await additional appropriations by the has not been without its effect on the more total of 309.

must ascertain the least amount that might grew to self-sufficiency. A happy augury of be allowed by the court which would suf- conscientious motherhood is suggested by the fact that in two cases only were the children Everything is very business-like, and open improperly cared for. Conclusive evidence and above board. "The taxpayers' money that the mothers would not impose on the cannot be wasted; efficiency and justice pre- community is to be had in the example of six vails, and if you are entitled to a pension widows who requested that their pensions be you will receive it," is the impression the stopped because they were in a position to care for their children by obtaining work.

The benefits were so marked in Missouri ticular to find out if she goes to church, that Judge Henry Neil prevailed on the and whether she is likely to give the children Illinois Legislature to enact a similar statute, a good education. "Is she, in your opinion, and Cook County set out to pension mothers. a good moral and religious woman?" is some- Naturally, a very much larger number of widows qualified, and in the thirty months Even if her friends give her a good char- from July 1, 1911, to December 31, 1913, acter, it must be backed up by concrete evi- over 3000 applications came before the court. dence which a court investigator personally After weeding out more than 2200 of them, ing conditions, how the neighbors behave, few of these were of good, old-fashioned and whether there are saloons, etc., nearby, proportions, a couple of mothers reporting In that case the removal of the family may ten children each, average allowance \$3.25 be recommended, contingent on the pension apiece. Another family had nine boys and being granted. A very careful scrutiny is girls; four others eight; eleven had seven, made of the children, their physical condi- and thirty-two mothers counted six mouths to feed. The smaller the family, the higher the allowance for each child,—fifty-eight families of two children each receiving \$8.58 Widowed mothers who qualify in this way per capita. Altogether 2654 children en-

In January, 1915, when the law had \$1000 a month,—the full amount set aside reached the climax of a three-year trial, more by the County Court of Jackson County,— than \$312,000 had been paid out in this was allowed to needy families. While this way in Chicago, and about \$300,000 addiis not quite as large a sum as some other tional elsewhere in Illinois, according to

Joel D. Hunter, the Chief Probation Offi-The average amount paid to each family cer there, said that only eight children of last year was \$14.85 monthly, or at the rate the thousands reached through pensions had of \$4.11 per child. The largest allowance turned delinquent. "Truancy is almost elimwas \$25, but here there were more than inated," he added. "The mothers have done the usual number of children, which is about their part, as we insisted that they should not go out to work more than parts of three days To those who fear a rush of applicants a week, and they are staying at home and for pensions it may be worth while pointing caring for their children. Doesn't that prove

PLUCKY NEW JERSEY MOTHERS

The success of the movement in the West Sixty-seven widowed mothers with conservative commonwealths along the At-188 children under the age of fourteen lantic seaboard, and New Jersey vies with were benefited, also 54 older children,—a Massachusetts in looking after its dependent widowed mothers. While the law in the A few allowances were discontinued former State went into effect on Independ-Eight widows remarried, while in the cases ence Day, 1913, a month or more elapsed of five others the incomes of the mothers before Somerset County was ready. On the house at Somerville the first applicant for a charity to the family! nothing of the sort.

public hearing.

roundings, and sat down, a little breathless according to the law. And I am no Socialand frightened, beside her white-haired fa- ist, either!" ther and boy of eight or nine years. She wore a well-fitting skirt and white shirt- have very few dependent widows. waist, with a becoming hat. All her an- four applied in Ocean County the past year; swers to the judge's questions were made Essex pensioned 427,—not an excessive numquietly and in a straightforward manner.

nine years," she said, "and have three chil- ple. The total for the State to the end of dren,—eight, thirteen, and fifteen years old, last October was 1910 mothers and children, respectively. I earn \$6 a week by sewing. and the cost was \$86,822.18. Our house rent is \$14.50 a month, and the church has helped me out with \$8 a month. FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE PACIFIC COAST By careful saving I have put a little money

church aid, of course, to stop.

at the court house in Trenton, about the New Hampshire is another New England same time. Mrs. Foss was a study, with her State to fall into line, and grants \$10 a snub nose and wealth of hair, and determined month in cases where the widow has one mouth and chin. sparkled as she told of her struggles for a of the other minors. couple of years to keep the home together and support five little ones. She opposed the law, which provides \$15 a month for one plan advanced by the associated charity to child under the legal employment age, and have some of the children sent to an asylum. \$7 a month for the others. Cincinnati led "No, Judge; no child o' mine goes to any off with an appropriation of \$63,000.

institution while I've skin left on my bones

her employers.

"I know my place looks untidy some days, vania spends \$200,000 a year. but, Judge, what can you expect?" Mrs. Foss referred to a criticism made of her four- scholarship," payable in amounts correspondroomed home. "You see, I work in the mills ing to the earnings of children when the six days a week, and goodness knows I'm mother is dependent on them. ready for bed at night. Elsie,—she's twelve, higher age limit in Nevada, and a boy or -and Florence, eleven years old, keep house girl under eighteen may have \$10 a month and try to have the little ones, Hilda, Wal- when living with a dependent mother. In ter, and Leon, neat and clean. The two eld- Oregon \$10 a month is allowed for deest go to school every other day, and while pendent children under sixteen. one's away the other's housekeeper. But, similar provision in Utah. South Dakota Judge, the children are washed and dressed pays the same as Ohio; Idaho a little less. clean and sent to Sunday-school regularly." There are good laws in Wisconsin, Colorado,

15th of August there walked into the court- to Mrs. Foss, said that he had not awarded "The State owes them a debt," he added, She evidently was unused to such sur- "and it is my privilege to see that this is paid

Some districts of New Jersey apparently ber when it is recalled that its chief city "I have lived in Somerset County for (Newark) has over a third of a million peo-

A very much larger sum was expended in the bank for a rainy day, and the chil- by Massachusetts in the past year, the State dren have saved \$25 and started their own appropriating \$175,000 for aid to mothers, savings accounts." It did not take the court long to decide \$300,000 additional. Nearly 12,000 widows that this brave but frail little American and children have been benefited. The age should be helped, and \$18 a month was limit of the child is fourteen, and the avergranted her out of the pension fund, the age weekly payment \$6. It is interesting to note that supplies used up nearly 18 per cent. Over in Mercer County, Judge Gnichtel of the funds, while about 6 per cent. of the heard the application of Mrs. Verona Foss, latter were paid out in cash to the mothers.

Her frank blue eyes child under sixteen years, and \$5 for each

A little more is allowed under the Ohio

Slightly less is authorized by the Iowa to work for 'em," she declared. "I earn law, \$8 a month being the largest grant, in \$4 a week, sir, sometimes as much as \$7, cases where the child is under fourteen. according to the times in the mills. They're Michigan and Minnesota do a little better, splendid people," she went on, referring to the maximum allowance in the former ranging from \$12 to \$24 a month. Pennsyl-

The Oklahoma act provides for a "school Judge Gnichtel, in allowing \$30 a month California, and Washington.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH REVIEWS

THE tables of contents of the Contem- elists and other literary men. Let our novporary Review, the Fortnightly, the elists write novels and entertaining novels,"
Nineteenth Century, the National, and the he says, "which shall refresh the thoughts THE tables of contents of the Contem- elists and other literary men. "Let our nov-

in the May Fortnightly.

for years, have decried his alarmist utter- cooperation of land troops. foreshadowings of what has taken place in produce munitions and armaments. Europe since August 1. There are 354 Blackwood's gives a graphic account of an pages of these gleanings, which are pubepisode in the retreat from Mons, describing lished under the title of "Germany on the the remarkable march of a detachment of Brain."

In the Nineteenth Century for June there communication. is a defense of Italy's action in going to war The English Review for June has a ten-

the irresponsible war talk indulged in by nov- at least as good results.

English, as well as the still heavier quarter- of the anxious or the weary and divert the lies, all bear witness to the generally ac- sick in hospitals. That is their job and we cepted belief that the relatively small section should keep them to it." In his article on of the British public which reads these pub"Italy and the Second Phase of the War,"
lications is more interested in war topics than Dr. E. J. Dillon gives a detailed account of in anything else. We are quoting elsewhere the negotiations between Signor Giolitti and from the Contemporary's article on the liquor Prince Bülow. Dr. Dillon maintains that problem, and from the article on recruiting Italy's strategic weakness on her land and sea frontiers is likely to be more than coun-The editor of the National Review, Mr. terbalanced by her contribution to the mili-L. J. Maxse, who represents the extreme tary and naval forces of the Allies, Col. Imperialistic wing of British public opinion, F. N. Maude defends the policy of attemptrevenges himself on those opponents, who, ing to force the Dardanelles without the

ances as the ravings of a crank, by reprint- In the Fortnightly for June Mr. Archiing extracts from the National Review on bald Hurd characterizes the formation of the subject of the German peril covering the the new British armies as "the miracle of the fifteen years, 1899-1914. Many of the war." He censures the military administraarticles here quoted, some of them dating tion, however, for permitting the haphazard back for more than a decade, give weird enlistment of workers who are needed to

British troops across the German lines of

based on Signor Salandra's speech of May page "Ballad of the War," by Lord Laty-20, and the testimony of the Green Book. mer. It also contains the second installment An article in the same review by Mr. Robert of extracts from a journal by May Sinclair; Machray takes the ground that Russia's chief "At Neuve Chapelle," by "A Sub."; "How I motive in the invasion of East Prussia was Discovered the Date of the World War," to prevent Germany from sending aid to by Major Stuart-Stephens; "Weapons and Austria. This aim, he contends, was largely Tactics," by Lisle March Phillipps; "Labor fulfilled. There are two articles in this and the War," by H. M. Tomlinson; number on German atrocities and a compari"America at the Cross-Roads," by Sydney son by Mr. Steel-Maitland of the economic Brooks; "National Service and Governeffects of the war on England and Germany. ment," by Austin Harrison.

A writer in the Contemporary for June In the Englishwoman for June there is a likens certain opposition journalists in Engsuggestive article on "The Employment of land at the present inoment to the American Women in Forestry." The writer points out "Copperheads" in the Civil War. The same that much of the labor in forest nurseries writer leads us to suppose that the British now performed by men and boys could be reading public is becoming somewhat tired of equally well done by women and girls with

THE DRINK PROBLEM IN ENGLAND

WRITING on "The Drink Trade and at par at the option of the government any time State Purchase," in the Contemporary after seven years. Review for June, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas
P. Whittaker, Member of Parliament and for matters to be borne in mind. Not the least of ment, discusses the dangerous question and duties and the taxes on beer, spirits, wine, etc. A the proposed solution of it candidly and with grasp and insight. First of all, Sir Thomas sold, if the trade had remained in private hands, present "pitiable and humiliating spectacle" out of the receipts from sales.

The price to be paid for the whole of the liquor trade to be acquired in England and Wales on the great evil which is our national discredit, basis suggested would probably have been some--political and social, national and local,which personal financial interest in the trade on the capital value represented by these quotasecure substantial reform." Pointing out chase of the whole of the trade, on the average, that prohibition, "the simplest and most effective remedy where it can be enacted people the power locally to veto the sale of 000 a year, according to the capital value as drink, he says:

trader were eliminated, and all pushing of the done by taking the trade out of the hands of those who now conduct it and placing it under the control of persons whose only object would be to promote the public well-being, and who would have no interest in pushing the sale or conniving at breaches of the law: that is to say, by placing it under disinterested management.

Taking up the practical aspects of the Lloyd George proposal, which as yet has failed of approval, the writer continues:

Of course, everything would turn upon the terms on which the transaction could be carried through. It would be useless to put before Parliament and the country anything that appeared to be extortionate or unreasonable. . . . The committee to which the problem for England and Wales was

ending June 30th, 1914, should be taken as the ticable and easy. value of those securities which were quoted on London or provincial stock exchanges; that where and corrupt the police and pack our benches of the securities were not quoted, or the undertakings magistrates would cease to exist. were privately owned, the number of years' purchase of the average annual net profits at which questions as compensation and a time limit. profits which the prices of quoted securities rep-

4 per cent. government stock at par, redeemable and be far less active and vigorous,

many years a worker in the temperance move- them is the revenue now derived from license finds that the lesson to be learned from the would, of course, have to be made to the revenue

would be enormously simplified if we were thing between £250,000,000 and £300,000,000. The to eliminate from it the widespread influence, average annual net profits made by the trade in those companies which have a stock exchange quotation for their securities are about 7 per cent. creates and exercises against every effort to tions. It may therefore be assumed that the purwould have been on a 7 per cent. basis. As the payment would have been made in 4 per cent. government stock, there would have been a marand enforced," is not now feasible in Eng- gin of 3 per cent. to work upon. This would have land because Parliament has not given the amounted to something like £7,500,000 to £9,000,-

ascertained. . . .

It will be said that Government management will never be so efficient and profitable as private Clearly it would be an enormous gain if the enterprise. That is true; and if the object were direct personal financial interest of the liquor to do as much business as possible the objection to do as much business as possible the objection trader were eliminated, and all pushing of the would be a sound one, but as that is not the case sale of drink and all inducements to the seller to the objection loses much of its force, although it evade the law were abolished. That can only be does represent a set-off which must not be over-

> Some of the advantages to be gained are summarized as follows:

> 1. The direct personal financial interest of individuals deriving an income from the trade would be enormously reduced and largely changed.

> 2. The local and national, political and social influence, which is now so great a barrier to effective legislation and to the efficient administration of the laws which have been enacted, would practically disappear.

> 3. The number of licensed premises would be

enormously reduced.

4. Grocers' licenses would probably speedily disappear.

5. Shortening the hours of sale, closing on Sunreferred was a very representative one, and it days, earlier closing on Saturday nights, the abolimade a unanimous report, the outstanding points tion of back doors and side entrances, the stopping of which have been made known, and were:

of credit and of hawking drink in casks and bottles, 1. That the average prices for the three years and many other reforms would be made prac-

6. Inducements to attempt unduly to influence

7. There would be an end of such contentious

the value should be fixed should be based upon 8. The way would not only be clear for giving the number of years' purchase of the annual net the people in their respective localities a wide

power of local option, including local veto, but the ability to use the power would be largely increased 2. That the purchase price should be paid in because the opposition to it would be much reduced

GERMAN OPINION ON THE CASE OF THE "LUSITANIA"

A N editorial in the Frankfürter Zeitung A of May 21 discusses the points of President Wilson's first note to Germany demanding the cessation of submarine warfare endangering the lives of passengers and crews of undefended merchant ships.

Referring to the fact that a number of days elapsed after the receipt of the note at Berlin before the German Government made a reply, this article accepts the delay as proof that the matter was carefully weighed before an official answer was given, and that the policy once announced by Germany would

be maintained with firmness.

The article suggests that the American note, on the other hand, had perhaps not been prepared with equally careful deliberation. "It is visibly written under the influence of the excitement that was evoked in the United States through the death of the many American citizens that went down with the Lusitania, including some of the wealthiest men of America. This reflection of the popular resentment may work for the popularity of the note in America itself. If drastic to us in view of the intended diplomatic results, there is nevertheless in Gera government that must reckon with the sentiments of great, strongly incited, and little enlightened masses."

The article takes issue with the President's note chiefly on the point of the character of the Lunitania and her cargo. The main argu-

lowing paragraphs:

The Lunitania was an English auxiliary cruiser, drew as such very large money subsidies from the English Government, was built under the supervision of the English Admiralty, and appeared quite regularly in the English Navy lists with a heavy armament. Now, whether or not the ship been provided for it, is a matter of utter indifference in the pending dispute.

In the first place, the German Government cannot possibly know whether English warships just happen to have their cannon with them; in the second place, the Lucitania, upon completion or its voyage, would again have been equipped with arms in England and then used as a warship against Germany. A soldier who has lost his gun might just as well pose as a harmless noncom-

batant.

But, even taking it for granted that the United States should not admit this view of the case, which, to be sure, places a heavy neglect of duty tween the two powers. "In spite of all that

A GERMAN VIEW OF BRITISH MERCHANTMEN From Kladderadatsch (Berlin)

some of the expressions in it may seem very upon them, the English Government, and the Cunard Line, there remains nevertheless the fact, officially communicated through the English Embassy at Bern, that the Lusitania carried in her many an understanding of the condition of hold munitions of war, and that, too, in enormous quantities. The rapid sinking of the ship was caused precisely by the explosion of these combustibles, since only a single German torpedo was

If the reasoning of the note on the propriety and humanity of torpedoing merchant ment under this head is embodied in the fol- ships were to be followed, says this writer, "Germany would have to allow every English ship, filled to the rail with bombs for the mass destruction of our German soldiers, to sail into every English port, so long as any 'neutral' American finds it to his liking to travel to Europe upon it."

The editorial declares that in view of the warnings given by the German Embassy in Washington the United States Government should itself have prevented the departure of the Lusitania. "In order to save its own citizens, it should have held back the ship in any event, no matter how much it was otherwise of the opinion that the principles of the German methods of warfare on the sea were contrary to law."

In its concluding paragraph the editorial offers some hope for an understanding behas been done to us from over there and is consideration for us now remains the energetic and purposeful waging of the war, and all other considerations recede into the background behind this."

In connection with its comment on the first American note the Hamburger Nach-

of German submarine warfare:

The German submarine is only one fruit, the latest, of the science of shipbuilding and the use of explosives. When gunpowder was invented the entire system of warfare and of safety had to undergo change. At that time, in the beginning of this development, many persons remon-strated against the use of such changed means of warfare, and Ludovico Ariosto speaks in glowing verses his curse against the gun as an implement of warfare. The human spirit of invention did not suffer itself to be arrested, and humanity reconciled itself to the innovations and the changed

One result of the invention of gunpowder was the construction of steel ships with their mighty guns, and a still further development was the German submarines, with their wide radius of activity. Humanity must accustom itself to the one as well as to the other, even as, in fact, it has accustomed itself to the battle with explosives, even to airships and aeroplanes that throw bombs. Yes, finally even to the French stink-bombs. Only when the German troops brought still more effective asphyxiating gases to bear upon the French did the clamor of woe begin to resound. We cannot assume that the Government at Washington, in the friendship which it emphasizes in its note, wishes to appropriate to itself the pharisaical French indignation simply because it is a matter of German means of warfare.

The submarines are warships as well as any others, only they are new and bring with them new concomitant phenomena. Whereas cruisers that sail on the sea give warning by their mere appearance, other means of warning are furnished for the submarines. We have applied

them.

The general tenor of German press comment on President Wilson's first note is indicated by the following paragraph from the Vossische-Zeitung:

If America succeeds in bringing it about that British merchant vessels shall no longer sail under false flags, that England shall cease arming merchant vessels, and that contraband cargoes shall no longer be protected by American passengers, then the United States will find Germany on her side in an endeavor to lead submarine war into more humane channels.

If America fails to influence Great Britain thus. the United States will have to put up with submarine war as at present waged. She must take care that her citizens enter as little into the naval war zone as they would into the firing line near Arras, Lille, or Przemysl.

In the Deutsche Tages Zeitung Count still being done, we do not desire a serious Reventlow, writing on the possibilities of sharpening of this conflict. But the supreme war between America and Germany, said:

Trade between Germany and America has shrunk to microscopic dimensions. What they receive from us is more valuable and necessary than what we receive from them. The complete cutting off of negotiations would leave us where we are. America would only be able to damage richten makes the following plea in defense and much other German property. Further dangerous deeds of war from America are not to be feared because they are not possible. Also we do not forget certain interior difficulties in America. That is another side of the business. On the other hand, any stopping of the submarine war, if only for the time, would have most important results. Any orders to submarine commanders to conform to any formal conditions laid down by international law would mean hindering their actions and making the submarine war an empty farce, a kind of screen behind which one would have obediently to withdraw with apologies.

The German undersea war is no improvisation or sudden caprice, but a well-considered measure on a great scale. On a great scale, therefore, must be the practical carrying out of the measure if it is to be an apparatus of great value. When the German Empire, in this great struggle for existence, decides to take such steps, then there is

no drawing back.

After the receipt at Berlin of the second note from President Wilson there was a marked change in the tone of German newspaper comment on the issue between the two countries. Thus the general director of the Lokal Anzeiger, Eugen Zimmermann, said in his journal on June 13:

President Wilson desires nothing more and nothing less than an understanding between Germany and England concerning the forms of maritime warfare, which at the same time will insure the safety of American passengers. The task is not light, considering the development of naval war, but it can be solved if all interests display goodwill.

Herr Zimmermann proposed, as a new basis of naval operations, that passengers on ships with special marks of identification and sailing under the government guarantee that they are unarmed should receive proper consideration at the hands of submarine com-Such a compromise, however, would also involve the withdrawal of the British Admiralty's instruction to merchantmen to attack and ram submarines on sight.

The Tageblatt, edited by Theodor Wolff, advocates the creation of an advisory council to the German Foreign Office in which former Ministers and Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, Ambassadors, and leading members of the Reichstag shall have seats. he thinks, would be a suitable method for in the avoidance of new conflicts.

Referring to President Wilson's demand situation which has compelled Germany to man submarines. act as she has done:

Americans who want to visit England can do so without appreciable danger on American ships that have pledged themselves to carry no contraman consular officials.

Under the present circumstances, however, as long as travelers use ships which carry contraband and possibly are armed and, in conformity with the orders of the British Admiralty, attempt to ram submarines, this demand of the note it is impossible to fulfil. If we are to give in to the demands of the note, Great Britain first would have to make serious changes in its previous practises and guarantee the changes satisfactorily. President Wilson must busy himself about this next. He must be able to comprehend that we are not going to let submarine warfare out of travelers may cross without danger to Europe on on the attitude of England.

giving German diplomacy adequate author- British ships, perhaps with the intention of insurity and prestige at home, and would result ing the freightage of ammunition and other war materials for our enemies.

The Frankfürter Nachrichten proposes, as that the Allies and non-combatants shall not a method for modifying the hardships of be endangered by submarine warfare, the submarine warfare, that the United States Kreuzzeitung says that the mild form of the Government consent to the stationing of President's note cannot conceal the gravity German commissioners in American ports to of the situation and that it reveals that Presi- examine ships sailing for Europe, so that dent Wilson has not the slightest compre- those which carry no armaments, munitions, hension of the German standpoint nor the or troops may be exempt from attack by Ger-

As a precedent for such action the Nachrichten cites the fact that similar commissioners are maintained by the British Government in various neutral countries to exband, a pledge that can easily be verified by Ger- amine and certify with regard to cargoes bound to neutral ports.

> Writing in the Vossische Zeitung, George Bernhard says that not one of the essential differences between Germany United States has been removed by the exchange of notes:

America told us she would take the initiative in preventing England from a future misuse of naval warfare. This we greeted thankfully. If America's representations are unsuccessful, she may repeat them. Whether the German subare not going to let submarine warfare out of may repeat them. Whether the German sub-our hand as a weapon in order that American marine warfare can be moderated depends solely

TRUE GERMAN-AMERICANISM

I N repelling the charge of unfairness pre- to it. Perhaps there is gathering prospectively a ferred by Professor Edouard Meyer, of gradual reaction toward the other direction. To Berlin, against Harvard University, Professor Kuno Francke, Curator of the Germanic Museum of Harvard, who is both a native German and an American citizen, has set forth, in a remarkable pamphlet, his opinion as to the problem of the German-American and especially of the German scholar working at an American university in the present world situation. This pamphlet was printed in German, but an English translation appears in the New York Times for June 6.

At the outset, Professor Francke makes this candid admission regarding the dominant entiment of the American public at this time:

Surely we may not deny the fact that the public opinion of America in its overwhelming majority has been on the side of England and its allies from the beginning of the war till to-day. What-ever may be the reasons for this regrettable fact,—

cooperate in that is the task of every German-American. The question is simply: Which is the most effective and judicious way of actually bringing about this change?

In Professor Francke's opinion the most ineffective and injudicious way would be the one recommended by the "German-American National Alliance," which Professor Francke describes as "the attempt to transplant the national differences of the European war upon the internal politics of the United States."

This is his reason for considering the proposal of the German-American National Alliance a blunder:

If the American political system has one advantage over those of most European states, it is this, that it has till now kept free from separatist tendencies based on the championing of particular nationalities. There is in the United States no Polish, no Irish, no Czechish question; and every the English foundations of all public institutions attempt to create such an issue based on nationin America, the common language, the far-reach- alities would be repudiated by the overwhelming ing influence of the English press, the dominating majority of the American people as a crime world power of English trade, -we cannot change against the fundamental principles of the political this fact in a moment; we must reconcile ourselves life of the New World. A party that would put

politics would be proscribed by all the other parties as un-American and a danger to the state, and would have no chance whatsoever of cooperating in any positive way in the great public problems.

Professor Francke states clearly and fully the grounds upon which he objects to this proposal. Looking at the matter from the German as well as the American viewpoint, be says:

It was necessary to declare publicly that an embargo on arms exports on the part of America would be a step directed indubitably against England, which carried with it the possibilities of a conflict with England. I do not consider it beyond the realm of possibility; indeed, I hope that if Professor Francke looks forward to a time England continues to exploit its rule of the sea so when Americans of all parties and every ruthlessly and to disregard so constantly the rights of the United States as a neutral as in the last few months, such a radical change in the sentiment toward England will take place that the public opinion of America will demand an embargo on the export of arms. It will then demand it as a defensive measure to compel England to respect the American trade interest, and interests, as a neutral. But to demand it through the "German-American National Alliance" as an act of humanity and justice toward Germany,—that can an intellectual isolation can certainly not be to merely evoke from American quarters the remark the interest of Germany. Even if Professor that German arms manufacturers in the last decades,—in the Russo-Japanese war, the Balkan confusion, and elsewhere,—have taken a leading and conspicuous part in supplying warring nations with ammunition and war material of every sort without this having been considered in Gerto protect its own trade interests against England all races and all lands. And where could this rethrough such an act.

they are ready to let even their sympathies with the ideals of the rest of the world.

itself in the service of such a separatist race- for the gigantic struggle of the German people for its existence fall into the background before their duty to omit everything that might engulf their new Fatherland, without compelling necessity, in the European chaos."

Another motive that animated Professor Francke was this:

Not only by pointing out actually and free from exaggeration what Germany has contributed to human progress, but also and above all in quiet cooperation in the upbuilding of American life lies the winning strength of the German element in this country. For this cooperation includes all that which is the best in the German spirit.

Professor Francke looks forward to a time racial descent will unite in the wish for the establishment of a peace that will assure for Germany the maintenance of its soil and the guaranteeing of the freedom of the seas. When such a peace is achieved "it will, above all, be the task of science to tie anew the bonds between America and Germany."

Meyer's view, that Frenchmen, Englishmen, Belgians, and Japanese are at the moment more wel-come at Harvard than Germans were correct (as it is not), then Germany should strive all the more to have also German representatives of science participating in the work of giving a visible exmany a violation of the dictates of humanity and pression to the unity of modern civilization. Our justice. As is known, the German Government task will be not only to heal physical wounds, and has made no such demand, but confines itself to to restore devastated lands, but above all to build pointing out the good right of the United States up again the empire of the spirit, which includes building be undertaken more auspiciously than here in America? But we Germans may not Going a step farther, Professor Francke keep aloof from this rebuilding; if for no other maintains that the Germans of America are, reason than for the sake of the children of Gerin the first place, Americans, and that "if they are set face to face with this bitter choice stranger among the races and has no community

PATRIOTISM VS. COSMOPOLITANISM

PROFESSOR AGATHON AALL, of individual morality are ruthlessly violated. the University of Christiania, cusses in the Norwegian review, Samtiden, the contrast and conflict between the two of universal humanity. The basis of his article is the fact that, so far, whenever those commands: Thou shalt kill. two ideals have been placed in hostile opposition to each other, cosmopolitanism has been rudely brushed aside. In this connec- whether there may be something wrong at tion he points out that whenever militant the very root of patriotism; whether, in a patriotism asserts itself as it does in time word, it might be necessary to seek its total

It is wrong to lie,—of course. But treachery and falsehood are laudable things when the interests of one's own country demand them. It is ideals which have their respective centers of wrong to be selfish. But there is nothing except gravity in national self-sufficiency and a sense praise to be heard on behalf of the selfishness that serves one's country. It is a sin for one human being to kill another. But the morality of war

These facts lead the writer to wonder of war the commandments of ordinary, abolishment. Analyzing it historically, he thing else.

empire followed the growth of Roman ideas in Holland. and ideals, and it was Rome that gave to

was plain that all civilization must have its roots within Hellas. But try to analyze the cultural core of a modern Scandinavian, for instance, and factors springing from all the four quarters of the to the name of Luther; yearnings for political freedom connecting themselves historically with the working. great French Revolution; artistic ideals stamped by Michael Angelo or Beethoven; an alternately ascetic and esthetic life-view having its models in Goethe, Kant, Rousseau, Ibsen; a scientific and historical outlook on life founded by Darwin, Spencer, Helmholtz; a conception of the soul worked stretch. The will of Alfred Nobel contains out by Wundt; and so on.

of human beings are being broken down, more particularly by means of scientific rewhile new ties and connections are inces- search and popular education. With this in santly being built. Among the factors enter- mind, the writer proposes that a fund of ing most conspicuously into this work of sufficient size be raised by the withholding unification, the writer mentions modern sys- of the peace prize for several years,—the tems of communication, modern science, prize amounting to about \$40,000 a year,modern art, the international trades-union and that the accruing fund be used along the movement, and the gradual leveling of man-lines suggested by the founder himself. For ners, customs, and conditions of life. And this purpose, it would be possible to add fornected. A process of evolution has already enced. been started, he thinks, by which the former "The test of a feeling is furnished by the element is being gradually eliminated from deeds springing from it," says Professor Aall our conception of patriotism, while the latter in conclusion. "Patriotism must face that element remains and must always remain.

groups, he mentions a number of movements lem of universal peace."

shows how our present ideas run back to the and institutions to be found all over the days of Hellas and Rome, and he suggests world, some of them having come into being that the trouble may not lie in patriotism as since the beginning of the present war: the such, but in our failure to develop our Union of Democratic Control in England, patriotic ideas and ideals in keeping with which has for its object to insure a just setthe evolutionary changes noticeable in every-tlement when the time for peace has come; the Union of the New Fatherland in Ger-The patriotism of Hellas was that of a many, which aims to oppose all thoughts of small group of people, feeling themselves land-grabbing; the international peace organ, set apart from all the rest of the world. It The Truth, started in Switzerland; the was, on the whole, the narrow ideal of a League of Neutral Countries, which has its narrow sphere of life. The patriotism of headquarters at Lugano and aims at work-Rome began in the same fashion, its sepa- ing for universal disarmament; the Women's ratistic character being even more strongly Peace Conference recently held at the But with the growth of Roman Hague, and the Anti-War Council formed

Finally he turns to his own country with the world that Roman law, which was based the question what it can do to promote and on the conception of certain ideas of right hasten this change of ideals, whereby a new, and justice as common to all human beings, non-militant patriotism is to be established, -a patriotism that does not have to conflict Since that time, changed conditions have revo- with the growing sense of cosmopolitanism. lutionized the entire life of man. To a Greek it He points to the Norwegian Nobel Foundation, appointed by the Storthing for the purpose of awarding the Nobel peace prize, and see what you get: a conglomeration of spiritual he suggests that the time may have arrived when it would be better for the foundation to adopt a more constructive method of

Under the terms laid down by the founder, it is not necessary to distribute the prize every year. In fact, it may be permitted to accumulate for as much as five years at a also the express provision that the work on behalf of universal peace may be carried out The old barriers between distinct groups in any way the foundation may deem fit, and

finally he points out that the idea of patriot- eign members to the Nobel Institute, which ism comprises two different elements: that of has already been established at Christiania, local selfishness, and that of sentimental and thus to build up a vast international orattachment to the region with which our ear- ganization, by which public opinion in every liest impressions and experiences are con-civilized country might be powerfully influ-

test, too. Patriotism should prompt a people In proof of his belief that humanity will to seek an honorable solution of the problems soon be ready for a new form of patriotism, particularly its own. And Norway has, once one that implies no hostility to other human for all, turned its attention toward the prob-

EUROPE BEHOLDS ANOTHER ITALIAN ERUPTION From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

ITALY'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS

the eve of Italy's momentous decision to range herself on the side of the Triple Entente powers, gives evidence of an exceptionally clear perception of the difficulties to be encountered, even in case of a successful issue of the war.

The writer recognizes that the oppressive character of Austrian rule, in certain directions, has had at least one good effect in the regions inhabited by those of Italian blood, for this very oppression has kept alive their devotion to Italy, while under the generous French domination of the island of Corsica, ethnographically and geographically within the Italian sphere, and where the Italian language is still largely maintained, the inhabitants have become entirely French in sentiment. At the same time Signor Quintieri is not disposed to charge the Austrian Government with having done much economic injury to "Unredeemed Italy." Of this he says:

The Italian regions subject to Austria do not enjoy any greater degree of prosperity than they did long ago under Venetian rule, but bearing in mind the changes that have taken place all along the Adriatic, we cannot say that they are notably worse off. If the ethnic frontier has been gradually pushed back toward the sea, this change has not resulted from the political action of Austria,

A N article by Signor A. Quintieri in the Italian population, which has abandoned to Rivista d'Italia (Rome), written on the less enterprising Slavs the rudimentary agricultural development of the interior, and has moved down toward the coast so as to carry on commerce and thus enjoy a greater degree of prosperity, in the same way and for the same reasons that the Greeks of Macedonia have given up the interior of that country to the Bulgarians.

> If the commercial activity that built up Italy has declined, as is but too true, this is not because it has been cut off by the Austrian ports in the Adriatic. It has decreased for the same reason that has made the port of Venice, two centuries ago supreme in this region, now scarcely able to resist the competition of Trieste, and Venetian commerce, that once monopolized the trade of the Levant, has now to depend upon the subsidies doled out by the Italian Government.

> This commercial activity of Trieste, which competer so victoriously with our mercaptile marine, has its roots in the Austrian hinterland. The trade which proceeds from the Hungarian plains finds an outlet in Trieste, directed largely by government control and by favorable customs and port regulations. This trade would not be transferred to us by the annexation of Trieste, for the activity of all the ports on the Dalmatian coast is directly dependent upon the economic policy of the state governing the sources of supply, and these sources would be provided with some other outlet provided for by political exigencies.

Turning to the territorial extension required by Italy, Signor Quintieri defines this within somewhat narrower limits than those likely to be established by the Italian Government should it eventually find itself in but is due to the more progressive character of a position to dictate terms to Austria,-alments are thus presented:

We confine ourselves to what is incontestably our right, putting aside a century-old tradition which renders especially dear to us certain parts of the Dalmatian territory; but we demand a reasonable compensation in view of the size of our population, and also on account of the great and important centers of commerce and industry on our side of the Adriatic, while the Dalmatian coast only offers a few scattered towns and halfdeserted islands, and, moreover, because of the fact that we are exposed toward the East so long of Otranto and the adjacent territory requisite for in favor of oppressed peoples.

ways subject, indeed, to a possible veto on the its defense on the other side of the sea. We ask part of Russia. These minimum require- this of Austria, just as we would of any other state which might succeed to it in its Adriatic possessions.

> The Strait of Otranto for us, in a more limited sphere, is what the Strait of Gibraltar is for the English; it will be the bulwark of our eastern ports, the supporting base of our squadrons in case of war. Serbia has nothing to fear from us. From the time that Italy became a nation she has never interfered with the aspirations of her neighbors, and that right of nationality we have proclaimed for ourselves we have respected

The assurances we shall give to the Slavs are more significant than those which, according to as our domain has not reached its proper geo-graphical frontiers. It is not easy to find an ade-quate compensation for these disadvantages, but rograd, because they are confirmed by the conduct looking exclusively to the safety of the Adriatic, we have observed whenever we have had an opwe can confine ourselves to asking for the Strait portunity to support the demands or give our vote

ITALY'S TROUBLES IN TRIPOLI

pansion. Treating of this he says:

Now that the question of Italy's neutrality has reached a critical stage, we must hope that the government, before making its final decision will have taken every step to ensure the realization of our national aspirations to the fullest possible extent. Whether by peaceful or by war-like means, there can be no doubt that the destiny of our unredeemed territory on the Adriatic must be definitely determined.

We trust, however, that other problems also will be solved in accordance with our special interests. Thus we trust that there will be reserved for us, in the Mediterranean, in the Egean, and in Asia Minor, a share proportionate to the requirements of our position; we trust, moreover, that the significant campaign of a not unimportant section of the Russian press against our aspirations in the Adriatic and the Balkans, does not truly represent the ideas of the Russian Government. Above all, we trust that those upon whom rests the tremendous responsibility of guiding the destinies of our native land will know how to safeguard our country for the future, so as to prevent any eventual rearrangement of the map of Europe to our disadvantage, leaving us, tomorrow, isolated and unsupported in the midst of rival and distrustful nations.

menaced by a native uprising. The supreme to the insurgents.

WRITING before Italy's declaration of necessity of concentrating all her available war against Austria, the political edi-resources at home to overcome or resist Austor of Rassegna Nazionale (Rome), while tria, renders this a very great peril and deprecating the intemperate zeal of many raises the question whether in her effort to who advocated Italy's interference in the enlarge her territory at the expense of her great conflict, takes occasion to formulate powerful neighbor, Italy may not have risked very emphatically the legitimate expecta- the loss of territory already secured at great tions of that country as to territorial ex- cost of blood and treasure. As the significance of this Tripolitan insurrection has been generally overlooked, the following trustworthy data are both interesting and important:

> As a rule, colonial conquests furnish for a number of years disagreeable surprises for the colonizing power, as our neighbors across the Alps have experienced in Tunis, and especially in Algeria. This consideration does not, however, in the least lessen the bitter reflections aroused by what has recently happened in Tripoli, just as the region seemed to be finally pacified. The last conflict, at Sirta, has assumed a notable importance, both because of the treachery on a large scale of the irregular native auxiliaries, and because of the sad number of victims who died the death of heroes in the unequal combat.

The rebellion of a part of the native population, beginning in the interior and gradually spreading toward the coast, is of extreme gravity, and it is indeed to be deplored that the necessities of the international situation have not allowed us to take immediate and severe repressive measures, which would perhaps have checked this dangerous movement at the very outset. however, we did not wish to send troops from our national territory and were even obliged to retire our garrisons from the interior and to mo-The writer then turns to an especially mentarily confine our effective occupation to the unfortunate circumstance for Italy at the zone along the coast, it was inevitable that with present critical period, namely, that her re-populations accustomed to yield only to force, our cent conquests in Tripoli are seriously and should therefore give greater encouragement

must have a clear and definite plan, for it has other nations, and which might have exceedingly too often happened in our brief colonial history, disastrous results.

We shall now be forced to traverse again the that only spasmodic efforts have been made, withroute that will make our sovereignty effective up out any decided program and without any unity to the boundaries of the colony. This must be of action between the directing power in Rome done deliberately and firmly; above all, the cen- and the local authorities. This is a very grave tral government and the colonial administration fault, one that has already proved very costly for

MAX NORDAU'S ATTITUDE IN THE WAR

sense, a capital of nations. Men of letters, ers and artists. artists, musicians, and political refugees from corporeal entertainment. Many a prophet cusations of Francophobia, adding: has found his own country most ready to honor him after he had conquered public atbut I count too many friends in France whose

man of genius who has first gained recogni- cannot at present convince themselves. conflict has in many instances brought grave jurious fabrications by which I am pursued. embarrassment. They have been looked on and are placed in the difficult position of be- I deserve any credit for talking of France as I ing called on to declare a partisan bias at the have done in the places where I have. risk of being considered renegades or spies.

A very conspicuous instance is that of the famous Max Nordau, by birth a German of Jewish ancestry, but resident for many years in his adopted country, France, and frequent contributor to leading French periodicals, among others La Revue. So many requests have come to this journal for a statement of Nordau's attitude that the editor devotes a special page to its answer. He points out, to begin with, that the author of "manifesto of the 93," and he continues:

Far from desiring to defend Germany and her barbarous people, he has published since the beginning of the war a series of articles and studies favorable to France and indirectly blaming the Kaiser, his people, and his diplomats. . . . certain literary tendencies, the author of "Degeneracy" has never published anything, during his long career as a philosopher, moralist, and critic,

POR many generations Paris has been not often been hard upon the symbolists and the de-only the capital of France, but, in a cadents, he has been an equally resolute foe of Wagner, of Nietzsche, and of many German writ-

the rest of Europe,—from all over the world, M. Finot then quotes from a letter which for that matter,—have found within her lib- appeared recently in Le Temps and Le eral borders intellectual hospitality as well as Figaro wherein Nordau protests against ac-

tention and applause in the city by the Seine. opinion is of moment to me to let them rest under It is but natural that in such instances a the impression of allegations of whose falsity they

tion in France has found it convenient and admits of no exception for individual cases, makes profitable for various reasons to retain his of me theoretically an enemy of France, because residence in the city of his adoption, though I am a subject of a country with which she is at feeling himself none the less a son of Italy, war. In spite of that I do not hesitate to invoke or Austria, Russia, or Germany. To men of himself will not appeal in vain, to beg you to thus owing a divided allegiance the present permit me to protest indignantly against the in-

I enclose herewith some articles which I have with suspicion by fellow-countrymen on the vienna since the beginning of the war. You can one hand and by fellow-citizens on the other, judge for yourself, Monsieur le Directeur, whether

> M. Nordau, who has at present established himself at Madrid, adds that during his thirty-seven years of residence in Paris he has always sought to do justice to France, to proclaim his admiration for her moral, intellectual, and artistic greatness, and to dissipate dangerous prejudices against her at certain critical moments. He closes his letter with the words:

points out, to begin with, that the author of I could cite Parisian journals which have more "Conventional Lies" did not sign the famous than once recognized my modest efforts with praise, and could publish letters and dedications signed by the most illustrious French names which have rewarded my labors upon the men, the ideas, and the works of France. But this would be neither dignified nor delicate. I confine myself to saying that it is not at this hour of destiny that I would change my sentiments and my attitude Though very severe towards certain writers and towards the France which is the legal fatherland of my children.

As a confirmation of the attitude thus indiagainst France and her people. And if he has cated, other writings by Nordau are cited.

RECRUITING IN ENGLAND

to enlist soldiers for service in the great war, where in this Review, there have been sev- land, do your duty! lish reviews. In the Fortnightly, for example, the King!"

the methods employed by his government to shamed into going to war by such an appeal as

induce volunteering. Mr. Money complains that accurate knowledge as to the progress of recruiting and the results of the government's recruiting machinery is denied even to members of Parliament. But taking into account the facts that lie on the surface and are known to all men. this writer finds that "an enormous amount of money is being spent in issuing the most extraordinary series of advertisements ever issued by a government. In every newspaper and on every wall, there appear variegated appeals not only to men of military age, but to the wives, mothers, sisters, employers,

SAMPLE RECRUITING POSTER

got the better of reason. Many of them are of necessary industrial employment.

Do you realize that the one word "Go" from YOU may send another man to fight for our King and Country?

When the War is over and your husband or son

A PROPOS of the strenuous efforts now is asked, "What did you do in the great War?"—

being made throughout Great Britain is he to hang his head because YOU would not let him go?

as described by ex-Senator Beveridge else- To this was added: "Women of Eng-Send your men toeral frank expressions of opinion in the Eng- day to join our glorious army. God save

a Member of Parliament, Mr. L. G. Mr. Money cannot refrain from raising the Chiozza Money, does not hesitate to criticize question whether a "volunteer" who would be

> the above would be a really valuable soldier. The main suggestion, however, made by these and other costly advertisements is that recruiting cannot be altogether satisfactory if it is thought necessary to resort to appeals of such a char-

Alluding to the government's boast that 72.000 railroad men have been recruited for the war, — an achievement that was described by the Prime Minister as "magnificent,"—Mr. Money is tempted to say that it may be magnificent, but it is not necessarily war. His point is that when a nation is organized for war its railroads become an integral part of its.

friends, and acquaintances of men of military military operations, and if you send to the age. Some of these appeals are so extrava- fighting line a single man who ought to be gant that a visitor from Mars might be par- at his post helping to operate a railroad sysdoned for believing them to be the handi- tem a serious error is committed. The same work of desperate men in whom rhetoric had thing is true in regard to men in other forms

apparently intended to create a feeling of As a result of the English recruiting sysshame in the minds of unrecruited young tem it seems clear that certain trades which are essential to the proper organization of One of these advertisements in which the the nation for war are being depleted, while writer addresses "four questions to the many men whose services are of a different women of England" reads in part as follows: sort and who can much better be spared for the fighting-line are still unrecruited. It is asserted that many married men are taken while there are still an enormous number of unmarried men available.

TO PREST POR YOU? ONT YOU DO TOUR MIT! BUT YOU MUST MALP

It is Mr. Money's contention that in order to obtain a maximum of military and economic strength from the nation promiscuous recruiting must be stopped at once. That every man of military age, whatever his rank or station, must be considered in relation to the national problem, and such part of that manhood as can be utilized for military purposes with the least loss of economic strength be taken. In this way there would be retained for the production of wealth, and especially for such commodities as are required for war material, that part of the country's labor forces that can best supply its needs.

While admitting that in this war the middle classes in England have played a better part than ever before, Mr. Money is still convinced that the proportion of recruiting from the middle classes has been much smaller than from the working classes. He regards it as unfortunate for the nation "that or miner goes to war, and the nation ought to see to it that such a double loss does not occur as that we should keep those we can spare and send those away whom we need at home."

An American observer, Mr. William C. Edgar, editor of the Bellman (Minneapolis), noted the use of the brass band as a supplemental agency in a recruiting campaign in progress in London. Troops marched through the streets, he says, to the sound of but his imagination as well.

the people to the national danger to the end that they may volunteer for service,

Lethargy and self-complacency, a feeling that the war is being conducted on foreign soil and therefore does not directly and immediately affect the individual Briton, retards recruiting to some degree; hence it is necessary to stir up the public to the gravity of the situation by every possible

The trouble in England, as Mr. Edgar sees it, is not from lack of confidence in the outcome nor from want of courage, but from a prevailing sentiment, especially among the less intelligent, that the Allies are sure to win anyhow and that there is no necessity for enlisting, at least for the present.

In a remarkable editorial published immediately after Lord Kitchener's call in May for 300,000 more recruits, the London Spectator declares:

If he had asked for a million, or even two million, more men we should not have been surprised, though even then, taking the Army and Navy together, we should not be doing, per head of population, more than, or even as much as, the French, a vigorous young man of the middle classes and should be doing a very great deal less than should stop at home while a railroad man the Germans. At such a juncture as this to ask for only three hundred thousand men literally makes one's brain reel. It would seem to show one of two things: either Lord Kitchener during the ten months that have elapsed since the beginning of the war has obtained far more men than the nation has any idea of, or else-which, of course, is a perfectly incredible, ridiculous, and impossible supposition,-Lord Kitchener is not aware of the wastage of war, and is under the delusion that the cadres of his fighting force can be kept up to strength (the absolutely essential condition for an efficient army) without a huge re-

A very little consideration will show that the lively music. Some of the glamor of war notion of such a miscalculation on the part of so was restored and the possible recruit was great a soldier as Lord Kitchener must be dismoved to action through not only his mind, to the exact numbers of the men who are at this missed. We must not make any calculation as moment outside England fighting our enemies. Mr. Edgar was impressed, however, by Let us assume, however, purely for the sake of the posters, placards, and labels seen everywhere in London and throughout the United danelles, on the Persian Gulf, and in other parts Kingdom as interesting and graphic evidences of the world, we shall soon have a million men in of a vigorous attempt being made to rouse the field. But when our men are fighting as they are bound to fight this summer, for the summer is the soldier's season, if we average the war wastage of the great battle months, such as May

has proved, with that of the quiet months, it will the Spectator regards it as still probable that at the very least be 10 per cent. per month. [It may of course prove to be much more.] This means an immediate wastage of one hundred thousand a month to be made good. It means that unless one hundred thousand fresh men are raised every month, the armies in the field will begin to wither away. Of course up till now there has been no such wastage. We are speaking of the future,-of the period when the New Army will be at the front.

If no new men are raised, an army of a million would in ten months cease to exist. Therefore Lord Kitchener's new army of three hundred thousand, if he got them by June 1st, would have disappeared by September 1st.

great supplies of men for drafting purposes pelled to adopt a policy of compulsion, or and could keep 1,000,000 men in the field what in this country was known as the draft for a year without using these extra 300,000, in the Civil War.

England will want to have ultimately not 1,000,000 men but a million and a half in the field and a million and a half at home to feed them. The Spectator's only suggestion to explain Lord Kitchener's policy is that he intends to make successive calls at short intervals for additional enlistment. This policy the Spectator regards as wholly unsatisfactory, and ventures to predict that within a few months there will be an imperative need for supplying drafts to the British army at the front and that the voluntary system will prove inadequate to supply Admitting that Lord Kitchener has other them. Then the government will be com-

THE FUTURE OF HOLLAND

A RECENT issue of La Revue (Paris) German side? She would, no doubt, have effectthe pen of H. G. Wells, the noted English writer, on Holland's future, what course it Allies, it would have a quite different significance. would be the part of wisdom for her to pur-sue in the present conflict, and other vitally cisive blow in the conflict. Cutting off the main interesting points. The article is prefaced by surround, would help to capture, the greater part an editorial note to the effect that the events of the German western army, and would not only of the last weeks lend a tense interest to open the way to an attack on the Rhine, but, more Wells' contentions, adding that the Dutch important still, would divert its defensive forces. papers, even those the most friendly to the stroke to the German Empire. This is not divul-Germans, now maintain that Germany's an- ging a strategic secret; one need but look at the nexation of Belgium would strike a death- map to confirm its truth. blow at Holland.

What changes, Mr. Wells asks, may be wrought by the war in Holland's status? What is likely to be her fate in the near grows apace. Why does she hesitate to join the future?

It is an indisputable fact that at the present moment Holland holds the key to the European situation.

At the outset of the war there was reason to fear that Holland's neutrality might be violated, but the danger of a German attack is daily diminishing. Holland's position to-day is one of immense material consequence to Germany and of essential for the whole world that it should cease! sincere moral integrity as regards the Allies. From the outbreak of hostilities and during a momentous crisis she has borne herself patiently and loyally; has endured inevitable provocations honestly and with dignity. Should she be subjected now to a German outrage and hurl her fine army of over 400,000 men upon Aix-la-Chappelle she would hold Germany in check by a swift defeat. And that is the important point in Holland's present position.

She holds a keen-edged sword suspended over

contains a most significant article from ively reinforced Germany's western front, but her

Each day diminishes Germany's chances of offensive action, but each day, likewise, the destruction of Belgium goes on; the misery of its inhabitants, whom Holland could succor and deliver, Allies? Is she satisfied as she is, because her liberty remains intact—with the Allies, practically, fighting to insure it to her?

Has the fear of Germanization, which has harassed her for over forty years, vanished, then, into thin air? Or does she fear that the "good," vindictive Germans may make a last, supreme effort in devastating her?

Let us not try to blink the fact: Unless Holland intervenes the war will last a long time. It is

It is a terrible burden for Holland herself to keep her army mobilized, even without fighting; her commerce is stagnant; she is encumbered with all manner of refugees; does not self-interest counsel her to adopt a course which will hasten the end of this state of things?

Mr. Wells' impression of the Dutch,—and the English, he maintains, understand the Dutch character well,—is that they are not Germany! Did it ever occur to her to join the very easily daunted. The fear of German

retaliation would have no great weight with common trials, with a common language and litthem; what would rather incite them to erature, developed, regenerated, grown too power action would be a feeling of compassion for the little, heroic Belgian nation and the desire to teach the impudent Germans a without scruple, violate isolated Holland in order wholesome lesson. In joining the Allies to make her way to the mouth of the Rhine, thus Holland would do more than put an end at Holland's lukewarmness towards Teuton brothto a grievous conflict; she would bravely de- erhood. fend right and justice, and would emerge considerably enlarged from the European ought ardently to desire the end of German suconvulsion.

It would be absurd to suppose that Germany ahould have perpetrated so many infamies and outrages in Belgium and the beautiful provinces of France without her having to pay an abundant and bitter penalty for her crimes. Besides an immense indemnity, France and Belgium must push their frontiers far beyond their present ones. The integrity of Liège will be guaranteed by the annexation of the German district extending from Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne. France will extend to the Rhine.

Do not let us talk any longer of buffer states,

since Germany cannot respect them.

The case standing thus, Holland may look forward to having as her neighbor a greater and stronger Belgium, closely allied to France and England. Moreover, would Great Britain tolerate Germany's possession of East Friesland, which is a constant menace to her on the north of Holland? She will use her best efforts to secure a lasting peace in the future, but, justly, to insure it, Germany should be driven beyond the North Sea; since England does not covet East Friesland, Holthis detached province.

after? Belgium and France intimately united by hands!

In view of all these considerations, Holland premacy and definitely join the great alliance of the Western powers.

England is disposed to protect by the surveillance of its navy the integrity of the Dutch colonial possessions; the mutual protection of the four united Western states, England, France, Belgium, and Holland would be the best guarantee of the security of them all. Only thus can Holland emerge a stronger state!

Truly, this course is alluring. Hundreds of Dutch citizens are at this moment studying the map and thinking of all these things. Granting that Holland will remain intact, as a reward for her neutrality, what will happen to her in the future? She will remain isolated, with little hope and no friends, exposed to being girdled about by the good Teuton brotherhood, who will see to it that the German language shall gradually replace the Dutch, will without scruple Germanize her colonies and subordinate her commerce to that of Hamburg, Altona, or Antwerp!

No! no! never will a sound nation consent to

such a promiscuity with Germany!

Even without serious violations of her neutrality Holland will decide to push her troops on towards land could, to her own advantage, incorporate Belgium. With slight effort she could relieve and deliver her martyred neighbor; by the mere move-And now let us imagine the impossible: The ment of her army she would compel Germany to allies were unable to annihilate German militar- evacuate her sister nation. At present the power of ism. What would be Holland's fate twenty years directing the course of European events lies in her

RUSSIA. POLAND. AND THE DARDANELLES

A S Italy is now making common cause quirements, but also those of Serbia and with the powers of the Triple Entente Montenegro is, of course, well known, and and is destined to have an important voice in also that Russia's supreme aim is, as it has the eventual adjustment of the map of Eu- ever been, the possession of Constantinople rope in case the fortunes of war favor this and the control of the Dardanelles. Whethside, an Italian opinion as to the claims and er or no she would be able to overcome or expectations of Russia, in respect to Austrian conjure the suspicious jealousy of the other territory especially, possesses considerable in- powers so as to gain their consent may be terest. More particularly when the opinion open to doubt. comes from one who has had such excellent ject to Nuova Antologia (Rome).

will not only concern her own national re- land, into a new, more or less autonomous

In regard to Austrian territory, however, opportunities for forming it as Signor Mele- apart from the requirement that Serbia gari, who was the Italian Ambassador to should secure that part inhabited by those of St. Petersburg from 1905 to 1913. Signor Serbian speech, there is a general belief that Melegari contributes an article on the sub- Russia would annex Eastern Galicia, combining this province with her own Polish That Russian demands, in case of victory, possessions, and perhaps with Prussian Po-

Poland under Russian control. As to this, of blood, from habits of long standing, from comfor and against this course, he says:

In favor of a partial or complete annexation of Eastern Galicia many weighty motives of a historical order might be adduced. In the first place, this would restore to Russia a land which in past times formed an integral part of the domains of the Princes of Kieff, who combined to form a state that preserved its independence under Russian princes of the house of Rurik until the Polish conquest; secondly, there dwell in this territory four million Russians (Ruthenians), who during five centuries have given ample proofs of national steadfastness, and, thirdly, the present open frontier of Podolia and Volinia would be replaced by that formed by the Dniester and the San, or even better, by the great hatural barrier of the Carpathians.

On the other hand, considerations of a more general character, even from an exclusively Russian viewpoint, might be brought forward against the annexation. The loss of the vast Galician domains, which in area and population represent but little less than one-quarter of the entire complex of Austrian territory, to say nothing of the further amputations that would be demanded in favor of Serbia and other countries, would perhaps result in a complete transformation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire as at present constituted, leaving as sole survivors the more vigorous nationalities, such as the Magyars and the Germans, and this would imply a greater peril for Russia than the present complicated structure of the duplex monarchy. The subtraction of from six to eight million Galicians would reduce the Slavonic element to a feeble minority, giving a crushing superiority to the Hungarians and Germent in her hands for any future enterprises.

The dislike of Germany and the Germans felt by many Russians has its roots rather in the successful utilization of the vast resources of the Russian Empire by Germans in Russia for their own benefit than in any racial antipathy. The fact that the Germans have been able to establish a ruinous competition ever, chiefly concerns the business world of Russia and should not be taken as instanding with Germany, Signor Melegari writes:

hatred the sentiments resulting from an affinity out of the reward which is her due.

however, Signor Melegari is not very con- mon memories. Hence many of the political leadfident; indeed, he inclines to the opinion that ers, long accustomed to regard the maintenance of Russian mistrust might prevent the carrying cardinal principles of Russian diplomacy, while out of the plan. Weighing the arguments recognizing the necessity of the present war, felt but little enthusiasm for it. It will be very difficult to bring them to share in the views of those . who, in Russia as well as in the other allied nations, categorically demand the destruction of Germany, as though it were possible to crush a people that has shown such indomitable power of national resistance. Moreover, it is not upon a basis of violence and destruction that can be raised the structure of a really stable and enduring peace. The annexation of Eastern Galicia would oblige

Russia, conformably to the pledges made by the commander-in-chief, Grand Duke Nicholas, in his proclamation to the Poles, to give to Poland, under the Russian sceptre, a large degree of autonomy. It remains to be seen whether such a program, in direct contradiction to the policy constantly followed for forty years by Russia, not only in regard to Poland, but also in regard to Finland, to the Caucasian provinces and to the Baltic provinces, can be regarded as compatible with the security of the Russian Empire and with the requirements of national defense.

Poland is indeed united with Russia by the bonds of race, but it is separated by centuries of national rivalry, by the incompatibility resulting from differences of faith, of traditions and of civilization. To these innate antipathies must be added the inextinguishable hatred of the Poles against the usurpers of their native land. During a century of foreign domination, interrupted from time to time by futile insurrections rigorously repressed, the Poles have guarded intact their national virtues, as well as their defects, which conspire to render them a turbulent and dangerous element for Russia.

In conclusion, the writer emphasizes in the mans. Austro-Hungary would then be nothing strongest possible way the unshakable demore than a satellite of Germany, a blind instru-termination of Russia to secure the outlet to the Mediterranean that has ever been the dream of her rulers and statesmen. long and intimate acquaintance with Russian politics makes these closing words of his paper especially worthy of consideration, and perhaps we may see in them an indication of Italy's eventual attitude in the matter:

As to the question of the Dardanelles and of in many branches of Russian industry and Constantinople, Russian public opinion has alcommerce has made them unpopular with ready assumed a firmly decisive tone, and is ready, their unsuccessful competitors. This, how- when the occasion arises, to make itself heard with no uncertain voice. It will admit neither subterfuges nor palliatives; it will demand that the Gordian knot be sharply cut, and in Russia's dicative of Russian opinion as a whole. Of favor. It might consent that Constantinople the various factors that favor a good under- should remain Turkish, but it would never consent that any other power than Russia should acquire that city.

Russia feels that her sturdy shoulders are expected to sustain the major part of the burden of Whatever may be the popularity of a war, it this war, and she is ready and willing to spare cannot entirely wipe out the past; it is impossible no effort to bring it to a successful conclusion, but in a single moment to change into implacable she will never permit that she should be cheated

THE LEADERS OF ANARCHY IN MEXICO

N the last of a series of articles contrib- Whitney as unworthy to be taken seriously in uted by Caspar Whitney to the Outlook a canvass of Mexican leadership. (New York) during May the leaders of the Obregon [whose name is said to be a Mex-. several factions in that unhappy country are ican corruption of the Irish name, O. B. briefly characterized. Mr. Whitney's own Regan] is regarded as the one really strong views as to the possible outcome of present man among the Carranza generals, and he conditions in Mexico are by no means opti- and Felipe Angeles, of Villa's forces, are mistic. Barring the intervention of the ranked by Mr. Whitney as the two strongthe task of pulling the nation up from and well educated, the only man on either the depth of anarchy into which she has side of military fame. fallen.

conduct and unbroken agreement."

A provisional government which the control and of an uprightness he does not force. possess, as I have tangible evidence to prove.

to him, but because he is an easy boss to his so often encountered in Mexico. officers who do as they please, and because Alvaro Obregon, his commanding general, is a bitter hater of Villa.

United States, it seems to him that a dicta- est military men of Mexico after Villa. Each torship is imminent, but with the possible of these men is said to have a presidential exception of Francisco Villa he thinks that bee in his bonnet and we are likely to hear no one in sight is likely to measure up to more of them later. Angeles is well born

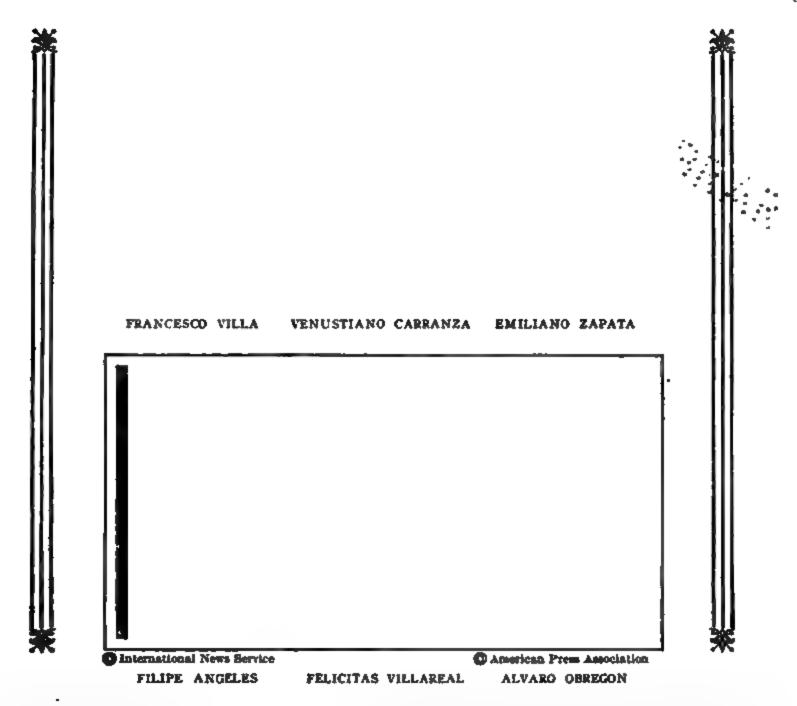
One of the very few trustworthy men in Carranza, says Mr. Whitney, had his public life in Mexico to-day, according to chance and failed ignominiously. "Barren Mr. Whitney, is Felicitas Villareal, Villa's of executive ability, though replete with a Minister of Finance, who was arrested by nimble pettifogging spirit, he aroused the Carranza when Obregon marched into Mexscorn and hatred of all Mexico outside of ico City on its evacuation by the Zapatistas. his immediate camp. That he is also stupid If he is not executed by Carranza, Villareal was clearly shown by his patently envious may some day prove to be a real asset to and unreasonable attitude toward Villa, Mexico when the day comes that she can whose fealty he could have retained by fair set out about the rehabilitation of her finances.

Of Villa himself, the man to whom most United States would cheerfully have recog- of those outside the factions look for a solunized and encouraged could have been tion of the present difficulties, Mr. Whitformed in August, 1914, with Carranza at ney is not sure whether he will prove equal its head. But Mr. Whitney does not hesi- to the dual task of fighting and playing tate to say that at that time Carranza "put politics. Yet, without being in any degree harmony out of the question by assump- intellectual, Villa appears to Mr. Whitney tion of authority over men he did not to be a man of resource, great energy and

ove."

He is a fighter, and a lustful one, who is at his
Both Carranza and Obregon, hating Mexbest when he is in the field on the job,—not in the Both Carranza and Obregon, nating Mex-ico City and its people, devoted most of others in his expressed wish to bring his country their time and effort to searching out the to peace and establish stable government. He has "enemies" of the cause, confiscating their no personal ambition outside of this, he told me; property, and perhaps killing them. Mr. whitney recapitulates some of Carranza's adnessed by the cause his course since he came prominently before the country as a national leader in ministrative acts such as closing down the the last two years rather corroborates it. He has national railway system, closing schools, sup-eased rather than made more difficult, as Carranza pressing newspapers, diverting charity insti-has done, the business situation where he could, pressing newspapers, diverting charity insti-tutional income, nullifying Villa money, and tion, restrained the looting of his men, restricted always proclaiming himself "all of the law the sale of pulque, punished graft where he could and the prophets." He is First Chief, says reach it, has drafted a practical way of adjusting Mr. Whitney, not because his men are loyal the land or agrarian question, and altogether ap-

Yet Mr. Whitney does not regard Villa as the right kind of timber for a beneficent Gutierrez, ex-Provisional President, and dictator of the Juarez and Diaz type. Not-Lucio Blanco, a general who deserted Car- withstanding his brutal characteristics, his ranza for Villa, and later went back to his furious outbursts of temper, and his cruelty, first allegiance, are both dismissed by Mr. Villa is said to have two distinct virtues.



thing, he keeps his word.

can question. In Morélos State, his battle- home in the brush.

He does not drink and those who have done ground, employing his own efforts at guerilla business with him say that, as a general warfare, Zapata has always been a formidable opponent. His Indian retainers hardly Zapata is not regarded by Mr. Whitney constitute an army and are not strong in as strictly a national figure in the Mexi- the open, but very difficult to dislodge at

THE CELIBATE WOMAN OF TO-DAY

life of celibacy bring them? This is the much to do with it." query propounded by Earl Barnes in the Popular Science Monthly for June.

the United States, neither married, widowed, for all the qualities of her varied personal life. nor divorced, a total of 29.7 per cent. of The celibate woman retains her freedom of all the women over lifteen years of age action. Through study, travel, art, science, or all the women over fifteen years of age. There are nearly 400,000 public school teachers in America, hardly any of whom are married teachers been the sole prohibitive agent in keeping these teachers in a life of celibacy?

WHY do so many women refuse to democratic ideals which has been steadily marry, and what compensations can a working among women since 1870, has

Women have ceased to be merely "the sex"; In 1910, there were 8,924,056 women in fulfillment not only for her personal liking, but they have become individuals . . . a woman seeks

> society, she may reach a degree of self-realization not always attained by her sister who marries.

The desire for service which lies so deep in the ried. Have the regulations in regard to mar- nature of all good women can often be more fully realized in a life of personal freedom than in one of marriage. At least there may be a different realization of very great value to the individual The author thinks that the "growth in and to society. Such women as Clara Barton, gifts of service to mankind far beyond what they to find her own. would probably have given in their own homes.

sire to possess life vicariously. She has become self-conscious, www.wardly so in some instances,—and the follower after the joy of vital experience. Her superior intelligence is a bairred to early marriage, as she has isolated herself from her class, and failing to reach the man her intellect desires, she will not accept the one who is beneath her in edu- implanted and nourished in young minds. Many cation and intelligence.

The social emancipation of women lags far behind her intellectual and economic freedom, so that the young women we are considering still move socially in their family planes. The men in that group are too ignorant and too poor to suit her; and the men with whom she works know her only as a stenographer, a teacher, or a journalist.

And beyond this there is a restriction of public meeting-places for the woman or girl who is not socially fortunate; they move in a small treadmill. "The hunting field is narrow and the difficulty of selection has increased."

A generation ago, a girl might hope to find a desirable mate among a dozen acquaintances. civilization and culture.

Susan B. Anthony, and Jane Addams have brought Now she needs to look over a hundred young men

The wonder is not that we have so many unmarried women in America, but that we have so Woman to-day shares with man the defew. Nature has loaded the dice in favor of the possess life victiously. She has be-marriage and she generally has her own way.

Many of these young women, however, will never marry. Nuns will continue to yow their virginity to the Celestial Bridegroom; reformers will spend their lives in securing social justice for their sisters and their sisters' children; professional women will seek fame and service; teachers will fight off the wars of the future, not with submarines and aeroplanes, but with ideas and ideals other women, with no particular devotion to sustain them, will be held by the charm of the pay envelope and independent latch-key until it is too late; while the accidents of fate will leave many stranded in their struggle towards a complete

> Meantime there can be no doubt that the most complete life a woman can live, at least between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, is found in a marriage based on a deep and lasting love.

> Beyond certain negative values, the only real compensation Mr. Barnes finds for the celibate women who cannot attain to the perfection of wedded happiness, lies in selfrealization through vicarious living, and though their lives are biologically lost, there still remains their service to the forces of

THE ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS IN CHEM-ISTRY AND BIOLOGY

THE eminent French scientist, Daniel tricity and the eighteenth for those of heat. Berthelot, has for some years been ma
The ultra-violet rays, though invisible to king an investigation of the ultra-violet rays; the human eye, are none the less to be conhis experiments have revealed much of in-sidered as rays of light. They occur beterest, and recently culminated in the sensa- youd the violet end of the spectrum and tional discovery that by their means a synthe- are made known by their chemical effects, sis of carbon dioxide and water vapor can as, for instance, on a photographic film or be obtained such as is made by the living on the pigment in the skin. Their essential plant when sunshine acts on the chlorophyll, characteristic is their high potential of enor green coloring matter of its leaves. Thus ergy. M. Berthelot says: for the first time the chemist has accomplished in his laboratory a feat which had been supposed necessitated the vital activity of the plant.

Paris, and reported in Cosmos (Paris), this second. and other remarkable properties of these rays by the sun, but are almost entirely absorbed by

nineteenth century was for those of elec- mercury vapor in a quartz vacuum tube. The

The ultra-violet rays, though invisible to

Just as an electric furnace at 3000° C. has a higher thermic potential than a coke furnace at 1000° C., a mercury lamp producing ultra-violet rays vibrating at the rate of 2000 trillion oscilla-In a lecture given lately by M. Berthelot tions per second has a higher luminous potential before the Society of Civil Engineers in than a mere gas jet vibrating at 600 trillions per

The ultra-violet rays are produced abundantly are described. M. Berthelot even goes so the atmosphere, except on high mountains, where far as to express the view that the twen-tieth century may be as notable for its me-chanical and practical applications of light as nary light.

This is why quartz is used, and it has as well as carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. other advantages. Thus it can be raised to very high temperatures, at which glass important because it is under just such con-Berthelot continues:

The ultra-violet rays are the most dangerous known. Even at a distance of a few decimeters (a decimeter is less than 1/2 inch) they will cause in less than a minute burns of the skin, sunstrokes, almost instantly the monocellular organisms, mi-Hence they lend themselves perrays.

play as an agent for restoring chemical energy in the world. The plant takes the two the sugars and other carbohydrates which furnish . . . Thus the food to men and animals. animal diffuses matter into the gaseous state from the solid; the plant concentrates it anew, making it pass from the gaseous state to the solid. The animal degrades chemical energy; the plant re-

laboratories. in the course of researches conducted in my laboratory of vegetable physics at Meudon, that this function is not a property peculiar to living matter, but is due to light. In other words, it is not vital, but physico-chemical activity. It is precisely this superior energetic quality of ultra-violet light, which our predecessors had not at their disposal, which has enabled me to succeed where they failed.

By exposing a mixture of carbon dioxide and water-vapor to the ultra-violet rays from a mercury lamp, in a series of experiments conducted with the help of his assistant, M. Gandechon, M. Berthelot proved that these two gases, containing, respectively, gen, united to form saccharine substances violet rays! To use his own startling words: containing the three elements, carbon, hydro-

ultra-violet rays are arrested by glass and by This photo-synthesis of ternary compounds most of the transparent mediums pervious to ordibeing successfully accomplished, the next step was an attempt to form quaternary compounds, i. e., those containing nitrogen

Under the influence of the ultra-violet rays the would melt or soften, and this quality is two simplest mineral gases which contain these four elements, i. e., carbon dioxide and ammonia gas, unite to form the first in the series of quaditions that its use is most economical. Then, ternary compounds, formic amide, the point of deeven when hot, it can be plunged into cold parture for the building of those substances known water without breaking, owing to the very as albuminoids or proteids, the base of protoplasm slight dilatation of the quartz. This qual- and living matter. My father showed long ago ity is especially valuable when the rays are synthetically; but it was by processes very differhow one might manufacture alimentary substances used to sterilize water, for which purpose ent from those in nature, by means of energetic they are being increasingly employed. M. chemical reagents which are little compatible with life. . . . To-day, thanks to the ultra-violet rays, we are in possession of processes, which, if not economical, are at least of an admirable theoretic simplicity and extremely similar to those employed by nature herself.

In view of this brilliant achievement, it and painful affections of the eye. The reverse of is not to be wondered at that M. Berthelot the medal is more agreeable. These rays kill ventures to predict that some day we may ventures to predict that some day we may crobes and bacteria. But clear water is one of call on the engineer instead of the farmer the liquids most transparent to the ultra-violet for at least a part of our food supply in some circumstances! The next feature dis-Another application of a more general order and less immediately exploitable is the rôle they the atmosphere by these rays. He observed:

These facts involve an important hygienic apgases set free by animal respiration (carbon diox- plication. An animal placed in an air-tight en-ide and water-vapor) and combines them to form closure (a submarine boat, for example), little by closure (a submarine boat, for example), little by little transforms the oxygen of the air into carbon dioxide, and dies asphyxiated. But if we place in a bell-jar both an animal and a green plant and then expose both to the sun the animal will continue to live. The plant purifies the air vitiated by the animal; it decomposes the carbon dioxide and liberates oxygen. But the mercury This synthetic function of green plants in sun- lamp plays the same rôle as the sun in such a light has not till recently been reproduced in our case. If humid air vitiated by respiration be made . . I have been able to prove, to circulate about such a lamp it will gradually regain oxygen and become respirable. too much to hope that processes of this nature may some day serve to purify the air of submarines and unventilatable enclosures.

The final topic in this notable address was the reproduction of the principal types of fermentation by means of the ultra-violet Physiologists have long been able to digest food artificially by placing it in a water-bath kept at the temperature of the human body, and adding the proper ferments or diastases. And now M. Berthelot has obtained similar digestive operations by placing sugars, fats, and albumens in quartz carbon and oxygen, and hydrogen and oxy- bulbs and submitting them to the ultra-

We have here digestion by light. The ultragen, and oxygen, precisely as they combine violet rays replace the ferments. The bulb reprein living plants to form such substances. sents an artificial stomach made of rock crystal.

NEW LIGHT ON THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

tional affairs have absorbed newspaper space and taken public attention, the country would have been made to realize more more, they will be glad to receive them back into keenly the seriousness of the plague of so-their States. called "foot-and-mouth" disease that swept consisted of rigid quarantine of the States United States. or counties or districts infected,—together with the prompt slaughter and burial in quicklime of diseased animals and herds.

It so happened that the International Dairy Show had brought together at Chicago, last November, some hundreds of anithousand dollars each) became infected with foot-and-mouth disease from the Chicago

Dr. Joseph Hughes had charge of these fect these steers. cattle, and he has now made public some very interesting results of their internment.

The steers continued to mingle with the usury cattle from March 26 until May 10, when they were removed. During this period the testing late in May, before a breeders' association in mouth disease. To begin with conclusions, let Wisconsin. it be said that these hundreds of fine animals came through the foot-and-mouth malady as through a short period of fever, all of them recovered perfectly excepting perhaps four that were eliminated for other reasons, and great light is thrown upon the nature and course of the disease and its treatment.

To quote from the article in Dairyman:

BUT for the manner in which interna- the joy of the owners and the contentment of their tional affairs have absorbed newspaper pocketbooks. The authorities of several States

The speaker, during the course of his remarks, called foot-and-mouth disease that swept criticized indirectly the federal officials for certain across the country with great rapidity last sins of omission and commission, but stated that fall and winter, with recurrence here and he heartily endorsed the work done by the departthere during the spring. Although this dis- ment in stamping out the disease and that the ease attacks all sorts of domestic animals, its officials in charge were worthy of great credit for greatest danger has been to herds of dairy viction that the alguerates method of combating greatest danger has been to herds of dairy viction that the slaughter method of combating cattle. Measures taken by the Government the disease was the best and cheapest for the

It is interesting to note the way in which the question of continued or latent infection was met and answered. After the cattle had been interned for about ten weeks, fifty steers and fifty hogs, together with a few calves, mals constituting the most valuable collection of high-pedigreed livestock ever assembled at the neighborhood and put in contact with the quarantined dairy animals. bled at any given time or place. These notable representatives of the Holstein, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Jersey, and other families (many individuals being worth several and whether it would be safe to finally re-

The United States Department of Agriculture The United States Govern- sent six representatives, two of whom were conment yielded to persuasion, and spared these sidered experts in this disease, to conduct an exment yielded to persuasion, and spared these perimental test. After holding the test cattle in animals from slaughter. It was arranged quarantine for a month, on March 26 fifty of the that they should be kept isolated for a few steers were brought into the stable and placed at weeks, and then placed under strict quaran- various intervals between cattle that had had the tine upon a farm in the vicinity of Chicago, disease, the calves being still segregated for exwhere they would be brought under close ing by natural contact of one animal with another, observation and the disease could be studied. extensive experiments were made in trying to in-

Hoard's Dairyman, in an extended article, above outlined daily proceeded, but none of the reports an address given by Dr. Hughes, steers have shown any symptoms of foot-and-

Although it is cheering to know that the foot-and-mouth disease is not fatal where animals have good care, and that recovered animals have their full strength and capacity for milk production or other service, it remains true, in the opinion of the experts, that the cheapest and best way to deal with this infectious plague is to eliminate with the utmost promptness every animal or herd from which the malady could spread to adjacent Thus Dr. Hughes and those who The speaker felt certain that by the first of June have conducted the experiments in Chicago the cattle would be declared by the United States nave conducted the experiments in Chicago and Free of all danger of carrying the and Wisconsin endorse the policy of the d would be allowed to return home, to Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington.

INMERIAL BAT SEARING

THE BOY SCOUTS IN WAR TIMES

THE practical value to England of the Boy Scouts in this period of national Journal by Captain Cecil Price. A time of national emergency, says this writer, has to these lads were as follows:

Handing out notices to inhabitants, and other duties connected with billeting, commandeering, warning, etc.

Carrying out communications by means of des-

patch riders, signallers, wireless, etc.

Guarding and patrolling bridges, culverts, telegraph lines, etc., against damage by individual

Collecting information as to supplies, transport, etc., available.

Carrying out organized relief measures among

inhabitants.

duties, or sick or wounded. Establishing first-sid, dressing, or nursing stations, refuges, dispensaries, soup kitchens, etc., in their club-rooms.

Acting as guides, orderlies, etc.

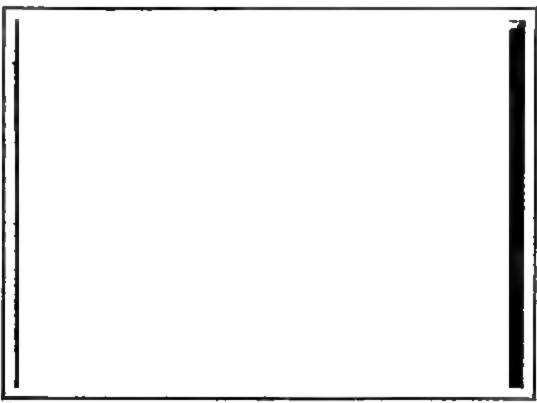
Forwarding despatches dropped by aircraft. Sea scouts watching estuaties and ports, guiding peril is seriously discussed in the Hibbert friendly vessels, etc., and assisting coastguards.

This by no means exhausts the list.

tound the Boy Scouts organization ready To show how the Boy Scouts are suited on the instant to contribute its quota to the to much of the work that has been entrusted public weal. As soon as the war cloud to them, Captain Price gives a brief outline threatened to burst over England, word was of the kind of training which a Scout has sent from the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Ba- to undergo before he is permitted to wear den-Powell, to every Scout headquarters in the efficiency badge. For instance, a boy the United Kingdom that all Scouts pos- chosen to assist in a first-aid capacity must sible would be needed in the crisis. Within have passed a test within ten per cent error. the space of a week all of the 22,000 Scouts. He knows the fireman's lift, how to drag in the London area were completely mobi- an insensible man with ropes; how to imlized, as well as all the available Scouts provise a stretcher; the position of main in the country, more especially along the arteries; how to stop bleeding from vein or coast. The duties that were at once aliotted artery, internal or external, and how to improvise splints and to diagnose and bind fractured limbs.

The intimate knowledge of the local districts required of Scouts to receive the "Pathfinder" badge should prove extremely useful to troops drafted into different parts of the country and on the coast.

It is computed that fully 20,000 Boy Scouts throughout the Kingdom have been requisitioned for special duties. Some, for instance, were desired to relieve the telegraph Helping families of men employed in defence department, and ten were designated for patrol work in an aircraft factory at night Boy Scouts provided with bicycles time. act as messengers for the staff of workers at the War Office. The uniform of the



🖸 American Press American, New York

ENGLISH BOY SCOUTS—THE WIRELESS CORPS

Boy Scouts is recognized by the British Gov- Boy Scouts wherever that institution extends, as an The Scouts remain, non-military body. however, what they have always been, a strictly non-military body, without arms or sen, of Liége, a lad of eighteen, was decorated regulation drill.

Scouts are even employed to guard the concentration camps where alien enemies are interned.

Captain Price relates the story of the French Boy Scout who was shot by Germans because he refused to betray a party of his countrymen who were ambushed in a wood:

". . . He went with irm step to a telegraph post, and stood up against it with the green vineyard at his back, and received the volley of the firing party with a proud smile on his face."

Here was bravery indeed. It is to be hoped that the name and locality of this youthful French hero may be rescued from oblivion, that his gallant

ernment as the uniform of a public-service, example of the highest fidelity to the spirit of Scout

A senior Scout of Belgium, Georges Leyby King Albert and given a commission.

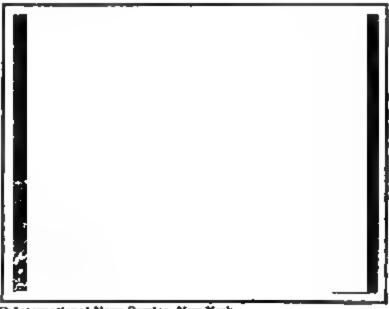
THE "DOGS OF WAR" IN MODERN DAYS

their war against the Cimmerians to aid these applications," says the writer, "the Ardys, the son of Gyges. Doubtless these were wild, wolf-like creatures of savage nature, which not only chased, but seized and tore their human quarry. But in this twentieth century, while dogs form a very important feature of military supplies, their services are chiefly devoted to the humaner side of warfare.

They are, in fact, employed in no less than five ways. Chief among these is that of Red Cross dogs, serving as aids to the ambulance men in finding wounded soldiers who may have crawled off into bushes, woods, ditches, or caves. But they are also employed as post dogs, as questing or search dogs, as sentinels or watch dogs, and finally as draft dogs, to draw mitrailleuses, as well as carts.

A recently-arrived number of La Nature (Paris) discourses informingly upon these various offices of man's most familiar and intelligent friend among the lower animals. he Belgian dogs are peculiarly valuable in

IT is reported in history that in 650 B.C., these respects, though German, French, and the Greeks of Ionia made use of dogs in English breeds are also made use of. "For French spirit, in Belgium, gave the initiative and primary idea, while Germany followed with methodical organization." He continues thus:



D International News Service, New York

THE GERMANS USE DOGS TO HELP FIND THE WOUNDED

RED CROSS DOG FINDING WOUNDED SOLDIER

The Belgians have long been interested in dogs, both for sport and for practical purposes. Wherever one goes in Flanders one cannot fail to note the number of vehicles drawn by dogs. Dogs trained to search for the wounded were first exhibited at the dog shows at Ostend and Spa. Some years later there was founded a national society for the improvement of the shepherd dog, which found valuable support in the Institute of Animal Psychology, and in its turn sustained the idea of another group,-the Société du Chien Santtaire (Society of Red Cross Dogs). About the same time similar societies were founded in Germany and France. Their object was the training of the search dog to hunt for the wounded, who often Alsace, and in the valley of the Bale, etc., as well as escape the observation of the most attentive ambu- the Airedale terrier, which is likewise much used lance men, while the dog succeeds in unearthing by the English and Russians. them immediately by his keen scent (flair). Shortly afterward the same Belgian lieutenant who seurs employ post dogs and sentinel dogs, while had founded the Société du Chiens Sanitaires, other regiments have as many as ten dogs apiece. Lieut. Van de Putti, likewise recognized the As an advance sentinel a well-trained dog easily aptitude of the draft dog for dragging mitrail- hides in a furrow or behind a bush or hillock.

The leagues already existing for the breeding of draft dogs, profiting by their cooperation, he found the way thus prepared, so that from the beginzing of the present was the Belgians have had on hand an army of dogs for drawing their mitrailleuses.

> arks that since ts, he will deon, leaving us special aptiollows:

hound.)

2. Red Cross or Sanitary Dogs for hunting out the wounded.—S. H.

Searching or questing dogs,—Z. H.

Post dogs,—P. H.

5. Sentinel and watch dogs,—W. & B. H. These comprise two armies, one in active service, and one composed of reserves. Finally there is a training department attached to the Sanitats Division.

The best Belgian breeds, perfected by years of inheritance and selection, are the Malinois, Gronendael, and Tervueren. Besides these, the Germans use various breeds, including a shepherd dog originating in the valley of Munster, in

Even in times of peace the battalions of chas-Having acute cars he easily detects the slightest unusual sound. In such case he does not bark, but returns to the sharp-shooters, apprising them they must be on their guard. He is thus a valuable aid in avoiding surprises by night.

He is also a useful companion for a spy. If the latter, for example, is signalling by a luminous kite, the dog runs to warn his master in case a patrol comes up suddenly, whereupon the spy cuts the precise infor- string and assumes an air of innocent unconcern. n this respect The search dog accompanies a patrol and beats

the ground for an enemy in ambuscade, just as he would rouse a hare.

In post dogs, use is made of the remarkable conducted on faculty of recognition of individuals possessed by states that a some dogs in order to deliver secret messages. xisted in Ger- The sanitary or Red Cross dogs are very intellipresent 4000 gent in finding wounded men who might else be st of 45,000 a long leash, which is slipped at an opportune ng a military moment. Thanks to a bell on the dog's neck, his itinerary can be followed, and when he makes a discovery he barks incessantly.

Finally, dogs are used to drag mitrailleuses and I. stands for munitions. Without referring to what is now ochave employed a similar organization in Morocco, where Gen. Lyavtey last year made use of thirty

draft dogs in an expedition.

THE LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENTIFIC **MANAGEMENT**

offers a thoughtful discussion in the *Popular* structors and the expenditure of large sums *Science Monthly*, on "The Liberal Arts and for books and apparatus; he is a supervisor is a mistake to attempt to manage scien- instruction as well as a teacher. tifically the professors of the liberal arts in our colleges and universities, because the the college professor as an interpreter: force that keeps them at their work is not an external arrangement of educational He receives, transforms, and transmits. If he trade-unionism, but something incalculable, of nature. If he is a professor of art, he inan inward compelling, an urge, that scien- terprets the ideals of beauty. Without his services, and of its spiritual effectiveness.

He considers the college professor's work in three aspects: First, the classroom aspect. in classroom and office as the average clerk in the employ of a corporation or the State. But actually his task can never be out of his mind; his pleasures, pastimes, exercise, travel, reading,—everything,—must go to replenish his mental reservoirs and his power to inspire, for the outpouring in the lecture and the recitation periods. The best way to promote his welfare and the welfare of those he serves is to give him liberty to follow his own bent.

Also it should not be forgotten by efficiency experts, that "the college professor and alone, but for society at large. his work represent an all-important principle in scientific management. Congeniality of task is the great factor of industrial · economy."

It would be a sorry event for liberal education -and for technical education too-if the principles of scientific management were really applied; if The college professor must be clean-lipped and the professor's preparation were formally pre-clean-hearted, honest and honorable. In what scribed, if hours were fixed and tasks made ab-calling except the ministry does a single instance solutely definite, if promotions and salaries were of scandal involve immediate dismissal? He must

The second aspect in which the college Showerman, the explanation is so easy. The intelligent of self-contradictions."

PROFESSOR GRANT SHOWER- university professor has many administra-MAN, of the University of Wisconsin, tive duties; he has the oversight of in-Scientific Management." He holds that it of the working machinery of a part of his

The third aspect is the consideration of

tific management will rob of its freedom art and science would be to the general run of and of its spiritual effectiveness.

mankind "a mere arrangement of colors, or a rough footway where they may well break their shins"—to use a phrase from Stevenson.

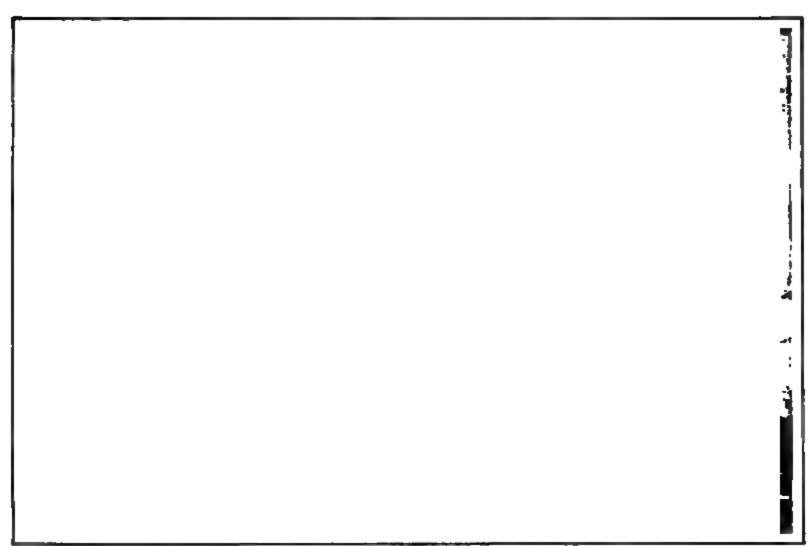
And the professor of liberal arts is not an in-The average professor spends as much time terpreter only. He is an apostle. There is an intellectual life, as there is a spirtual, to enter which ye must be born again. The professor is the priest of life. . Outwardly he is concerned with concrete instruction; in reality he is much more concerned with the quickening of the mind. If at any time inspiration fails him . . . the tongues of men and angels cannot make up for

> Add to interpretation, dissemination, and inspiration, the duty of discovery. The college professor's function includes not only the increase of knowledge in the individual and the elevation of the intellectual standard in the world at large, but the actual advancement of learning. College and professor alike are not for their own campus

> All this is concerned with the active side of the liberal-arts professor, in his contribution to society as teacher and scholar. Further than this, there is his contribution of what Professor Showerman calls "Being."

determined as in the business world, and all the be an example of professional and civic generosity, worldly ways of inspection, stimulation, and compulsion were introduced. There is already too
much talk of this—too much talk of "units" of of mind. His is the one class in America that
the "instructional force" and the "educational knows the languages of other peoples and enters
plant," of "efficiency" and "output," of "investinto their souls. As a consequence his voice is
always for brotherhood and peace.

To apply the dogmas of efficiency to the professor is freely criticised is that in which college professor would be like applying a he appears in large and wealthy institutions brake to the forces of idealism. If you comwhere he appears to have a modicum of pel him to be "doing more," you "compel his leisure and a minimum of labor. The pub- being less"; the more "talk of efficiency, the lic is astounded and scandalized to discover less of service"; therefore the application of that some professors have only six teaching scientific management to the liberal arts,—hours a week. And yet, writes Professor "or to any other teaching,—is the most un-



From the Architectural Record.

GILMAN HALL, THE NEW ACADEMIC BUILDING OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AT BALTIMORE

NEW HOME OF THE JOHNS THE HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

number of the Architectural Record (New up as follows: York), Mr. John Martin Hammond suggests in outline some of the architectural new site and shows how these have been

At the present the university is in the business center of Baltimore. The new site is about two miles due north of the old, within the city limits, and consists of 150 acres of beautiful rolling land, containing many fine torest trees. The old Carroll mansion, an excellent specimen of the Georgian period, was standing on a portion of the estate when

A T the installation of President Good- the university authorities acquired it. The A now, of the Johns Hopkins University design of this building, which had itself been at Baltimore, in May last, many graduates known as Homewood, was adopted by the and friends of the institution saw for the university architects as the structural motif first time the beginnings of the group of of the university's own building plans, and university buildings at Homewood that will, may be seen developed to-day in the acain future years, house the university. Five demic building, Gilman Hall, which was of the units of the projected university group, dedicated on the occasion of President including Gilman Hall, the principal build- Goodnow's inauguration. The advantages ing, have been completed. The university of the Georgian for a university group of expects to be in operation at Homewood in buildings, as conceived by the university authe fall of the current year. In the May thorities and advisory architects, are summed

It is beautiful, it is dignified and restful; it problems related to the development of the lends itself well to combination with other buildings of the same character; it gives square rooms and no loss of floor space; it provides for ventilation and lighting; and, last of all, it is cheap and durable from the standpoint of construction.

> The proportions and decoration of Homewood,the building,—were carefully studied and preserved as far as possible in the plans of the new buildings, the proportion of window space to floor space only being changed so as to give ample light. The windows of the new buildings of Hopkins bear a constant relation to the floor space of one to six. So carefully have the interesting exterior features of Homewood,—the building,-

Hall, the principal building of the group, is an enlarged version drawn to scale of the portico and entrance to the old home.

The farther requirements of the university Goodnow's inauguration in May.

been preserved that the main entrance of Gilman as to buildings are to be met in accordance with a carefully developed plan. The Engineering Building, of similar architecture, was also dedicated in connection with President

THE LITTLE COUNTRY THEATER

of the non-commercial drama in New York. A movement of similar possibilities, springing, however, from social rather than artistic demands, has already made some headway in the Middle West. One of the fundamental needs of the people in such a State as North Dakota, where seventy-two per cent of the population live in unincorporated territory and an equivalent proportion are either foreign-born or of foreign descent, is clearly set forth in the second number of the Immigrants in America Review, by Alfred G. Arvold.

In most respects, says this writer, North Dakota is not unlike other States. People there are actually hungry for social recrea-Social stagnancy is a characteristic trait of the small town and the country. The problem is to help the inhabitants of the small towns and the country to find their true expression in the community. Mr. Arvold wisely holds, however, that, while the impulse to this social invasion of the country may come from without, the country people themselves must work out their own civilization.

The idea of the Little Country Theater, as conceived at the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, seems to have met one of the crying social needs of its community. This is Mr. Arvold's description of the playhouse utilized to embody the Little Country Theater idea at Fargo:

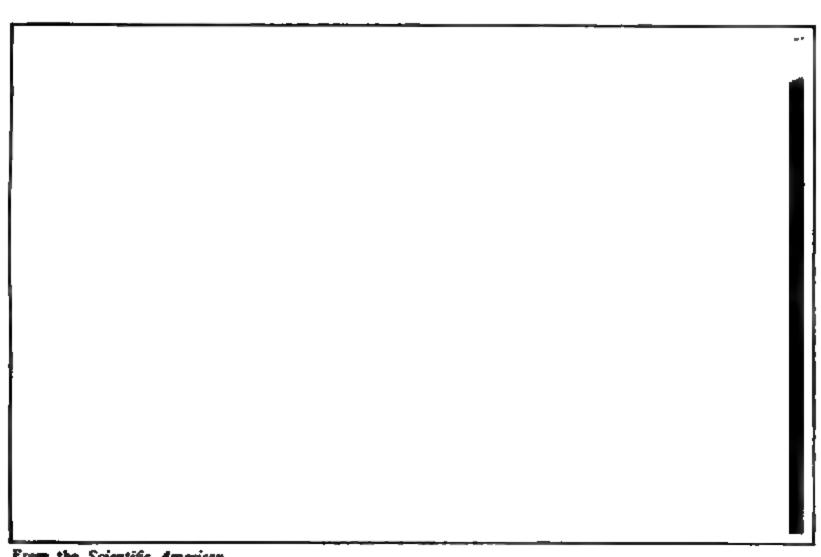
In appearance it is most fascinating. It is a large playhouse put under a reducing glass. It is just the size of an average country town hall. It has a seating capacity of two hundred. stage is thirty feet in width, twenty feet in depth, having a proscenium opening of ten feet in height and fifteen feet in width. There are no boxes and balconies. The decorations are plain and simple. The color scheme is green and gold, the gold predominating. The eight large windows are hung with tasteful green draperies. The curtain is a foreign descent to present scenes depicting tree-shade velour. The birch-stained seats are the national life of their fathers and mothers. broad and not crowded together. There is a place for a moving-picture machine. The scenery is simple and painted in plain colors. Anybody in secountry town can make a set like it. It has the

IN the June REVIEW an article in this department called attention to the progress plicity is the keynote of the theater. It is an example of what can be done with hundreds of village halls, unused portions of schoolhouses, and the basements of country churches in communities. One of the unique features in connection with The Little Country Theater is the Coffee Tower. It is just to the right of the lower end of the stage. It, too, is plain and simple. Its function is purely social. After a play or program has been pre-sented the friends of the Thespians are cordially social. invited to the Coffee Tower and served with cakes and coffee. Everything possible is done to encourage and cement the bonds of friendship.

> All over the State the people of the farming communities are encouraged to produce such plays as can be easily staged in a country school, the basement of a country church, the sitting-room of a farm home, the village or town hall, or any place where people assemble for social betterment. The principal function of the Little Country Theater is to stimulate an interest for good, clean drama among the people living in the open country and villages, and thus to use the drama as a sociological force in getting people together.

Mr. Arvold mentions one group of young people from various sections of the State representing five different nationalities,-Scotch, Irish, English, Norwegian, Swedish. He successfully staged "The Fatal Message," a one-act comedy by John Kendrick Bangs. Another cast of characters from the country presented "Cherry Tree Farm," an English comedy, in a most acceptable manner. In order to depict Russian life a dramatic club at the Agricultural College gave "A Russian Honeymoon." tableau entitled "A Farm Home Scene in Iceland Thirty Years Ago" was staged by twenty young men and women of Icelandic descent, whose homes are in the country districts of North Dakota. The effect of this tableau was to incite other young people of

In North Dakota at present from 1500 to 2000 people are taking part in hometalent plays, due primarily to the influence realism about it. The doors are wooden of the Little Country Theater.



From the Scientific American. CELILO CANAL, OREGON, CROSSING THE SAND BELT. IS LINED WITH CONCRETE REINFORCED BY STEEL.

IDAHO'S WATER ROUTE TO THE SEA

ernment on the Oregon side of the Columbia drop of ninety feet in eight miles where it River just above the Dalles, makes that river passes through the Cascade Range. navigable continuously for 500 miles from

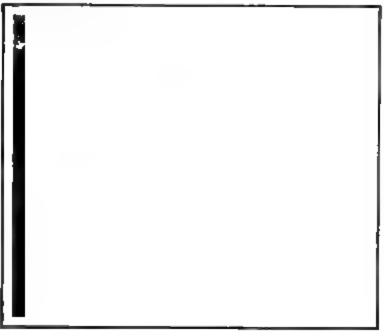
is known, eight and one-half miles in length, and constructed at a cost of about \$5,000,000, is described by Fred W. Vincent in the Scientific American for May 22.

The construction work began in 1906 and went on with little interruption until the canal was finally opened to traffic on May 5 of this year. Vessels of the river stern-wheel type can now navigate from

THE largest lock canal in the West, in some cases it was necessary to make cuts recently completed by the Federal Gov- seventy feet deep. The Columbia has a

After a series of falls and rapids it is compelled the Pacific Ocean. This Celilo Canal, as it to traverse a channel only 165 feet wide for three

miles, while its normal width is almost a mile. Through this narrow crack the boiling current is 200 feet deep. Both shores are made up of lava, a solidified stream that in centuries past flowed across the wide valley and dammed the mighty river. When the engineers surveyed the site they found what was not rock was shifting sand. The rock question was merely a matter of dynamite and the sand and gravel question was settled by lining the canal with concrete reinforced by heavy

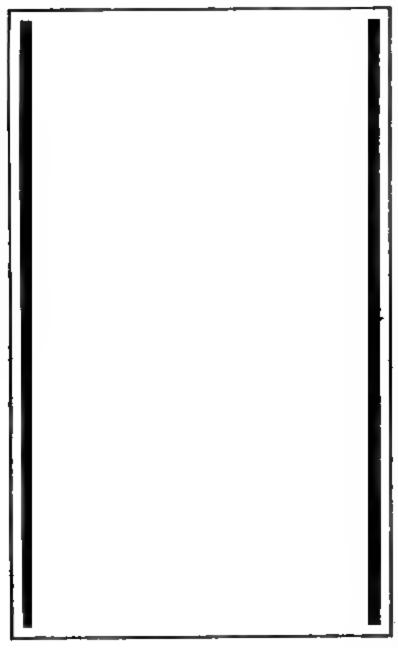


SEVENTY-FOOT CUT THROUGH SOLID LAVA

the Pacific Ocean to Lewiston, Idaho, the The minimum depth of water is eight feet bead of navigation on the Snake River. and the ordinary width of the canal is forty-

For about five miles of its length the five feet. Each of the five locks is 300 feet canal had to be cut through solid rock, and in length.

FIVE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDERS



WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, STEAMSHIP AND BAIL-ROAD PROMOTER IN SOUTH AMERICA

THE May number of the Pan-American Bulletin (Washington, D. C.) sketches the careers of five natives of the United States, who, in their day, built up important business interests in Central and South America. This list of Pan-American builders is headed by the name of William Wheelwright, the Massachusetts shipmaster, who, after having been wrecked in the waters of the La Plata River, migrated from Argentina to Chile, and, in the course of years, took an active part in commercial development along the west coast of South America.

Failing to interest capital in the United States, Captain Wheelwright went to Eng- land and organized a million-dollar corporation, known as the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company, which built two steamships, the Chile and the Peru, the first steam-propelled vessels to navigate the waters of the South American west coast. That was in 1840, and Captain Wheelwright next turned his attention to railroad-building. It was n gave to South America its first fifty

miles of railway,—from the Chilean port of Caldera to mines in the Andes at Copiao. Later he built 246 miles of railway in Argentina from Rosario to Cordova. road was opened in 1870, and Captain Wheelwright's next venture was the construction of a line from Buenos Aires to La Plata,—this road being completed just fifty years from the date when Wheelwright and his companions had been wrecked near the spot where the road terminates.

In 1854 Henry Meiggs, who had been a man of wealth in California, became a bankrupt and sailed to Australia and later to Chile. He there raised capital, and in 1861 took charge of the building of a railway from Valparaiso to Santiago, a distance of ninety miles. The engineering feats required in the building of this road are even to-day regarded as marvels of skill in railroad construction. Transferring his activities from Chile to Peru, Meiggs became the leading spirit in building a railroad to the Amazon region. Before his death in 1877 this road had been built for eighty-seven of the 136 miles from Callao to Orova. The building of this mountain road is still regarded as one of the remarkable engineering feats of all time. Its highest point is 15,645 feet above sea level. Before his death Meiges had paid off the indebtedness contracted in San Francisco twenty years before.

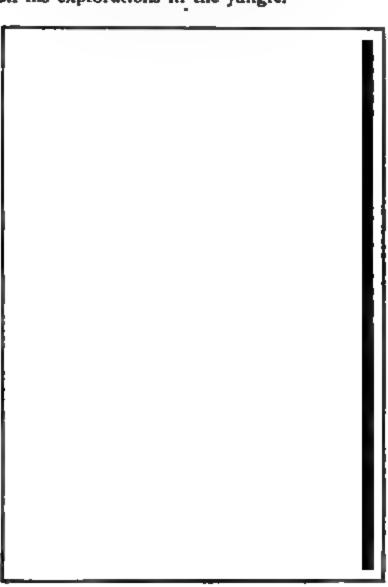
HENRY MEIGGS, RAILROAD BUILDER IN PERU AND CHILE

the peopling of the Pacific Coast and the development of the State of California.

Colonel George E. Church, the engineer, spent ten years, after the close of our Civil War, in visiting practically all the countries of South America, stopping at Uruguay long enough to start several important engineering works. The railroad around the falls of the Madeira, which was completed as recently as September, 1912, was a conception of Colonel Church, and he was later engaged in railroad-building in Costa Rica. He was the author of several works based on his explorations in the jungle.

WILLIAM R. GRACE

The well-known New York merchant, William H. Aspinwall, was one of six North American financiers to furnish capital for building the much-needed railroad of forty-seven miles across the Isthmus of Panama, at the time of the California gold discoveries. Mr. Aspinwall was also active in organizing the Pacific Mail Steamship line, and these two enterprises were vitally important in



COL. GEORGE E. CHURCH

It is said that William R. Grace, of New York City, probably did more in his lifetime than any other North American individual to develop commerce between the countries of the Americas. He established lines of sailing vessels and steamships which are engaged in exchanging the raw products of South America for the manufactured goods of the United States. The Grace establishments or agencies are found in the leading business centers of the South American west coast, as well as in the cities of the United States, while Grace's steamships are known in all the ports of the Americas, Atlantic and Pacific.

WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, THE PANAMA RAILBOAD PROMOTER

TWO CLEVER LATIN-AMERICAN ILLUSTRATORS

in a recent number of Emporium, writes of them thus:

Both have emerated and exhibited various pictures not without value for a certain agreeable caremaric quality: the former, portraits and decorative panels: the second, portraits and landscapes. I consider that the work of the 29-year-old artist is much better, displaying more elegance of personality, a maturer conception, and greater security in merhods of esthetic development, than that of the twenty-year-old Lopez-Naguil, rather crudely and caustically malicious, and not yet free from the ignorance and uncertainty more than natural in a beginner. . . .

The talents of Montenegro were evinced very early, and he spent three years studying in Paris, on a pension supplied by the government of his country. His skill was further developed in the two years 1913 and 1914, during which, on his return from Mexico, he wandered from Spain to France and from France to Italy. His work was promptly acclaimed by critics and connoisseurs as having interest and charm, as is attested by the fact that some of his paintings and studies in black and white were accepted and hung at the Salon National des Beaux-Arts, the Salon d'Automne, and the Salon des

"THE PROCESSION," BY THE MEXICAN ARTIST, MONTENEGRO

WE are not accustomed to look for new artists to Central and South America. The names Mexico and the Argentine connote ideas very different from those connected with the brilliant palette and the clever pencil.

It is particularly piquant, therefore, to pick up a prominent Italian magazine of art and find under the title, "Two Young American Illustrators," an article warmly praising the work of Robert Montenegro, of Mexico, and Lopez-Naguil, of the Argentine. The former was born in Guadalajara, in 1885; the latter in Buenos Aires, some twenty-one years ago. Both studied in Europe, and it was there that they formed a very affectionate and fraternal friendship. Both are obviously much attracted by and influenced by Spanish traditions in letters and in art. Both display a strong feeling for the decorative and for elaborate and even intricate detail, but the work of Montenegro is naturally far more finished and mature than that of his very youthful friend from d . 4-- routh,

ell-known art critic, Vittorio Pica,

PORTRAIT OF THE MARCHESA LUISA CASATI-STAMPA,
BY MONTENEGRO

Humoristes in Paris, at the exhibit of the Fine Art Society of London, and at the international exposition of drawings and etch-

ings at Facuza.

He also published an album in Paris whose preface bore no less a signature than that of the "clever and delightful poet and novelist," Henri de Regnier. Another album, executed in honor of the famous Russian dancer Nijinski, was published by the London house of Beaumont. The delightful pictures accompanying the article in Emporium were done at Venice last summer. We publish two. In the one called "The Procession," all the fragrance of Spain breathes from the comb, the mantilla, the rose, and the fan of the high-born doña in the foreground, whose air is so subtly compounded of the demurely modest and the delicately supercilious, with a dash of challenging coquetry. The composition is admirable, and the sombre figures of the black-cowled monks clutching tall white candles form an effective contrast to the DON QUIXOTE, AS REPRESENTED BY THE ARGENprincipal figure.

The second illustration is a portrait of

follows:

a recent portrait of the Marchesa Luisa Casati-Stampa, dressed in a rich Persian costume, that s worthy of the honor of being placed beside the other glorious images which have been made on canvas, on paper, or in wax by Boldini and Bakst, Martini and Troubetzkoy, of the alert and supple figure, the refined, aristocratic grace, of this intellectual Lombard gentlewoman.

ence is revealed. The artists who have most Aires, in 1913 and 1914. influenced him are Goya and Beardsley, so widely separated in country and era. While his illustrations of Oscar Wilde's "Salomé," one for a youth of twenty,—of being invited to and portrays St. Sebastian with gusto. He San Francisco. is also attracted toward symbolism, as in his figure of Chastity. Undoubtedly his future career will be well worth watching.

The work of Gregorio Lopez-Naguil friend Montenegro.

TIME PAINTER, GREGORIO LOPEZ-NAGUIL

the well-known Marchesa Luisa Casati- shows as yet, perhaps, less of achievement Stampa, portrayed in Persian costume. The than of promise. But of the latter there is striking personality of the sitter, the gor- so much that he received the compliment of geousness of her attire, and the sumptuous being asked to exhibit at the Pan-American richness of the accessories give the artist ad- Exposition in California. Born of a Spanmirable opportunity for the exercise of his ish father and a French mother, he was sent peculiar gifts. Of this the critic speaks as to Barcelona "where, for two years, he studied under the intelligent and affectionate guidance of the Catalan painter, Francisco He has so well succeeded in uniting the effect- Galli." He was much impressed, during a irely expressive and the elegantly decorative in trip through the northern part of Spain, by the fine mountain scenery and the picturesque costumes of the natives, and the experience inspired his first four landscapes. He then went to Paris to stay for some years, later visiting the Balearic Isles and Northern Italy. His exhibited work includes three portraits of women shown in Paris, in 1913, Mr. Pica remarks further that in all of at the Autumn Salon, and three marines of Montenegro's illustrations a literary influ- Majorca at the annual exhibitions of Buenos

All are the somewhat faulty and uncertain youth, beauty, and joy chiefly inspire his works of a beginner, but full of talent and of promise for his artistic future . . . but were tacile pencil, he has moods in which he de- censured with acrimony by the omnipotent jour-lights in depicting the tragic, the dreadful, nalistic critics, who fortunately, however, did not and the macabre. Thus he seems to revel in succeed in depriving him of the honor,—a brilliant

> His most striking illustrations are those of Don Quixote, done con amore, during several months spent in Venice with his

THE NEW BOOKS STUDIES OF VARIOUS PEOPLES

keenly, and made notes industriously and with back antedated the outbreak of the war and for rare sympathy. His book was finished for French that reason is, perhaps, the more valuable, since readers just before the war began last year, and it it embodies more accurately the spirit of the nanow appears in an English translation, revised tion in its natural and undisturbed progress. since the outbreak of the war. It is all the better for not being systematic, but made up rather of notes, jottings, and reflections. The first chapter takes the reader from New York, by way of Washington, to Texas and the Mexican border. The second deals with our Mexican relations, the third with California, the fourth with women in the United States apropos of some Western ex-periences. Then come chapters that range back from Seattle to Salt Lake City and Colorado, that discuss the Japanese question, that deal with the cities and States of the Mississippi Valley,—all these chapters being delightfully lacking in form, and full of allusions,—personal, local, and historical. So ends the first part of the book. The second part deals with the problems of the country, one chapter on "the idealistic movement" having much to do with education, philanthropy, and the care of children, while the final chapter, on "America's Duty," is sharply critical of all tendencies towards any increase of the American navy or of imperialistic ambition. When this distinguished Frenchman tells us what he feels about American life, he is well worth while. When he discusses our governmental policies, he is also worth reading, but he takes strong sides in controverted matters without seeming in all cases to be perfectly informed. Of many books recently written by foreigners about the United States, this must rank with the very foremost in importance.

Two little books about Belgium have recently come from the press,-Mr. R. C. K. Ensor's volume in the Home University Library,2 which characterizes both land and people, and gives, at the same time, the essential facts of Belgian history, politics, and parties, and "The Belgians at Home," by Clive Holland, which is an abridgment of a larger work with the same title which appeared four years ago. This latter volume is more concerned with the modern nation, giving only so much historical allusion as is necessary for an intelligent description of Belgium's ancient cities. Both books are enlightening and helpful, each in its own way.

John Hubback's volume on "Russian Realities" contains impressions gathered during recent journeys in Russia, the keynote of which is embodied

¹ America and Her Problems. By Paul H. B. D'Estournelles de Constant. Macmillan. 545 pp., \$2.

² Belgium. By R. C. K. Ensor. Holt. 256 pp. 50 cents.

³ The Belgians at Home. By Clive Holland. Macmillan. 248 pp. 40 cents.

⁴ Duration Realities. By John Hubback. Lane. 271

FEW Frenchmen have shown as great interest in in its title-page quotation from Mr. W. T. Stead: the current social and political problems of "Russia is a real country, governed by real peo-America as the Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, ple with a real desire for progress." The in-He has in recent years traveled much, observed formation thus acquired at first hand by Mr. Hub-

Another useful contribution to our knowledge of the Czar's domain is Dr. Leo Wiener's "Interpretation of the Russian People,"—a book written for the direct purpose of picturing for the American and English reader those characteristics of modern Russia which, in the author's opinion, are most important and essential to an understanding of national ideals. Dr. Wiener is pro-fessor of Slavic languages and literatures at Harvard, and his studies are serious and valuable.

"The Human German," by Edward Edgeworth, is a book that meets perhaps a more real need at the present moment than ever before in our history, since it brings to the foreground some of those admirable traits of the German people that were in grave danger of being obscured or lost sight of in the battle-smoke that hovers over sea and land. The book is made of light sketches of life in Berlin as it went on before the war. Everything that made life in the German capital interesting to the foreigner is picturesquely set forth. It is a good natural commentary on the human ties that bind together all ranks of German society.

"Jewish Life in Modern Times," by Israel Cohen, and "The Conquering Jew," by John Foster Fraser, both undertake to sum up tersely the economic and social life of the Hebrew race today in all civilized lands. Mr. Cohen's book is the more elaborate and detailed of the two, but Mr. Fraser is quite as sweeping in his conclusions, for he, as well as the Jewish author, is convinced that "in all the history of his race the Jew never occupied as commanding a position as he does to-day.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman's little book, "The Indian To-Day," is a much-needed presentation of the so-called Indian problem from the Red Man's own view-point. Dr. Eastman is the son of a full-blooded Sioux and was born in a tepee near Redwood Falls, Minn., in 1858. The story of his rearing and education has been many times

^{**} An Interpretation of the Russian People. By Leo Wiener. McBride, Nast. 248 pp. \$1.25.

** The Human German. By Edward Edgeworth. Dutton. 290 pp. \$3.

** Jewish Life in Modern Times. By Israel Cohen. Dodd, Mead. 374 pp., ill. \$3.

** The Conquering Jew. By John Foster Fraser, Funk & Wagnalls. 304 pp. \$1.50.

** The Indian To-Day. By Charles A. Eastman. Doubleday, Page. 185 pp. 60 cents.

inson, entitled "Appearances," touches on India, are at least stimulating.

told and need not be repeated in this connection, China, Japan, and America. All these essays but the important point is that Dr. Eastman, who are readable and suggestive, and have already is to-day one of the foremost representative Indi- appeared either in the Manchester Guardian, of ans, knows from personal experience the difficulties England, or in the English Review. Mr. Dickinagainst which his race has had to struggle. His son will be recalled as the author of "Letters of discussion of the present and future of the Indian is most interesting.

son will be recalled as the author of "Letters of a Chinese Official," which, several years ago, created something of a sensation in this country. The present chapters on America are not likely A little book of travel notes by G. Lowes Dick- to make so profound an impression, although they

BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Edwin Markham, the poet. Although a native of know personally many of the leaders in the formain the development of the community has not lessened with the advancing years. Of the various books concerning the Coast that have been pubbensive and attractive, treating, as it does, not only of the romantic history of the State, the picturesque features of her people, the scenic glories of her mountains, and other aspects of the subject that would naturally appeal to a man of Mr. Markham's temperament and vision, but also of the more prosaic side of the State's development-her mineral and horticultural resources, the growth of her great cities, and other phases of her political and economic history.

"The Beauties of the State of Washington" is the title of a pamphlet for tourists compiled and published by the State Bureau of Statistics and Immigration, under the direction of Harry F. Giles, Deputy Commissioner. Excellent representative views of mountain scenery and other natural features of the State are presented and the book is accompanied by a new map of Washington showing all the State highways and principal county roads.

Mr. Edward Hutton's volume on "Naples and Southern Italy," while less closely related to war scenes than some other books of the month, has a timely interest of its own in view of the participation of Italy in the great conflict, and the possibility that war's ravages may extend even to some of the regions described in this tranquil volume. Tourists will find in Mr. Hutton's chapters thoroughgoing descriptions of many important landscape features.

Those of us who cannot become quite reconciled to the title of Dr. Aughinbaugh's book,—
"Selling Latin America,"—will at least recognize the timeliness and value of the material that the author has put between the covers of his vol-

NO writer of to-day knows his California more ume, for he is dealing with one of the great inthoroughly or to better purpose than does dustrial problems of our time,—the problem of vin Markham, the poet. Although a native of what the United States is to sell to the Latin-Oregon, Mr. Markham went to California with American countries to the south of us and how his parents as a five-year-old boy and literally it is to be sold. Very little definite or authoritagrew up with the State. It was his fortune to tive instruction on these topics has heretofore been put in print, but here we have the results of tive period of the Pacific Coast, and his interest eighteen years of practical experience acquired by Dr. Aughinbaugh in selling goods in these very countries, countries which, the publishers tell us, Dr. Aughinbaugh knows "as well as you know lished during the current season, Mr. Markham's your own town." It is worth the American ex-"California the Wonderful" is the most compre-porter's while to read what can be said on these bensive and attractive, treating, as it does, not lines by a man who "knows the people, their habits, their characteristics, and their commercial practises."

> Another book, by an American, of intimate personal experience with Latin Americans is "The Young Man's Chances in South and Central America," by William A. Reid. This also is a thoroughly practical volume having to do with specific opportunities for young men in various professions, industries, and commercial undertakings. The foreword is supplied by Director-General Barrett, of the Pan-American Union, and a prefatory note by the Managing Director of the Southern Commercial Congress, under whose auspices the book is published.

> Farther afield are two books on Africa that have appeared during the spring months,—"The Rediscovered Country," by Stewart Edward White, and "Through Central Africa," by James Barnes. The former volume is virtually Mr. White's diary of his hunting trip through what he describes as the last virgin hunting-ground in the inhabited part of the world,-"a field teeming with game, which is as large as that of British East Africa and nearly as accessible and which has never known the sound of a gun." Mr. White has not only a hunting story to tell, but a narrative of exploration and adventure that is of general interest. Mr. Barnes struck directly across Africa from coast to coast through the Belgian Congo and "on Stanley's trail." book is copiously illustrated from photographs made by Cherry Kearton.

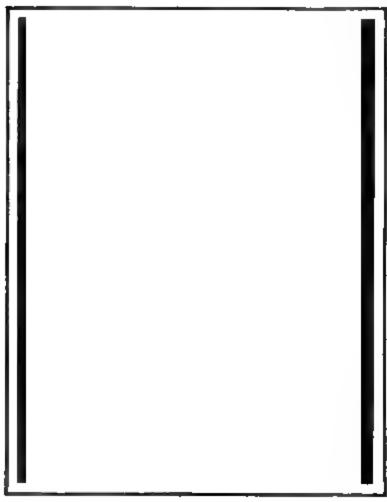
¹ Appearances. By G. Lowes Dickinson. Doubleday, Page. 221 pp. \$1.

² California the Wonderful. By Edwin Markham. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. 400 pp., ill. \$2.50.

³ The Beauties of the State of Washington. By Harry F. Giles. Bureau of Statistics and Immigration. 113 pp. ill.

⁴ Naples and Southern Italy. By Edward Hutton.
Macmillan. 312 pp., ill. \$3.
5 Selling Latin America. By W. E. Aughinbaugh.
Small, Maynard. 408 pp., ill. \$2.
6 The Young Man's Chances in South and Central
America. By William A. Reid. Washington, D. C.:
Southern Commercial Congress. 173 pp.
7 The Rediscovered Country. By Stewart Edward
White. Doubleday, Page. 358 pp., ill. \$2.
6 Through Central Africa. By James Barnes. Appleton's. 283 pp., ill. \$4.

PHILOSOPHY, PAST AND PRESENT



STATUE OF EMERSON, BY DANIEL C. FRENCH

ascetic or devotee, united with an esteem for the discussion. varied palpable, objective fact, which the investiadequate?" He enumerates the conditions under release from selfish ambition, eager curiosity, in-

brings to the English-reading public a brilliant that of mind and spirit, not that of stubborn and and notable book that embodies the highest con- unyielding physical matter. ceptions of German idealism. Every page is alive with enthusiasm for humanity's long march toward righteousness, and with love for that which is true and eternal. Br. Turck cannot find true genius revealed in any personality whose aim has been to destroy rather than to build. Certain inspiring and illuminating chapters delineate Shakespeare's

² Ralph Waldo Emerson. By Oscar Firkins. Houghton Mifflin. 370 pp. \$1.75.

The Man of Genius. By Hermann Turck. London.

A. & C. Black. 483 pp. \$4.

conception of the nature of genius in Hamlet; Goethe's self-representation in Faust; and the awakening to mental freedom through Christ and Buddha. He classifies Stirner, Ibsen, and Nietzsche under the caption, "The Antisophy of Egoism"; and his estimate of Nietzeche is that he utterly failed to discern either moral, scientific, or esthetic truth. The will of the man of genius is defined after the Aristotelian concept of ethics; it finds activity only in that which must be for the good of all, and "it extends into the region of the unconditioned, the absolute, and the perfect; it strives after the realization of the highest ideal, and therefore feels more strongly the barriers of all that is finite, imperfect, and conditioned."

The chapter on "Habit" from William James' classic two-volume "Psychology" has been printed separately in response to public demand. It is a practical, helpful suggestion as to how to make the definite routine of our lives upbuild the structure of our character and minister to our highest

Clara Endicott Sears has gathered together all the articles that have appeared from time to time regarding that quaintly interesting and pathetic communistic experiment of the Transcendentalists at Fruitlands.4 The exact spot chosen by these unworldly enthusiasts was the old Wyman Farm, two miles from the village of Harvard in Massachusetts. Some of the original members of the PROFESSOR OSCAR FIRKINS has retold the community were: Bronson Alcott, his wife, and life of Emerson, with the addition of material the four Alcott girls; Isaac T. Hecker, of New drawn from the Emerson Journals. As no record York; Samuel Larned, of Providence; Anna Page, of Emerson's life could be comprehensive without and Joseph Palmer. Their daily life was modelled the use of these intimate jottings that cover the upon ideals of Spartan simplicity. No butter, years between 1820 and 1872, Professor Firkins' milk, cocoa, tea, coffee, eggs, or meat were per-work is the most valuable to the student of all mitted to corrupt their daily fare of fruit, grains, the biographies of the Sage of Concord. He inter- vegetables, and pure water. Some of the members prets and reappraises the Emersonian philosophy adopted a uniform of linen tunics, and each worked and shows us it is not outworn. "Where but in as he saw fit and at the task which he preferred. Emerson," he asks, "can we find a reverence for All the members met together at certain hours of the solitary vision which exceeds that of the the day for spiritual stimulus and intellectual

The rigors of one New England winter were gator of the commercialist might recognize as sufficient to destroy this adventure in perfection. Some of the members went to Brook Farm or which Emerson considered the maximum of hap- joined the Shakers; others wept painfully back piness possible. They will apply to any and into the inharmony of life among the unenlightened every age:-"humility, early stoicism, fortitude, masses. There are great failures; Fruitlands was one of them. But the germ nourished in that old tellectual activity, preoccupation with the inward farmhouse has infiltrated the foundations of our life," and "concentration in the present as the national existence. The reader of this book will type of the eternal." enthusiasts of Fruitlands. They were right, and The publication of Dr. Hermann Turck's study, their contemners were wrong. But neither the "The Man of Genius," translated from the sixth one nor the other perhaps perceived the plane upon German edition by the late Professor Tamson, which their ideals must irrevocably function,-

> "The Religion of the Spirit in Modern Life," by Horatio H. Dresser, presents a philosophical discussion of spiritual matters and endeavors to determine the efficiency of various types of religion and interpret the Divine Presence in universal

^{*} Habit. By William James. Holt. 68 pp. 50 cents. Fruitlands. By Clara Endicott Sears. Houghton Mifflin. 185 pp., ill. \$1.

The Religion of the Spirit in Modern Life. By Horatio H. Dresser. Putnams. \$11 pp. \$1.50.

"FRUITLANDS," THE HOME OF THE ALCOTT TRANSCENDENTALISTS (SEE OPPOSITE PAGE)

AMERICAN HISTORY

The volume consists of the "Albert Shaw Lectures social action. on Diplomatic History," for the year 1914, at the slave trade, and so on.

We shall take a further opportunity to present, with more fullness and detail, the recent developments in the broad task of writing and publishing the history of Iowa that has for some years been going forward at the hands of the State Historical Society. It has taken large wiscourage to execute a publishing scheme upon so has been singularly fortunate in having the services of Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the State University, as the superintendent and editor of its literary projects.

The latest volumes are in the field of institu-

¹ The Diplomacy of the War of 1812. By Frank A. ¹ pdyke. Baltimore; Johns Hopkins Press. 494 pp., \$3.56.

LAST month editorial allusion was made to a tional history. Thus, in two volumes Mr. Clarence remarkable parallel between the problems of Ray Aurner has presented the history of education American diplomacy in the Napoleonic period and in Iowa.2 He begins with the earliest period, and those of the present world war. Those who would devotes himself especially to school laws and methunderstand American international conditions in ods of public support and organization. His work the earlier period will find it well worth while to has involved educational as well as historical intend "The Diplomacy of the War of 1812," by quiry and study, and deserves wide recognition as Prof. Frank A. Updyke, of Dartmouth College. a contribution to the foremost subject of American

Another volume has for its subject social legisla-Johns Hopkins University. Topics dealt with in- tion in Iowa, its author being John E. Briggs." It clude impressment, neutral trade, war and peace reviews the State's laws and codes from the standproposals, the negotiations at Ghent, the Indian point of the growing interest in the care and question and the Canadian boundary, the execu-management of particular social classes, such tion of the Ghent treaty, and the later settlement as delinquents and dependents, while also dealof controverted questions not included in the ing with the State's action in matters relating to Treaty of Ghent. This volume, like a number of the public health, safety, morals, domestic relative predecessors in the same series, is of striking tions, and labor. The subject of poor-relief legismerit as a contribution to American diplomatic lation in Iowa has a volume to itself, the author history. A careful index adds much to the value being Dr. John L. Gillin, now of the State Uni-of the book, as is readily shown by a reference to versity of Wisconsin. This work has particular such topics as blockades, boundary controversies, value, because it has been performed from the standpoint of a wide comparative knowledge of the subject.

A second volume appears in the series entitled "Applied History." This volume contains ten distinct monographs from the pens of several writers. These deal with such topics as home rule, direct legislation, equal suffrage, appointment and removal of public officials, and child labor. They dom to perceive the value of this work, and fine serve the double purpose of presenting a part of the social history and progress of Iowa, and of great a scale. The Iowa State Historical Society contributing to current nation-wide subjects of progress and reform.

^{*}History of Education in Iowa. By Clarence R. Aurner. Iowa City: State Historical Society of Iowa. 2 vols., 905 pp \$4.

*Social Legislation in Iowa. By John E. Briggs., State Historical Society of Iowa. 444 pp. \$2.

*Poor-Relief Legislation in Iowa. By John L. Gillin. State Historical Society of Iowa. 404 pp. \$2.

*Applied History, Vol. II. State Historical Society of Iowa. 689 pp. \$3.

MUSIC. ART. AND DRAMA

THE fresh vitality which has been infused with his oath, he kills Dolores to avenge his belatterly into the art of the theater in this loved "Patrie." The description of Belgium under country has brought with it a renewed interest the Inquisition might almost be a picture of Belin the fine old early English songs. Mr. Frank gium to-day,—"entire villages without a soul in melodies from 1250 to 1700. The accompaniments are harmonized and arranged by Charles Vincent and T. Tertius Noble. The introduction and the informative notes are of great value to those who are interested in this type of song. Desdemona's song in "Othello"; "Love Will Find a Way,"—the words as given in Percy's "Reliques,"—"Barbara Allen," "Lilliburlero," and that song of perpetual delight, "Sally in our Alley," are included in this collection.

The Oliver Ditson Company publish in the Musician's Library an "Anthology of German Piano Music," edited by Moritz Moszkowski, and "Sixty Folk Songs of France," arranged for me-dium voice, edited by Julien Tiersot. The songs are grouped according to their character and an English translation of the words accompanies the French text.

The opera "Carmen" is published with an English version by Charles Fonteyn Manney, and an excellent introductory essay on Bizet and the sources of "Carmen," by Philip Hale.

"Seven Songs from Out-of-Doors," by Alberta Burton, are for children big and little.

A brilliantly written interpretative book on the modern movement in the theater,4 by Ludwig Lewisohn, professor in the Ohio State University, gives the reader a survey of the foundations of our new conceptions of drama, French realistic drama, the Naturalistic German plays, the renaissance of English drama, and the Neo-Romantic movement, which includes Maeterlinck and Rostand, Haupt-mann, and Hofmannsthal. Yeats, Lady Gregory, and Synge represent the Irish movement. Sixtytwo pages are devoted to study-lists and bibliography. The student and the dramatic reader will find this book indispensable.

Barrett Clark writes in the excellent interpretative introduction to his translation of Victorien Sardou's play, "Patrie," that "Sardou is probably the oftenest referred to and the least read of any dramatist of modern times." This translation follows the original text "line for line." Sardou took Flanders for his background,—Flanders under the tyranny of the Spanish Duke of Alba. The Count de Rysoor, a Flemish nobleman and patriot, is plotting to free his country of the tyrant. Dolores, his Spanish wife, becomes involved in an intrigue, and in a fit of passion at her husband's discovery of her faithlessness she gives the Flemish patriots into the hands of the Duke to be burned for treason. Her lover escapes execution by her guilefulness, but in accordance

¹ Reliquary of English Song.
Potter. G. Schirmer. 114 pp.
² Volumes of Musician's Library. Ditson. Paper. \$1.50.
Seven Songs from Out-of-Doors. By Alberta Burton.

country has brought with it a renewed interest the Inquisition might almost be a picture of Belin the fine old early English songs. Mr. Frank gium to-day,—"entire villages without a soul in Hunter Potter has prepared a "Reliquary of English Song" that contains the gems of English Ruined walls . . . unspeakable horrors." "Patrie" melodies from 1250 to 1700. The accompanies was first performed on March 18, 1869, at the Porte St.-Martin Theater, in Paris. This edition of the play is included in the Drama League Series of Plays.

> "The Continental Drama of To-Day," by Barrett Clark, will please the student of dramatic literature. It interprets the plays of Ibsen, Björnson, Strindberg, Tolstoy, Gorky, Tchekoff, Andreyev, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Wedekind, Schnitzler, Hoffmannsthal, Becque, Maeterlinck, Rostand, Brieux, Hervieu, Giascosa, Dormay, Lemaitre, Lauedan, D'Annunzio, Echegaray, and Galdos.

> "Plays of the Pioneers," by Constance D'Arcy Mackay, will meet the increasing public demand for pageant plays that are simple of structure, easily costumed, and capable of production with very little rehearsing. They include "The Fountain of Youth," a poetic presentation of Ponce de Leon in Florida; "The Vanishing Race," which presents an Indian scene; "The Passing of Hiawatha"; and "Dame Creel of Portland Town," which develops an incident of the Revolution. Full directions for costuming and for producing out-of-door pageants and plays are included in an appendix.

> "The Unveiling," a poetic drama by Jackson Boyd, gives us a dream that expresses life. Two students of philosophy obtain the statues of the gods Ormazd and Ahriman, and after the ceremony of unveiling, one of the students dreams that they call upon the gods to come to life and tell them the nature of truth. The miracle happens; the gods speak and the lives of the characters of the play work out their destinies under the high spiritual and philosophical guidance of the immortals. Mr. Boyd has produced a splendid reading play that offers in solution an evolutionary, idealistic philosophy, which teaches us to repose "perfect trust in Nature," whose moulding processes lead to eternal peace, truth, and per-

> "The Studio Year Book of Decorative Art" gives us an unusually fine presentation of the recent developments in the artistic construction, decoration, and furnishing of the house. The department of domestic architecture is of especial timeliness. The chapters on house decoration impress one with the reposeful beauty of the new fittings and designs; and the cuts and color plates of English gardens are lessons in landscape gardening in themselves. A survey of this admirable summary of the year's progress will convince even the most sceptical of the splendid gains we are making in decorative art toward simplicity, fitness, rhythmic beauty.

^{*1.} Modern Drama. By Luuwis b. 840 pp. \$1.50. le. By Victorien Sardou, Translated by Barrett le. By Victorien Sardou, 75 cents.

The Continental Drama of To-Day. By Barrett Clark. Holt. 252 pp. \$1.
Plays of the Pioneers. By Constance D'Arcy Mackay. Harpers.
The Unveiling. By Jackson Boyd. Putnam. \$55
pp. \$1.25.
The Studio Year Book of Decorative Art. Lane. \$39
pp., ill. \$2.50.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—ESSAYS AND **NOVELS**

tory and their odes, by W. Forbes Gray, delicate whimsicality toys with the winding follows the lives of the fifteen Poets Laureate, thread of fate and saves our illusions. The title beginning with Ben Jonson and ending with essay pictures all the vanishing highways of life, Alfred Austin. This record will prove valuable and, at the end, life itself, as the great road we to all who are interested in English literary history. It is delightfully written and arranged with taste and understanding. Facsimiles of portraits of the various Laureates are used as illustrations.

"A History of English Literature," by Walter S. Hinchman, Master of English in Groton School, presents the facts of the history of English literature rather than the interpretation of it. author has kept in mind the needs of the highschool pupil, and has given careful treatment to important figures. The book is beautifully printed and copiously illustrated in color and in black and white. The text is accompanied by maps, literary charts, and in appendix, literary forms, English verse, and general bibliography.

"The English Essay and Essayists" begins the history of the essay in the year 1597, when Bacon published the "first genuine English essays." The author, Hugh Walker, Professor of English in St. David's College, Lampeter, has given to this volume his deep scholarship, and chosen a fluent, easy style for the presentation of his material. The chapter on "Character Writers," the tribute to Hazlett, the deft analysis of Lamb, the searching study of the "Transition from the 18th Century," and the critical study of the "Historian-Essayists," are among the rich contributions of this scholarly book to the wide field of English literature. Five chapters are devoted to the Nineteenth Century and the "Essays of Yesterday," which brings us down to the Neo-Celtic Revival, to men such as Kenneth Grahame, the late Richard Middleton, and John M. Synge.

"Mod.rn Essays," selected and edited by John M. Berdan, John R. Schultz, and Hewette E. Joyce, has been compiled to meet the need of a volume of literary illustrations to accompany the teaching of the principles of exposition. Frederic Harrison, Wu Ting-fang, G. K. Chesterton, ex-President Taft, Arnold Bennett, Jane Addams, Richard Burton, and John Galsworthy are names to be found in the list of the authors of this admirable collection. Short biographical accounts are given in the index.

One may search vainly through the pages of Richard Le Gallienne's new book of essays, "Vanishing Roads," for the touch of the hand that wrote his earlier work. Only in "The Haunted Restaurant," does one find a partial reversion to nis former method and discover, by contrast, how greatly his work has deepened and broadened, until it now confronts us with the authenticity of art achieved and of life realized. Not one whit

The Poets Laureate of England. By W. Forbes Gray. Dutton. 315 pp. \$2.50.
A History of English Literature. By W. S. Hinch-

THE Poets Laureate of England," their his- of style has been surrendered to power; the old must travel with "the running stream of Time for our fellow-wayfarer," until it, too, vanishes around the unknown corner where Death awaits us. Two of the essays are the fruit of Mr. Le Gallienne's re-visiting England after an absence of ten years. One of them records his impressions of "London,-Changing and Unchanged," the other, the delight the returned native finds in the English countryside. We are grateful for the appreciation "On Re-reading Walter Pater." Too many of us have sensed only the "beautiful garment" of Pater's style and failed to glimpse even faintly the spirit of fire and dreams upon which Pater draped his magic vestments. Another essay, "Imperishable Fiction," shows us worthy fiction as the result of imperturbable living,-the record of slow time. A study in contrasts, "The Bible and the Butterfly," closes a volume that will meet instant appreciation.

> Canon Sheehan's powerful novel, "The Graves at Kilmorna," a story of the Fenians, gives us a splendid chapter out of the history of Ireland's futile heroisms. It shows us that Irish patriotism must necessarily have always differed from other patriotism, in that it existed in the old days as conceived by a "people of flocks and herds," who were vitally concerned only with that which affected the land. With this view of Irish patriotism in mind, this poignant tale of the Fenian rebellion of 1867 lifts some misconceptions from the lives and deeds of those leaders who threw their lives away in a mad effort to wrest Ireland from England. Broadly speaking, Canon Sheehan's book is a preachment to the Ireland of to-day,-a warning to those who would build up Ireland under Home Rule, that "a nation is great or little according to the genius and the character of its people . . . that if people are sordid and base and have sacrificed that first essential of freedom, individual independence, no merely material success can compensate for such national apostasy.

> "The Rat-Pit," is the name of a novel by Patrick MacGill; the real "Rat-Pit" is a sordid lodging-house for women in Glasgow,—a mean last refuge for the female derelicts of a teeming city. To this cage of heterogeneous human misery, following divers paths of poverty and hardships, comes pretty Norah Ryan, a peasant girl from the rugged coast of Donegal. The great purity that dwells in the heart of Irish womanhood dignifies even the most evil necessities of Norah's life, and one turns the last page of her chronicle with the strong determination to go out in the highways and byways and make the world a better place for other "Norahs." The chapter that describes the journey of the Donegal women to get work is a fine piece of realism. Mr. MacGill is also the author of "Children of Dead End."

^{**} A history of English Literature, By W. S. Hinchman. Century. 455 pp. \$1.30.

** The English Essay and Essayists. By Hugh Walker, Durton. 343 pp. \$1.50.

** Modern Essays. Berdan-Schultz-Joyce. Macmillan. 448 pp. \$1.35.

** Vanishing Roads. By Richard Le Gallienne. Putmam. 377 pp. \$1.50.

⁶ The Graves at Kilmorna. By Canon Sheehan. Longmans. 373 pp. \$1.35.

⁷ The Rat-Pit. By Patrick MacGill. Doran. 320 pp. \$1.25.

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF RECENT **PUBLICATIONS**

Books Relating to the War

Frank H. Simonds. Kennerley. 284 pp. \$1.25.

Mr. Simonds, whose story of the great war is appearing from month to month in this Review and who has taken his place as the foremost American commentator on the military and geographical aspects of the great conflict, has just war, from the fall of Antwerp to the second battle of Ypres. While the book traverses much of the same ground covered in the Review articles, a great part of the material is presented in a different form. It should be remembered that the basis of all of Mr. Simonds' writing, unlike that of many journalists, is a semarkably sound and intimate knowledge of geography and history. If any American is entitled by right of years of study and research to be regarded as an authority on the European war it is Mr. Simonds.

With the German Armies in the West. By Sven Hedin. Lane. 402 pp., ill. \$3.50.

This translation of the well-known Swedish explorer's experiences on the German firing-line is the fullest account in English of the doings of the German armies in the West for the first six months of the war. Whatever may be said of Dr. Sven Hedin's anti-English opinions, his personal veracity is unquestioned and no one can doubt for a moment that in this extremely interesting volume he records the facts of the war as he saw them. Many of these facts have never before come to the eyes of English or American readers. He was specially commissioned by the Kaiser to visit and observe the German armies in Belgium and France, and he had exceptional opportunities for seeing what was going on.

Behind the Scenes in Warring Germany. By Edward Lyell Fox. McBride, Nast. 333 pp., ill. \$1.50.

Mr. Fox, who has been a special correspondent with the German armies and at Berlin, describes in this volume interesting war scenes on both fronts. One chapter is devoted to "the hero of all Germany, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg." There is also an interesting account of the work carried on by the American Red Cross on the Russian frontier.

A Month's German Newspapers. Selected and translated by A. L. Gowans. Stokes. 275 pp. \$1.

A selection of representative extracts from German newspapers of December, 1914, translated by Mr. Gowans with a view to giving English read- L. Rolland. Paris: Felix Alcan. 227 pp. 3 fr. 50. ers the viewpoint of "those who are at present our enemies." Among the topics covered by these newspaper extracts are the war session of the German Reichstag, the Scarborough raid, and the battle at Falkland Islands.

France in Danger. By Paul Vergnet. Dutton. 167 pp. \$1.

English translation of a book that

contains significant warnings to the French people concerning the menace of Pan-Germanism, and a The Great War: The Second Phase. By rather remarkable forecast of the great conflict that developed in the following year.

> The Last War: A Study of Things Present and Things to Come. By Frederick Lynch. Revell. 118 pp. 75 cents.

In the signs of the times, portentous as they are, completed his account of the second phase of the Dr. Lynch reads a prophecy of international peace, believing that the church throughout the world must ultimately take the ground that "the-nations must live under the same ethics that govern individual relationships."

> America Fallen! The Sequel to the European War. By J. Bernard Walker. Mead. 203 pp. 75 cents.

> From the war now raging in Europe Mr. Walker, of the Scientific American, draws the moral of American unpreparedness, and in this little book he ingeniously works out the military and naval movements that might be reasonably assumed to result in the actual subjugation of the United States.

> The Socialists and the War. By William English Walling. Holt. 512 pp. \$1.50.

> The chief value of this volume lies in the documentary statements that it contains from Socialists of all countries, with special reference to their peace policy. There is a suggestive chapter at the close in which Mr. Walling discusses the revolutionary State Socialist measures already adopted by the belligerent governments. The volume, as a whole, is one of the first expressions in English of the real attitude of the European masses towards

> England or Germany—? By Frank Harris. New York: The Wilmarth Press. 187 pp. \$1.

In this little book Mr. Harris makes a comparison between England and Germany, as modern states, somewhat to the disadvantage of the former. Himself an American who has lived many years in England, Mr. Harris is convinced that England has fallen behind in the race as regards the chief elements of our modern civilization, while Germany, he contends, has done more for civilization in the last twenty years than any state has ever done before. He has included in his book a suggestive chapter on "The Censorship and Its Effects."

Problèmes de Politique et Finances de Guerre. By G. Jèze, J. Barthélemy, G. Rist, and

This book contains scientific studies of several phases of war finance made at first-hand in France and England within the past few months. American economists interested in the subject will find these studies valuable.

Bohemia Under Hapsburg Misrule. Edited by Thomas Capek. Revell. 187 pp. \$1.

This book gives expression to some of the ideals shed in France in October, 1913. It and aspirations of peoples who are hoping for All these are clearly set forth in this volume which Mr. Thomas Capek has edited, and to which Professors H. A. Miller, Will S. Monroe, Leo Wiener, Plehve. Emily G. Balch, and Bohumil Simek contribute chapters.

Studies of the Great War. By Newell Dwight Hillis. Revell. 272 pp. \$1.20.

The pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., brings together in this volume his discussions of what each of the European powers has at stake in the present conflict, reviewing the growth, development, and industrial standing of each belligerent, and summarizing the aspirations and ideals of each.

Germany's Isolation. By Paul Rohrbach. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 186 pp. \$1.

Although the greater part of this book was written before the outbreak of the war, it states in practically complete form the German argument on the economic side. It shows that German economists have long considered the bearing of Germany's relations with England, Russia, and other powers on her economic future, and it is not strange that the conclusions reached by these economists have latterly been urged in justification of Germany's part in the war itself.

Five Fronts. By Robert Dunn. Dodd, Mead. 308 pp. \$1.25.

"Five Fronts," by Robert Dunn, correspondent for the New York Evening Post, relates his ex-periences on the firing-line in the retreat from Mons, during the Austrian struggle over Przemysl and in her campaign in Serbia, with the victorious Germans in Flanders, and during the Russian drive in Bukowina. The author thrusts facts into a literary structure that reminds one of the short stories of Maxim Gorky; he is colorful, intense, impressionistic. One interesting contrast is well brought out, the difference between the mental attitude of the fighting man who had lived several years in America towards the warfare, and that of the European. Those who had been long in America sickened at their enforced task. "War of the Manchu Dynasty. does no good," was their word.

The World Storm and Beyond. By Edwin D. Schoonmaker. Century. 294 pp. \$2.

Edwin Davies Schoonmaker, in his latest book, "The World Storm and Beyond," endeavors to interpret the war in its historical perspective and

actual advancement as an outcome of the great failure of efficiency. He lays at the feet of Eng-war. The Bohemians even speak of having "a land the burden of various troubles that have place in the sun," and look for the restoration of disturbed Europe since the Treaty of San Stefano, autonomy to their fatherland. The Slovaks, kins- and perceives the British Empire in its restriction men of the Bohemians, numbering between two of the actual land surface of the earth as the real and three millions and inhabiting the northwestern menace to the establishment of cooperating inter-

Books About Japan and China

A History of the Japanese People from the Earliest Times to the End of the Meiji Era. By Captain F. Brinkley and Baron Kikuchi. New York: The Encyclopædia Britannica Company. 784 pp., ill. \$3.50.

This is virtually the first attempt to present in popular form in the English language the whole story of Japan's twenty-five centuries. The author, Captain Brinkley, of the Royal Artillery, lived forty years in Japan and had unusual opportunities for studying the people of the Island King-dom and their historic background. In the present work he had the collaboration of Baron Kikuchi, former president of the Imperial University. The volume is attractively illustrated.

America to Japan. Edited by Lindsay Russell. Putnam. 318 pp. \$1.25.

Recently a group of Japanese statesmen and other leaders of thought united in preparing a volume of information as to conditions in Japan, the ideals of Japanese leaders, and the state of public opinion in regard to the maintenance of peaceful relations with the United States. That bcok, entitled "Japan to America," now has a com-panion volume, "America to Japan," made up of contributions from representative citizens of the United States on the relations between the two peoples and special topics of interest to both. The two volumes together constitute a remarkable expression of international opinion.

The Re-Making of China. By Adolf S. Waley. Dutton. 93 pp. \$1.

In this little book the recent history of China is related from the point of view of internal disintegration rather than Western influence in the direction of republicanism. The author shows intimate acquaintance with the facts of the downfall

History

Tabular View of Universal History. piled by George Palmer Putnam and George Haven Putnam. Putnam. 415 pp., maps. \$2.50.

This chronological conspectus of history aranswer certain pertinent questions. Some of the ranges noteworthy events in parallel columns, questions are as follows: Has the rôle of Cæsar somewhat after the system followed in the "Epit-fallen to the Kaiser or to the Czar? What is ome of Universal History," by Ploetz, which is ahead of Russia? What lessons in Democracy much used by historical scholars. The present may we learn from the dominant Slavic race? work was begun as long ago as 1832 under the Has the Church collapsed? Has the war, instead title of "The World's Progress," and was sucof defeating Socialism, proved its validity? How cessively revised during the lifetime of its author. will the wholesale slaughter of men affect the Mr. George Haven Putnam, son of the original problems of women? He sees the Germanic compiler, has taken the historical tables employed struggle as an internal revolution, a "revolt against in "The World's Progress" and brought them up an antiquated and repressive political system," to date, thus making a convenient presentation of and more broadly speaking, against the moral essential dates and facts. The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom, 1795-1813. By Hendrik Willem Van Loon. Doubieday, Page. History. By Charles M. Dow. Albany: J. B. 279 pp., ill. \$2.50.

This book recounts the degradation of Holland tional monarchy to something like her former prestige as one of the great maritime powers of the world. The story is vividly narrated and the work, as a whole, forms a fitting sequel to the author's "Fall of the Dutch Republic."

Military Annals of Greece. 2 Vols. By William L. Snyder. Badger. 692 pp. \$3.

It is said that Mr. Snyder is the only American author of a history of Greece, with the exception of school text-books. Another of his claims to distinction is his acceptance of the truthfulness of Herodotus as a historian. His book is not strictly confined to military history, but considerable space is given to literary and archeological discussions, Homeric poems and the poetry of the Old Testa-

Flags of the World, Past and Present. By W. J. Gordon. Warne. 256 pp., ill. \$2.25.

Although written from the English view-point, the information gathered in this volume comes from every important nation, and there seems to be no insular bias in the method by which the facts are presented.

The British Navy: Its Making and Meaning. By Ernest Protheroe. Dutton. 694 pp., ill. \$2.50.

An enthusiastic account of the rise of British sea power which should be especially welcome at this time to the British Admiralty in its efforts to popularize the naval service.

A History of the Civil War in the United States. By Vernon Blythe. Neale. 411 pp., maps. \$2.

One of the comparatively few Civil War histories that have been written from the Southern standpoint. The author is the son of a Confederate soldier, but acquired his education chiefly in the North and has lived many years in both the North and West. His endeavor has been to write a non-partisan history of the war, and he has at least succeeded in eliminating sectional prejudice.

Who Built the Panama Canal? By W. Leon Pepperman. Dutton. 419 pp., ill. \$2.

The title of this book is a fair question and it is fairly and fully answered by a man who was closely associated with the work of the Second Isthmian Commission and thus had intimate Zone of Theodore P. Shonts, John F. Stevens, William C. Gorgas, and others. This pioneer stage in the canal history has been characterized as the railroad régime to distinguish it from the army administration of Colonel Goethals. And now, while the nation is congratulating itself on the successful completion of this great work, under men.

The State Reservation at Niagara: A Lyon Company. 202 pp.

The author of this work is the one citizen of under Napoleon and her restoration as a constitu- the State of New York who from the very beginning has been closely associated with the movement to create and beautify the State Reservation of Niagara. This movement, after many years of more or less uncertain progress, has at last resulted in excluding from Niagara Falls the sordid commercial influences that once ruled there. The State Reservation is now a beautiful and welladministered park, in every way a credit to the Empire State. Mr. Dow has been for more than a decade the president of the Commission.

> The Revolutionary Period in Europe, 1763-1815. By Henry Eldridge Bourne. Century. 494

Although the French Revolution itself is the one chapter being devoted to a comparison of the central episode treated in this work, the entire period of over half a century from 1763 to 1815 is surveyed, six chapters being given to the old régime, ten to the Revolution, and eleven to the Napoleonic era. Although Europe was desolated by war during one-half of this period, the real theme of this book is not found in the narrative of war or diplomacy, but rather in the great social movement of which war and diplomacy were incidents. The author devotes a special chapter to the industrial revolution.

> Children of France. By E. Maxtone Graham. Dutton. 318 pp., ill. \$2.

> These brief sketches of children of the French Court in the days of the old régime are closely related to the history of France during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and especially to the period of transition including the Revolution itself.

The American Indian as Slaveholder and Secessionist. By Annie Heloise Abel. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company. 394 pp., ill. \$5.

The slave-holding Indians of the Southwest are dealt with in a series of three volumes of which the first has just appeared. The author, Dr. Annie Heloise Abel, calls this first volume "an omitted chapter in the diplomatic history of the Southern Confederacy." The documents cited in this book show that treaties binding the Indian nations in an alliance with the seceded States were negotiated under the authority of the Confederate State Department. The second and third volumes of the series, which are now in preparation, deal respectively with the part taken by the Indians in the Civil War, and later during the reconstruction period.

The Scotch-Irish in America. By Henry knowledge of the foundation labors in the Canal Jones Ford. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 607 pp. \$2.

In this volume Professor Ford traces the history of the Ulster Plantation and of the influences that formed the character of the members of that community who migrated to America. He then describes the Scotch-Irish settlements in the colonies and their part in the movement for national the leadership of an army engineer, it is well to independence and especially in the building up of remember that the scheme was laid out and its the Presbyterian Church. The concluding chapsuccess made possible by representative railroad ter is a survey and appreciation of Scotch-Irish contributions to American nationality.

This is believed to be the amplest account of Napoleon's disastrous Russian expedition of 1812 that has thus far appeared in the English language. Official documents, both French and Russian, have been consulted and drawn upon in the preparation of this volume.

American Classics

Readings from American Literature. Compiled by Mary E. Calhoun and Emma L. Mac-Alarney. Ginn. 635 pp. \$2.40.

The compilers have brought into a single volume a collection of readings covering the whole range of American literature, both prose and poetry, from early colonial times to the present. The selections are presented in strictly chronological order, and the book serves a useful purpose as an auxiliary to text-books of history.

The Complete Poems of S. Weir Mitchell. Century. 447 pp. \$2.

A winnowed collection from several volumes of Dr. Mitchell's poems, revised according to his expressed desires; also contains his dramatic work, including the notable play "Drake." The fine poems, "The Comfort of the Hills," "Ode to a Lycian Tomb," and "François Villon," should be known to all lovers of poetry. They take rank with the best of Longfellow and Holmes.

Representative Phi Beta Kappa Orations. Edited by Clark S. Northup. Houghton, Mifflin. 500 pp. \$3.

Twenty-six of the orations delivered before college chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa, from those of Horace Bushnell and Ralph Waldo Emerson, in 1837, to that of Woodrow Wilson, in 1909, and including addresses by George William Curtis, Wendell Phillips, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew D. White, and Albert Shaw, have been collected and published in an attractive volume of 500 pages. It would be difficult to find elsewhere in like compass so complete an expression of the ripest American thought for two generations.

Reference Books

The New International Year Book. Edited by Frank Moore Colby. Dodd, Mead. 804 pp. \$5. In the current volume of the New International Year Book, covering the calendar year 1914, the effects of the great war are manifest. For one thing, the stoppage of certain sources of statistical information relative to trade and industry caused articles on those subjects to be less detailed than in former years. A twenty-eight page article on the war itself is contributed by Professor Carlton Haves.

Resentials of English Speech and Literature. By Frank H. Vizetelly. Funk & Wagnalls. 408 pp. \$1.50.

Dr. Vizetelly's book answers very clearly and ill. simply the following questions regarding the es-Who was responsible for its origin? (3) What style, diction, and method.

Napoleon's Russian Campaign of 1812. By changes have taken place in its orthographical Edward Foord. Little, Brown. 424 pp., ill. \$4. development? (4) To whom is this development due? (5) Through what media has it been attained? (6) What were the refining influences that have affected it? Dr. Vizetelly enriches his argument with numerous pertinent illustrations from English literature and the tendency of his treatment of the subject is to give one a more intelligent appreciation of the beauties of the language as well as a better practical equipment for its use.

> A Guide to Good English. By Robert Palfrey Utter. Harpers. 203 pp. \$1.20.

A brief manual of composition differing from the ordinary text-books on the subject in its more direct adaptation to the needs of all writers whether in magazine or newspaper offices, or in college classes. It gives needful and common-sense instruction in the preparation of manuscript, in the methods of collecting and organizing material, and in prosody.

Representative Novels

A Far Country. By Winston Churchill. Macmillan. 509 pp. \$1.50.

In his new story Mr. Churchill clearly shows himself an optimist in his view of our national future, although our path has been strewn with the brambles of materialism. We have, as a people, wandered to a far country, like the Prodigal Son, but we have, like him, seen our error. This latest addition to the list of Mr. Churchill's novels is serious in purpose, like its predecessors.

The Man of Iron. By Richard Dehan. Stokes. 667 pp. \$1.35.

A novel that spreads before the reader a vast panorama of the period before and during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Bismarck dominates the story. Around him moves the great pageant of history; through him there speaks the ambition and aspiration of Germany and through him you perceive her faults and her virtues. A young Irish war correspondent is the hero, and the heroine is a lovely French girl, Juliette de Bayard, Through her France speaks to Bismarck: "God has made you to be the fate of France... you will do what God permits you to do. . . . But rest assured that when next your armies cross the Rhine, they will not gain an easy victory. . . . We shall be prepared and ready, Monseigneur, when the Germans come again."

The Pretender. By Robert Service. Dodd, Mead. 349 pp., ill. \$1.35.

A story of Paris. In order to prove his real worth, an author gives us his identity and takes steerage passage to Europe to start over again in the bohemian life of the Latin Quarter of Paris. A piquant and delightful experiment in fiction,—a grown-up fairy tale; an adventure in simplicity.

Jaffery. By William J. Locke. Lane. 352 pp., **\$1.35**.

A characteristic Locke story,-whimsical, imtentials of English speech and literature: (1) probable, and yet in more than one of its passages flow did the language come into being? (2) compelling, and always bright and graceful in

FINANCIAL NEWS

I.—MUNICIPAL BONDS

EVERY little while the individual with page for a time of cotton exports and the capital to invest has to decide whether very low prices of what was taken up by the safety of principal or moderate or high yield domestic markets. Railroad earnings fell is the desideratum. A financial panic or a away from 20 to 30 per cent.; industrial crisis in national affairs immediately brings enterprises in that section passed their divithe question forward. Unfortunately in too dends and some of them defaulted. many cases we have to deal with commit- writer has in mind a high-grade first-mortments already made and then there is in- gage railroad bond of a Southern road that volved substitution of securities at some im- declined eight points and a first-mortgage mediate sacrifice of the investment fund, or bond of a large manufacturing corporation perhaps the patient nursing along of a pur- that dropped nine points. But the cities chase that does not recommend itself in through which this road runs have all the times of stress.

should have, the primary regard of the in- have been rising. vestor. All of the tests that may be applied into panic, from which they have well re- tion is more efficient. earning somewhat more on the capital than consideration. savings-bank interest provides.

of other bonds is about five points off.

time been borrowing at lower rates of in-The factor of safety just now has, or terest than ever before and their old bonds

There are, of course, local or sectional to a bond to determine whether or not it reasons to explain some part of this disparity. will stand up when others are falling are So far as the South is concerned, its general being employed, and obviously much chaff is credit has been on a rising scale for years and being winnowed in the market place. Those the discarding of old prejudices which had investments that have best resisted the gen-limited the market for its securities has eral tendency to react since the European tended to appreciation in values. Defaults war threw the stock exchanges of the world are rare, civic pride is increasing, administra-The broad grounds covered, must for all future time commend on which the municipal bond market is being themselves to the man or woman who de- established and on which it has advanced to sires first of all to keep principal intact while its present primary position are worth brief

Experts differ over the advantage to the Heading the list of such bonds are the municipal market of the institution of a "municipals." Like all bonds, they declined Federal income tax. As applied to the small last August and it was sometimes difficult to investor they claim that it makes very little sell new issues of them in September and difference, for the paring of income is so October, but the proportion of loss was small small that it would not pay to substitute a when compared with even the best of the municipal for some other bond, values being railroad or industrial bonds and the recovery equal. On the other hand, it is unquestionmore rapid. A list of widely scattered ably true that large capitalists, subject to a municipals, such as dealers recommended in surtax, and anticipating higher instead of their circulars of May or June, shows that lower taxes as the years go by, have been prices as reckoned in yields are only a little freer buyers of municipals than ever before lower than a year ago, whereas the average and will continue to invest in them rather than in corporation issues. Whenever values of all descriptions are scandals of the last five years, and the unexunsettled it is the security that represents the pected defaults on bonds that have always direct obligations of States, cities, towns, been considered "prime" and were held by counties, or districts,—any political division, trustees, life-insurance companies, banks, and so to speak, or which has back of it the really other large investors, has developed an overproductive forces of the country, as its farms, caution perhaps, though that is not a bad to which the careful buyer of bonds turns, trait for the guardian of funds to possess, Everyone knows something of the commer- So more and more he has turned to the oblicial depression in the South due to the stop- gations of communities which are not subject

Damoclean sword of unfavorable court de- of all. In 1914 the figures were, respectivecisions does not continually hang, and whose ly, 40 and 60 per cent. taxable real property is always considerably circulation.

the municipal bond sales of 1914, indicating 2 per cent. of the total. the purposes to which the \$464,000,000 of In a commercial sense a municipal bond bonds authorized last year were put. It is need not be the obligation of a city or town shown that about 31 per cent., or \$146,000,- or its proceeds employed on schools, streets, 000, were for streets, roads, and bridges; 13 water, or lighting plants. Irrigation bonds per cent. for schools, 12 per cent. for water, were included under this general head, with over 1 per cent. for buildings, about 7 per some loss of prestige, it must be said, to the cent. for sewers, nearly 13/4 per cent. for class as a whole. The unfortunate ending of parks, and 3/4 of 1 per cent. for light and several large irrigation projects in Colorado displays no unsound political tendencies. In various acts, only serves to increase the cau-Canada, during the boom years preceding tion and to add to the tests of reliability rethe war, expenditure was somewhat reckless garding bonds that fall in this general cateand in certain provinces all sorts of mu-gory. A bond that is comparatively new in nicipal ownership schemes were perpetrated the East, though it has had vogue and enjoys from which communities are now suffering. high standing in the Middle West, in the As a rule, however, the proceeds of mu-Southwest, and in parts of the Northwest, is nicipal bond sales go to elevate the standards the drainage district issue. This is an instruof life and apply to the necessities of living ment for raising capital for the reverse and, therefore, they are real and tangible process of irrigation, viz., getting water off evidences of a higher civilization.

ing with county and municipal indebtedness their farm value is tremendously enhanced reveals the magnitude of municipal borrow- when brought to a cultivable condition. ing in the last few decades. The national Where the local taxpayers make petition debt of the United States is, to be sure, a for a "drainage district" and assume the taxes very small one when compared even with the or assessments to meet the costs of drainage debts of European countries before the costs and there is no land booming or colonization of war had been superimposed. Three and scheme involved the success of the plan is a half times larger than this debt is that of usually assured and the investment value of the political sub-divisions which, from 1902 the drainage bond not open to question. In until 1913, increased their obligations 113 Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri States rose 44½ per cent. and that of the for years and through them great addition to nation only 6 per cent. From 1890 to 1913 the wealth of the State has been produced. the debt of these sub-divisions increased from The laws surrounding issues of these bonds \$925,989,000 to \$3,475,954,000, that of have been well drawn. The Arkansas law States from \$211,000,000 to \$345,942,000, recently enacted has been tested and is reand the national debt from \$851,912,000 garded as one of the strongest instruments to \$1,028,000,000.

of \$50 in 1913, compared with \$36 in 1902, deal of interest in drainage are Louisiana, is mainly due to the enlarged municipal ob- Mississippi, and Texas. ligations. From another angle the influence The return on this class of bonds is from of municipal borrowing on financial affairs 51/4 to 6 per cent. This compares with inis indicated. In 1905 the total of government come on bonds of municipalities ranging from

to losses from competition, over which the cent., corporation loans being 84 per cent.

During 1915 the effect on these figures in excess of the bonds outstanding. The will be enhanced by the part Canada is playstanding of the municipal bond is exemplified ing as a solicitor of funds in the United in the fact that it is acceptable collateral for States when European sources of supply are postal savings-bank loans and under the closed. To date about \$135,000,000 of pro-Aldrich-Vreeland banking act the municipal vincial and municipal bonds have been marfigured largely as collateral for bank-note keted here. American investors have taken nearly 60 per cent. of all Canadian bonds The Financial Chronicle has just tabulated authorized. In 1910 they bought less than

This is a very sane distribution and and Montana, whose bonds were legalized by The lands from which water is the land. The recent Census Bureau bulletin deal- released are usually extremely fertile and In the same period the debts of bonds of this type have been in good favor of the sort ever placed on the statute books. The per capita debt of the entire country Other States where there is just now a great

and municipal loans to all issues was 16 per 41/4 to about 5 per cent. Many of them are

fifteen, or twenty years. in that State as well as for State school and exemption.

issued in serial form and mature after ten, insurance funds. It is still a debatable ques-Taxes levied are tion whether some of these bonds on which frequently much in excess of the sums neces- payment is in the form of periodic assesssary to pay principal and interest. An issue ment are exempt from the Federal income of one Missouri drainage district recently of- tax. Where doubt has existed, however, it fered in the East was legal for all trust funds is now believed that they are entitled to this

II.—INVESTMENT QUERIES AND ANSWERS

No. 647. BONDS OR MORTGAGES-WHICH?

I have several thousand dollars to invest, and have I have not been able to find anything that is eatisfactory. Would you suggest waiting for a mortgage, or would you suggest waiting for a mortgage, or would you consider bonds? First, I desire safety. I would like 4½ to 5½ per cent.

The way in which you refer to the question of mortgage investment leads us to believe that you have been looking for something local. If you are strongly predisposed toward this type of conservative investment, however, we know of no good reason why you should leave your funds idle until a mortgage to your liking happened to turn up in your immediate neighborhood. There are many reputable and experienced mortgage bankers handling this type of investment from other sections of the country, with whom you could have dealings with perfect assurance of getting your funds placed safely to meet your rather conservative specifications as to yield.

On the other hand, if you already have invest-ments of this type, and if you are entertaining the idea of varying the character of your holdings, you will find it easily possible to obtain sound municipal, railroad, industrial, or public utility bonds to yield from 41/2 to 51/2 per cent.

No. 648. A QUESTION OF CORPORATION **FINANCE**

I have been offered the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of an industrial company. The bankers state that the assets of the company are about two and one-half times the valuation of the preferred stock issued, that it will not owe more than 20 per cent. of its assets, and will not issue any mortgage loans without the written consent of holders of three-fourths of the preferred stock. Would you consider this a good safe investment? If they have the amount of tangible property claimed, why should they issue preferred stock instead of bonds? Would not the fact that the company sets forth in detail the reasons for offering stock tend to create suspicion about it? to create suspicion about it?

Not in the least. Securing capital by the issue of new stock instead of bonds is thoroughly sound Any established company able to provide for its capital requirements by increasing the shares of ownership in the business rather than by creating a debt has the presumption in favor of its being in a prosperous condition. There is also to be considered the theory that the expenditure of funds raised by the issue of new stock is likely to be more conservative than when money is borrowed, since in those circumstances the stockholders are theoretically spending their own money and may be expected to spend it more prudently. True, it doesn't always work that way. In fact, it is oftentimes the borrowed money that is the more prudently expended under the watchful eyes of the lending bankers. But after all, increasing parterms.

No. 649. NEW YORK CENTRAL CONVERTIBLE SIXES

I want some information about the new New York Central bonds. What do they cover? What comes ahead of them? What follows them? Are they convertible; and if so, on what terms? How do you regard them as an investment?

These bonds are the direct obligations of the company, but they are not secured by mortgage on specific property of any kind. Rather are they the company's plain promises to pay, supported by its general credit. Ahead of this issue of \$100,000,-000 debentures comes over \$400,000,000 of bonds and equipment trusts, and following it comes \$225,-581,000 stock of an authorized issue of \$250,000,-000. The position of the debentures may, therefore, be said to bear a close similarity to that of a preferred stock. The bonds are convertible into New York Central stock at 105 between May 1, 1917, and May 1, 1925.

While we are not inclined to look upon these bonds as representative of the very highest grade and most conservative securities of their type and class, we believe they are to be regarded as safe, both principal and interest, and that the conversion privilege is likely in time to give to them an additional element of value.

No. 650. PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE DISPOSI-TION OF INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

I own some long-term bonds—most of them bought after consulting your Bureau—that are payable to bearer. I desire to distribute these bonds among my daughters, my object being that they shall have possession of them in the event of my death. As far as I can make out, there are three courses open to me to effect this, viz.: (1) Register the bonds in their names; (2) Make a will, providing for their distribution; (3) Give the bonds away as presents, writing on each who the owner is. Of course, I desire to have the benefit of the interest during my lifetime. In your judgment which would be the best method for me to pursue?

Everything considered, we think the best way for you to solve the problem of the disposition of your bond holdings, is for you to make a will, providing that the bonds be put in trust for the benefit of your daughters. This solution would avoid a number of complications that would be likely to arise, in case you registered the bonds in the names of your daughters now, which would have the effect of making gifts of the bonds. This is the solution which, in fact, commends itself, especially in view of the fact that you are desirous of retaining the interest accretions for personal use during your lifetime.

In any event you should be extremely careful about writing anything on the bonds elsewhere than in the spaces provided for formal transfer. You might easily in this way destroy the negonership participation is the better financial prac- tiability of the bonds and put yourself to a great tice, provided the stock can be sold on reasonable deal of trouble and inconvenience in getting the

matter straightened out.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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TRRMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Orfawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is sent at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review or Reviews, which is edited and published in London, may be sent to take office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

THREE EMINENT ALUMNI AT THE AMHERST COLLECE COMMENCEMENT, 1915-THE HON. ROBERT LANSING, SECRETARY OF STATE (IN CENTER), COVERNOR WHITIMAN OF NEW YORK (AT LEFT), PROFESSOR EDWIN A. GROSVENOR OF AMHERST (AT RICHT)

(Secretary Landing, of the Ambered diese of 1886, came back to the college to receive the degree of LL.D.; Governor Whitman, of Gronvenur had received the twelvy-fifth reunion of his class, Amherst having conferred on him the LL.D. in 1915, while Professor Gronvenur had received the degree of L.H.D. in 1914)

THE AMERICAN REVIEWS

Vol LII

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1915

No. 2

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

In times of war the minds of men turn with a peculiar inter-Maximum Crop est and longing to the pursuits of peace. Never in the world's history has so much thought been given to the ordinary processes of agriculture and industry as in the present season, even though the worldwide war has made demands and interruptions of so unprecedented a kind. Nations have been grimly determined to maintain "business as usual," and to keep the economic mechanism from collapse. In discussing the food supplies of the world, this REVIEW many months ago predicted that the crops of the present year would break all records unless weather conditions should be adverse to an exceptional degree. This forecast seems now to have been justified. The north temperate zone,-Europe, Asia, America,-has been and now is harvesting the greatest supply of cereals and vegetable food supplies

AUSTRIA, AS THE WISE HARVESTER GARNERING HER MUCH-NEEDED CROPS
From Kikeriki (Vienna)

ever garnered by mankind in a single summer. The conditions reported from Germany indicate that the complaint against the British policy of trying to starve innocent women and children by preventing the import of American foodstuffs is theoretical, rather than practical.

Mr. Bicknell, the efficient national director of the American Red Cross, made a brief visit home during the last half of July, and reported the German food situation to be highly favorable. He has for some months been engaged in directing in Europe the handling and distribution of relief sent by the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross, He declares that Germany has food supplies sufficient to last until No-

OUR IMPREGNABLE FORTIFICATIONS
From the Tribung (South Bend)

DELIVERING THE GOODS! "Who said we couldn't raise wheat down South?" From the Times-Piceyune (New Orleans)

vember 1, held over from 1914, so that the present year's harvests will have placed the empire far beyond the danger of food shortage for more than a year to come. Reliable Americans arriving in New York from Berlin on July 17 brought personal reports regarding the new crops. The acreage devoted to the production of food was declared to be enormous in comparison with former years, although the average yield per acre was below normal. German organization and system would seem to have been applied to the problem of food supply with even greater success than to that of furnishing the fighting forces with ammunition and all necessary equipment.

It has been previously explained In Austria in these pages that much German land formerly used for pasturage, for sugar-beets, and for non-agricultural purposes, had this year been devoted to potatoes, cereals, beans, and garden crops. The total volume of food thus produced will probably prove much greater than in any former year. The same thing seems to be true of Austria. All reports from Vienna refer to the harvest season in Austria and Hungary as unusually bountiful. The Hungarian plain has always been famous for its wheat, and it is the leading region in the production of our great American staple,maize, or Indian corn,—to be found outside of our hemisphere. The very old, the very young, the women, the war prisoners, the city folks, and the soldiers on furlough have THRESHING, AND SACKING WHEAT ON A GREAT all helped in raising and harvesting the crops.

Very little information has come Canadian Wheat from France regarding current for Export crops; but France is a farming country and ordinarily produces ample bread materials. This year's supply seems to be on a normal basis. The British Islands never produce food enough for the whole population. They will in one way or another have maintained their average this year, and Germany's submarine campaign has not impaired to any appreciable extent the facility with which England can import all that she needs from North and South America, Australasia, India, and parts of Africa. Stimulated by the high price of wheat and the European demand, American and Canadian farmers increased their acreage of cereals for this season's crop to a very marked extent. The result is that, according to the estimates of the Agricultural Department early in July, the wheat yield of the Unifed States will be far the greatest in the history of the country, going well beyond the unprecedented crop of last year and reaching a total of almost a thousand million bushels. There were, however, in many parts of the country, very bad conditions during the period of the ripening and harvesting of the winter wheat, which will have caused a shrinkage of millions of bushels in the final outcome. In any case, the United States will have a large wheat surplus to export to Europe as needed. The

Underwood & Underwood, New York

NORTHWESTERN FARM

Ul'inderwood & Underwood, New York

THRESHING WHEAT IN A CALIFORNIA VALLEY

Canadian wheat crop, particularly in Mani- regarded as sufficiently accurate for final actoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, will be ceptance. It is probable that the crop will harvested from a greatly increased acreage, go beyond two hundred million bushels, but estimates of the total crop, as compared equaling that of the Dakotas and Minnesota. with that of last year, are not as yet to be

There has been unwonted agri-Bussia's cultural effort in the Empire of Great Crops the Czar. The Russian wheat crop, accordingly, is reported as the greatest, both in acreage and in yield per acre, that Russia has ever known. It is presumable that rye and barley (the "black bread" cereals) are being harvested in augmented quantities. There is a large surplus of the 1914 crop in the Russian granaries and storehouses. This is partly due to the cutting off of facilities for export, and also in part to the use of the Russian railroads by the government for military purposes. This summer, large amounts will perhaps have gone out by way of Archangel and other northern ports. It is alleged that until within a few weeks past considerable quantities of Russian wheat found their way into Rumania, where they were in part transshipped to Germany. Rumania is supposed to have derived much profit from her opportunities to carry on trade with Russia on the one hand and the Teutonic empires and Turkey on the other

BEHIND THE GUNS From the Doily Star (Montreal)

Her own agricultural production, moreover, is considerable in volume, and the Policy of surplus has until lately been available for "Noutrality"

Baraainina nent rearrangement of the map of south- to do,-or can do in the circumstances. eastern Europe. The growing tenseness of the situation was indicated by the new attitude of Teutonic diplomacy in July.



It is understood that up to the The Hear middle of June, or thereabouts, trainload after trainload of Ger-Austria and Germany. We are informed, man-made war supplies was moving freely however, that Rumania drove hard bargains across Rumania for the support of the Turklast winter, and finally insisted upon obtain- ish forces defending Constantinople and ing guns and ammunition from Germany in fighting the Allies in the Dardanelles. Under exchange for wheat, the German cars carry- pressure from the Allies after Italy had gone ing in war stuff and carrying out bread stuff, into the war, Rumania stopped this movement of guns and ammunition. On July 4 Rumania's calculating and bar- the German Chancellor and Foreign Minisgaining attitude as a neutral has ter, Messrs. von Bethmann-Hollweg and continued longer than most ob- von Jagow, conferred at Vienna with Count servers had expected that it could. It was Burrian and Count Tisza, and formulated believed that Rumania would almost imme- proposals to Rumania. They demanded the diately follow Italy into the war on the side privilege of sending war supplies to Turkey, of the Allies. This would probably have and promised certain territorial concessions happened if Austria and Germany had not if Rumania would remain neutral, while been so surprisingly successful in driving the offering still more territory if Rumania Russians. out of Galicia. Russian reverses would enter the war on the German side. would seem to have led Rumania to stiffen It is the German view that the mere transher conditions. It is now supposed that she portation of arms and ammunition across is demanding not merely that the Allies Rumania is a far less flagrant breach of neushould aid her in taking and holding Tran- trality than the manufacture of such articles sylvania (which is part of Austria), but that all over the United States and their trans-Russia should freely cede to her the province portation to England and the Allies. There of Bessarabia, which adjoins Rumania on the would seem to be no logical answer to this north and which, like Transylvania, is chiefly German argument. It is not, therefore, a inhabited by people of Rumanian race and real question of neutrality in Rumania, any tongue. These territorial acquisitions would more than it is in the United States, but have a certain basis of propriety in a perma-rather a question of what the country wishes

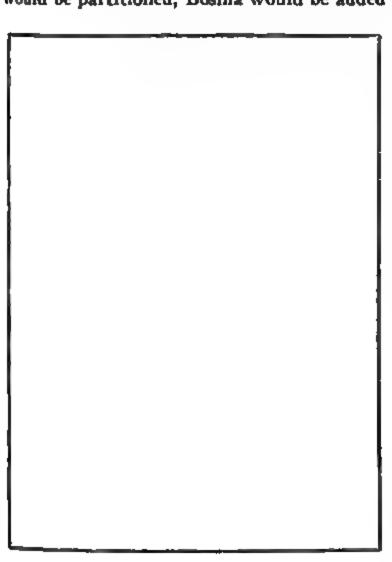
> Rumania now, it would seem, "Who Blde Rumania now, it would seem, Highest?" Asks wishes to favor Russia as against Turkey, Austria, and Germany. This is perhaps upon the theory that Russia has now been punished so severely in the south that she could be induced to give up Bessarabia and to assure to Rumania a peaceful future. It must be remembered that Rumania had previously profited by recent treaties with Germany and Austria, and that her position continues to grow more perplexing rather than less. She is in danger of being without powerful friends on either side when the time for final adjustment comes. Her blockade of German munitions, meanwhile, threatens the Turks with a defeat that otherwise might have been averted, or at least deferred for a long time. Thus the disappointments and losses of the English and French in the Dardanelles campaign for some months past were due to Rumania's failure to stop the transshipment of ammunition; while the now threatened collapse of Turkey is due to Rumania's new kind of neutrality. Popular opinion in Rumania seems to be in favor of Russia and Italy,

THE TRAFFIC COP

(Rumania stopping the shipment of German war supplies across her territory to the Turkish forces) From the Tribune (New York)

and against Turkey and Austria. But the royal group in Rumania, as in Bulgaria, is said to be pro-German.

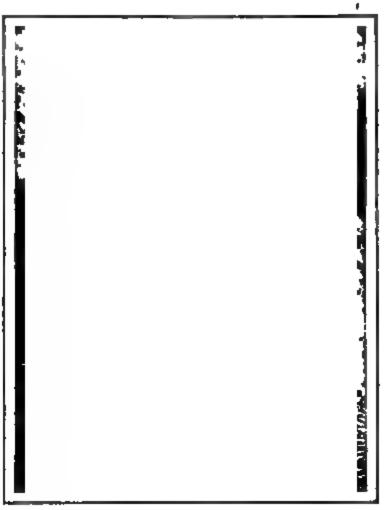
Both Rumania and Greece are Can the Dates League further embarrassed by the sphinx-like attitude of Bulgaria. The Bulgarians have suffered much from all their neighbors in recent years, and they will not act except upon strong and definite assurances. Our readers will find elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW a very timely and well-instructed article on M. Venizelos, the leader of Greek policy, whose victory in the recent elections will have made him Prime Minister again, probably before these pages reach their readers. It is hoped in London that M. Venizelos will bring about a renewal of the Balkan League, which he had originally formed to fight against Turkey, but which was shattered when Greece and Serbia turned against Bulgaria. If this Balkan League could be reëstablished, and Rumania brought into it, there would be agreements not only among the members themselves, but with England, Russia, Italy, and France. In that case, Balkan power would be turned against Turkey and Aus-



THE RETURN OF ULYSSES

(M. Venizelos has been returned at the head of a party commanding an overwhelming majority)

From Panch (London)



KING FERDINAND OF RUMANIA, AND THE CROWN PRINCE CAROL

(Both wearing German uniforms—a picture lately received but perhaps taken before the war)

tria, and in the event of victory Albania to Serbia, and there would be substantial terwould be partitioned, Bosnia would be added ritorial gains for Bulgaria and Greece, as well as for Rumania.

> It is difficult to know to what Rival extent the trade situation in Ru-Petroleum Buppiles mania affects the diplomatic bargaining. Rumania has rich petroleum fields, and Germany undoubtedly, during most of the war period, has obtained from the Rumanian oil wells ample supplies from which she could refine her own products as needed. But with the recovery of Galicia from the Russians, Germany and Austria have the still more accessible Galician petroleum supply once more in their own hands; and this has put Rumanian petroleum at a disadvantage in the German market.

> One thing seems now to be fairly German well established, however, and Industrial **Vitality** that is the continued strength of the general economic structure of Germany. The food question has been met and answered in the face of the so-called English "blockade" which has effectively kept direct cargoes from entering German ports. How large a supply of American food products has entered Germany by way of Scandinavian countries, it is not feasible at this moment The reader should bear in to estimate.

mind, however, that there are no principles chant ships entering or leaving English of international law which stand in the way ports. While we have maintained that this of German commerce with Holland or the plan of reprisals has been barren of results to Scandinavian countries, while there is no Germany in the military sense, was illegitifixed rule that permits England and the Allies mate, and ought never to have been entered to question ordinary trade between neutral upon, it is plain enough that it has been have not received requisite supplies of food, thermore, it is also plain that England's deciraw cotton, and other ordinary materials sion not to accept the proposals of the United (not intended for direct war supply or use) States, made in the famous "identic note" from the United States, because the Gov- of February 12, has not only done the cause ernment of this country has seemingly acqui- of the Allies no good, but it has, on the conesced in the present situation. Thus Eng- trary, done that cause some harm. land, last month, told Sweden just how many amount of argument, or of justifiable talk. bales of cotton she would be permitted to against German atrocities, has been able to buy in the United States. That, of course, dispose of the fact that this submarine policy was to prevent large re-shipment to Ger- at the start was in retaliation for English many. It is claimed on behalf of the Ger- methods that had been made the subject of mans that the situation now exists because the repeated protests by the Government of the Governments of the United States and Swe- United States. den have permitted it.

That, however, is another topic.\ Our immediate point is the reeconomic organization, in view of the attempt be induced to go against the newspapers. of her enemies to break her down by cutting It may be inferred, therefore, that for a peoff her sources of supply of various materials. riod, now, of more than two months in our We are publishing in this number a most re- foreign relations we have been dealing almost markable article by an eminent American as much with public opinion and political chemist of German origin and training, who forces at home as with governments abroad. shows what Germany's men of science have Probably the keen student and writer of done to meet a great many emergencies cre- history fifty years hence,, in looking back ated by the war. Perhaps some of these new upon the present period, will see that Presithings have not been carried so far in prac- dent Wilson's skill lay quite as much in gettical application as Dr. Schweitzer's article ting the country solidly behind him (which he might lead the reader to suppose. But un- actually did, including the German-Ameridoubtedly there has been in Germany a mar- cans themselves) as in dealing with Gervelous fertility of invention, and an almost many. Only the inexperienced would supunprecedented use of energy, knowledge, high pose for a moment that the so-called "dipspirit, and trained skill and scholarship in the lomatic notes" are written solely to be read overcoming of difficulties. It seems an appal- in a German version at Berlin. So far as ling thing that Germany should, through her their form goes, they are also for home congovernmental and military structure, be sumption. The newspapers have seemed to wasting the manhood and resources of the suppose that they were lending strength and nation, while with her naturally peaceful support to Mr. Wilson. As a matter of organization of agriculture, industry, and fact, Mr. Wilson was adopting a method to trained skill she should be carrying on so secure the support of public opinion, in thrifty and so praiseworthy an economic order to keep the country sane, and save

Thus the English policy of **Bad Policies** starving Germany out by forbidding neutrals to engage in the ordinary traffic of selling food to German

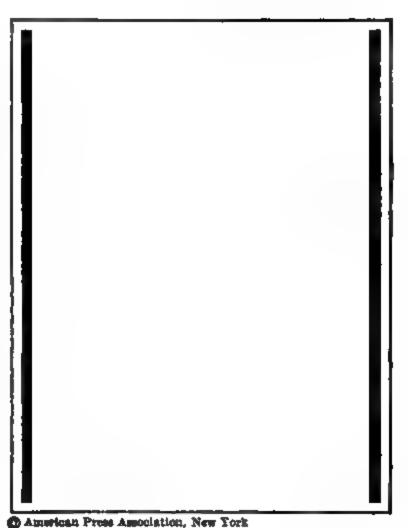
Germans are saving that they expensive and annoying to England. Fur-

In foreign as well as domestic Holding Public Opinion policies, the American executive cannot cut loose from Congresmarkable strength of Germany's stonal support; and Congress can seldom The facts are no longer in dispute. it from the calamity of war while securing its rights.

In the long run it will appear **Executives** that Mr. Wilson is both a better Cannot Act In a Vacuum politician and also a better peacecivilians has not been a marked success. maker than Mr. Bryan, while it is undoubt-Furthermore, it was this policy which edly true,—as both men have asserted,—that brought on the German campaign of re- they have been of one accord in their deterprisal by use of submarines against mer- mination to keep this country from being in-

volved in the European strife. Probably, then, the just and wise answer to the argument that the Government at Washington should have stood firmly for both halves of the program laid down in the identic note lies in the simple observation that executives cannot always do the obvious thing on the det. They have to reckon with a great many drifts and tendencies of opinion, and they are aware of many cross-currents and obstacles that the outside critic is not in a position to estimate at full value. In our July number we discussed the second note to Germany prepared by President Wilson, which led to Mr. Bryan's resignation and the appointment of Mr. Lansing as Secretary of State. The note, as we then stated, met with general approval, and did not,-as Mr. Bryan thought and as the newspapers had forewarned us,-make for further trouble between the United States and Germany.

No better proof that it had no Germany's Note of such bad character could be adduced than the spirit and tone of the German reply. The Wilson note bears the date of June 9. The German reply is dated July 8, the official translation appearing on July 10. In the preliminary part of this German reply appears the following sentence: "Germany has likewise been alon ships carrying the flags of belligerents, with torpedoes. The German note is written



HERR COTTLIEB VON JAGOW, THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND AUTHOR OF THE NOTES TO THE UNITED STATES

As to the submarine war zone, War Zones the note declares: "Germany merely followed England's exways tenacious of the principle that war ample when it declared part of the high seas should be conducted against the armed and an area of war." The inference from this is organized forces of the enemy country, but that accidents to neutrals in such an area that the civilian population of the enemy must be regarded somewhat as accidents to must be spared as far as possible from the which neutrals are "at all times exposed at measures of war." The note proceeds to the seat of war on land when they betake state, impressively, the policy of Germany's themselves into dangerous localities in spite enemies in disregard of the rights of neutral of previous warning." As a further suggescommerce for several months previous to the tion, it is declared that Germany would not beginning of the submarine war on trade, object to the use of the American flag on a There are two sides to controversies; and limited number of English passenger ships, the German note sets forth with frankness which would then be exempt from harm, the German way of looking at the situation. the understanding being, of course, that such When it comes to explicit points, the note ships should not carry war materials. The promises that American ships will not be German note makes it clear that Germany molested, and that the lives of American citi- would be glad to have the President "suggest zens on neutral vessels shall not be jeopar- proposals to the Government of Great Britdized. It does not demand that American ain, with particular reference to the alterapassenger ships carry no contraband, but tion of maritime war,"-or, to translate it "confidently hopes" that they will not en- diplomatic language into every-day speech, gage in such traffic. As a suggestion to be Germany says in this note that she would thought of, the note proposes to give in- be only too glad to quit breaking the rules creased facilities for safe transatlantic travel of international law if England would also by having designated neutral steamers (such, agree to observe such rules. A very imporfor instance, as those of Holland and the tant matter is that Germany's practise is Scandinavian countries) carry the American somewhat changed already, and that she has flag. This would obviate the necessity of discovered ways to give warning and notice American citizens traveling in times of war in many cases before striking merchant vessels

from the standpoint of things as they are, she would not have been disappointed one thinks well of it or not.

Asking the the end. Its culminating paragraph reads as tion for each past incident. follows:

ernment of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. Imperial Government-will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

This means, in simple English, that Germany now, just as months ago, is ready to consider a plan by which all nations shall observe the recognized rules of international law at sea. The ordinary layman may be excused for not seeing why this proposal is not a desirable one.

What Germany proposes is, in Principles are many's enemies. ly, gone as far as they were permitted to of her true character. go, because they were all operating under pressure of the so-called "law of necessity."

It is regrettable that Germany Germanu's Perception the United States. cepting unreservedly the American views, in the morning, when thirty-five miles out of

rather than from that of established princi- in the end. Her expression of regret regardples. It is notable for its frankness, whether ing the Lusitania should have gone very far. She should have promised to respect completely the rights of neutrals at sea. The principal object of the Ger- should have withdrawn from every phase President to Use man note does not become ap- of the submarine campaign that violated such "good Offices" parent until one has read it to rights. She should have offered full reparahave been the result? The question may be answered in the terms of a prominent The President of the United States has declared New York journalist who has been regarded his readiness in a way deserving of thanks to New York journalist who has been regarded communicate and suggest proposals to the Gov- as most unyielding in his attitude towards Germany. He has said that if Germany would take a sound and correct position, without making any conditions about it, the people of the United States would at once insist upon fair play all around. They would favor the separation of passenger traffic from the movement of munitions. He is of opinion that America would even go so far as to swing back to actual, moral neutrality by putting some limit to the traffic in arms and explosives that is taking on so abnormal a character.

Further incidents have not made The Nebraskan" German policy or diplomacy ap-Case pear to be tending swiftly effect, a modus vivendi that towards enlightened common sense. Late in would be most objectionable, as May an American steamer, the Nebraskan, regards Germany's use of submarines in wa- was injured by a torpedo. In the middle of ters that are naturally free for the use of July, Germany volunteered to our Governpeaceful commerce, but for the continuance ment an explanation and apology that were of unusual practises on the part of Ger-very irritating to officialdom at Washington. The Belgian matter in- It was explained by Germany that the comvolved a principle. The British Orders in mander of the submarine, in the dim light Council also involved principles. The Ger- of early evening, had not been able to recogman submarine policy of February was in nize an American flag or any distinguishing deadly contravention of the rights of all neu- neutral marks. Being guided by his large tral countries. Perhaps it should have been experience, he felt justified in assuming, met at the very moment by a conference of therefore, that the Nebraskan was a British neutrals and an agreement under which all ship; whereupon he hit her with a torpedo. neutrals would have held both groups of It was the luck of the Nebraskan that she fighting nations to an observance of the rights was not struck in a fatal spot and was able of commerce and of humanity. The belliger- to limp to shore. Undoubtedly it was quite ents would have been inclined to accept the discouraging to Secretary Lansing to reverdict of the neutral countries, through fear ceive this account of the Nebraskan affair. of a resort to the appropriate penalty of non- There seems to have been no attempt to warn intercourse. The belligerents have, natural- the ship, and to detain her for ascertainment

Hardly less encouraging was the The incident of the Orduna, although Affair the principles involved were not should not have been able to the same. This well-known passenger ship of put more faith in the people of the Cunard Line arrived at New York on If she could have July 17. It was reported that she was asventured to try the experiment of ac-sailed by a submarine on July 9, at six o'clock

Camerican Props Association, New York

PRESIDENT WILSON AND COLONEL HOUSE AT ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND

(Col. Edward M. House, of Texas and New York, is one of President Wilson's most trusted friends, and a sam of rare unselfishness and good judgment. He returned from a sojourn in the beligerent countries of Europe a few weeks ago, and the President conferred with him at his summer home near New York City)

steamer. There were twenty-one American been British subjects. passengers on board, and it was declared that the attack was without any warning. Since she was coming in this direction, it will not be claimed by the Germans that the Orduna

the Irish port of Queenstown. The torpedo and crew to enter the lifeboats. But to ats said to have missed her by ten yards, owing tempt her destruction without warning to the fact that she was steaming faster than would be a dastardly thing. The character her accredited maximum. The submarine of the act bears no relation to the nationality came to the surface and fired nine shrapnel of the passengers. It would have been just shells successively, but failed to strike the as wrong even though all the passengers had

President Wilson had gone to The President At Work Cornish, N. H., to spend his and Play scanty vacation days, on June 23. was carrying war materials. Our Depart- The German note which we have summarment of State could not, of course, take up ized was sent to him there on July 10, where the Orduna incident until the facts were he took due time to consider it while mainexamined; and the early reports may have taining constant communication with Secrebeen in error at some point. It was permis- tary Lansing, who was at his desk in Washsible for the Germans to try to stop the ington. Mr. Wilson returned to the White Orduna, and to destroy her as a prize of House Monday morning, July 19, and it was war after having given time for passengers reported that he and Mr. Lansing had within



IN THE GROUNDS AT CORNISH

(The President's summer home is guarded carefully against intruders. Photograph shows a secret service man ringing up an automatic time clock which is connected with the central office)

acknowledgment by Germany of the rights growers and their foreign market. of neutrals at sea, and has not been satisfied with Germany's representations regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. We have not at any time in this periodical regarded the ences in terms of war.

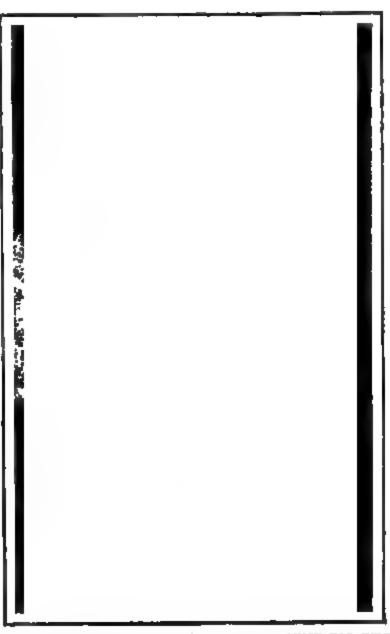
able us to overcome the embarrassment resulting from our inability to obtain dyestuffs from Germany. But in the meantime the inconvenience to textile industries is not slight, and it is without justification. Government has the means at hand for protecting all these commercial rights. gress will grant the President full power to lay an embargo whenever asked to do so. But it should never reach that point, inasmuch as the suggestion would probably suffice. One reason for upholding these mere commercial rights lies in the fact that it would be so much easier, thereafter, to secure careful regard for the lives of noncombatants at sea. There was a prevailing belief at Washington, late last month, that having disposed for the moment of the German correspondence the Administration was an hour or two agreed upon the form of preparing a clear and definite summing up of answer to Germany which would be read the trade situation as growing out of British at the cabinet meeting on the following day, and French Orders in Council, to be em-It was the general understanding that the bodied in a note to the British Government. American reply would be in good temper, Senators Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Bankbut would not alter the positions previously head, of Alabama, have been particularly taken. Our Government desires the full active at Washington on behalf of the cotton-

One of the diplomatic events of Austria and last month was the sending by American Ammunition the Austrian Government of a claims and expressions of the American memorandum to the United States, protest-Government as otherwise than just and right, ing against the American trade in arms and They might even have gone farther in their munitions of war, which now benefits the vigorous insistence upon the rights of all Allies because of their control of transportaneutrals to be secure on unarmed ships at tion by sea. Austria's doctrines are not con-Such criticisms as we have made have sistent, however, inasmuch as she has joined been more especially directed against the Germany in demanding of Rumania the consensationalism of a portion of the press, tinued freedom of passage for munitions inwhich always discusses international differ- tended to be used by Turkey against the Allies. The freedom that Austria now demands in Rumania is that which she opposes in the There is at present very little United States. It is true that the existing Our Trade ordinary tourist travel across the conditions give the Allies an opportunity to Atlantic, and Americans of the buy things that they wish in the United globe-trotting tendency are not seriously in- States and to take them away. The Germans jured by a season in this country. Very have equal opportunity to purchase, but they practical and serious injury, however, has are unable to take war goods safely to Eucome to our agriculture, from the shutting rope. The United States has not sought to off of our accustomed supply of potash from bring about this state of facts. At present Germany. Our right under international there seems no remedy. If England could law to buy such material and bring it here not order certain materials to be prepared in neutral ships cannot be seriously ques- in the United States, there would be nothing tioned. We are even more severely damaged to prevent American capital and labor from by the closing of large European markets for going to Canada and engaging there in the This situation is produced by manufacture of guns or cartridges. sheer violation of our rights on the high problem is not as simple as the Austrian note seas, rather than by any form of proceeding would suggest. At least it is an exaggeration has standing in international law. Fur- to say that the cause of the Allies hinges upon ingenuity and effort will probably en- the cooperation of the United States.

Our readers will be unusually A Your of the Conflict interested in Mr. Simonds' article appearing in this number of the REVIEW, dealing in a broad way with the achievements of the first year of the great war and the prospects for the near future. He finds that Germany has won great successes on land, but has lost sea-power and colonies. He thinks that such a peace as is **now possible would from the standpoint of** London, Paris, or Petrograd signify German domination of Europe. He does not believe that the Allies can think favorably of peace until the tide of victory has turned. He does not find the spirit or determination of the Allies weakening, although they may have fully two years more of war before them.

It is true that Germany could fight for a long time if her own national existence were at stake. But it is not so certain that the people of Germany could be held together indefinitely to fight for the principle of force, of conquest, of lordship over other races. The Socialists of Germany, though not agreed on all points among themselves, are finding opportunity to let it be known that they are opposed to the imperial and militaristic ideals. The war may, after all, be shortened through the growth of peace sentiment among the Germans themselves. At present, however, the outlook for peace, unhappily, is almost wholly dark and dismal. The future welfare of the German people is not bound up with the success of military doctrines. The defeat of the George was "on the job")

(Mr. Thomas arrived at New York last month to take up his special task. He is one of the "big" business men of Great Britain, his coal interests in Wales being so extensive as to have gained for him the title of "coal king." He has been a Member of Parliament for a quarter of a century. Though not at home to face the colliers strike, his friend Lloyd George was "on the job")



DAVID ALFRED THOMAS, MUNITIONS AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COVERNMENT IN AMERICA

aggressive spirit will be the beginning of a future for Germany greater and nobler than her past.

Simonds, Μг. Botha's in the last sec-Conquest tion of his current article, tells us of the conquering of German Southwest Africa by forces under the leadership of General Botha, now Prime Minister of the South African Union and formerly one of the Boer generals who fought against the British. This affair is not to be re-' garded simply as a transfer of a large undeveloped region from the empire of Germany to the empire

NEW BUILDINGS BEING ERECTED AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., TO MAKE WAR MATERIALS FOR THE ALLIES

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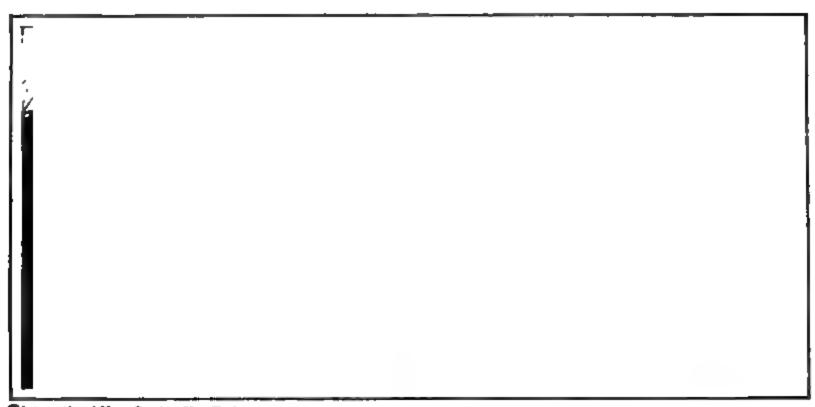
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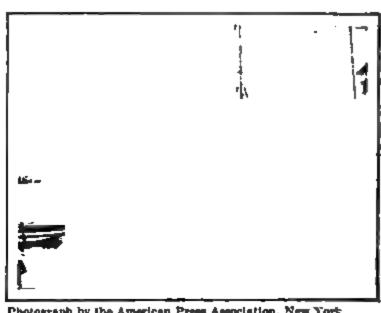
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A DET States



Ointernational News Bervice, New York A SCENE IN GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA, THE TERRITORY CONQUERED BY CENERAL BOTHA (The picture shows workmen on the railroad running north from Windhoek)

Great Britain. It would be more accurate to not stigmatized as treasonable. But it is not regard it as a step in the ultimate shaping of likely that Canada, Australia, or South Afthe self-governing republic of South Africa. rica will be in any haste to seek complete in-If the time should come, in the future, when dependence in a world so troubled as that of the South African Union should desire to our present generation. Perhaps the relations modify or change the relationship now exist- existing between Great Britain and the selfing between the federal government at Cape governing colonies may furnish some useful Town and the higher authority at London, ideas for world federation. The people of the we have been taught by British statesmen that United States desire to be associated with the such desires would be treated with respect and organized peoples of other lands, upon terms as generous and as free from the possibility of war as those now apparent between Canada and the mother country. So profound are the wrongs and the sorrows of war that Americans wish to use every honorable means to discover and remove any occasion of trouble before it has assumed a menacing The good relations now existing between Canada and the United States are worth every effort for preservation.



Photograph by the American Press Association. New York THREE THOUSAND CANADIAN TROOPS LEAVING MONTREAL ON THE NEW LINER "METAGAMA"

TO GENERAL BOTHA

THE BRITISH EMPIRE: "I thank you, General. You have brought a masterly campaign to a glorious conclusion. From the Star (Montreal)

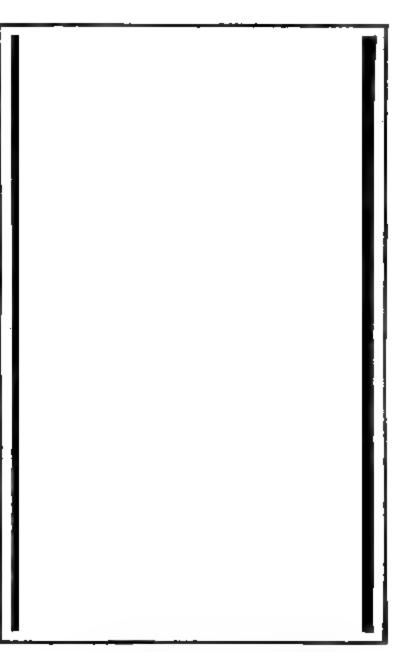
Differences of opinion in Can-حماليميين ada do not touch the question of Or eperation giving large and continued aid to the mother country. Mr. Henri Bourassa and his friends and supporters, chiefly in the French Province of Quebec, hold that this support is voluntary rather than required by the terms of Canada's relationships to the Empire. English statesmen have in the past justified this view. But Bourassa and his friends are glad to find England and France cooperating, and the whole of Canada is continuing to show that high spirit and loyalty of which Mr. Gerrie wrote in our number for July. News reports last month were to the effect that Premier Borden of Canada had been sitting in the councils of the British cabinet,—and this was pointed to as a sort of forecast of the proposed imperial council of the future.

There was word from England Hon, Women late in July to the effect that the new Kitchener armies had been, during recent weeks, under transfer in large force to France, in anticipation of the ex-

Polograph by the American Press Association, New York

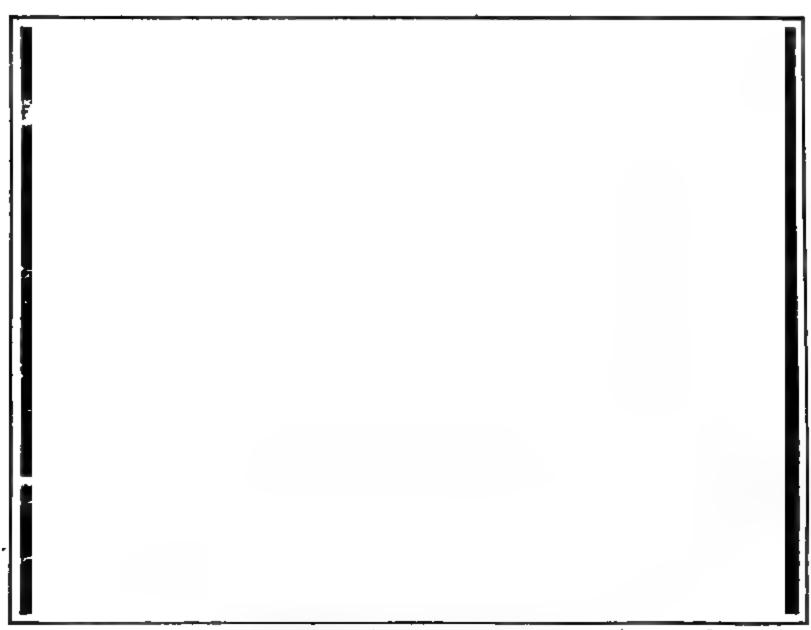
SIR ROBERT BORDEN, PREMIER OF CANADA, WITH HIS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, SIR JOSEPH POPE

(Premier Borden is at the left of the picture, which was taken on the Adriatic as he sailed for England on June 30. He has been conferring with British Government officials regarding ways and means to bring about even greater cooperation between Canada and the Mother Country)



HON. REGINALD MC KENNA, THE NEW BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Who arranged and brought to a successful conclusion a \$3,000,000,000 loan in Great Britain)

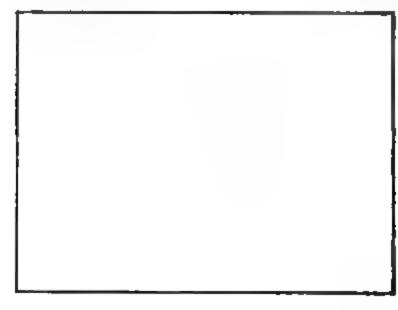
pected attempt of the Germans to make a new drive down the coast for Calais, with reinforcements drawn from their successful campaigns against Russia in Galicia and Poland. England's armies are growing, and recruiting does not cease. The plan for organizing and mobilizing labor under Lloyd George's direction will soon have improved the situation as regards the supply of am-Perhaps the most remarkable event in recent English news is the success of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in securing subscriptions to the largest war loan in the history of the world. Nearly six hundred thousand persons promptly subscribed at the post-offices for shares in this loan. Insurance companies subscribed for hundreds of millions, while workingmen and children invested sums as small as five shillings. When the applications were closed, on about July 10, more than three thousand millions of dollars had been received. The loan bears interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The women of England are enrolling in the new industrial army, and helping to make munitions, while serving in many other callings



LONDON'S BOY HERO-LANCE-CORPORAL DWYER, V. C.--ADDRESSING A HUGE MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING RECRUITS

new to their experience. The great strike in the Welsh coal fields, last month, might have proved disastrous, but Lloyd George

Conditions in the troubled re-Maxico public to the south of us have 8tiii Chaotie not improved during recent went to the scene, and on July 20 the trouble weeks. Rather have they grown worse. was settled and the men returned to work President Wilson's admonition to the Mexithe following day. The men gained their can people has evidently gone unheeded,--principal points, and seem to have been in for at this writing eight weeks have elapsed, the right. It was not necessary to invoke the and there are no indications of an attempt new Munitions of War Act, which prohibits by responsible leaders in Mexico to compose strikes by providing compulsory arbitration. existing differences or to initiate a new move-



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York MAKING AMMUNITION IN A FACTORY IN

SORTING POSTAL PACKAGES IN A LONDON SUBURB

CARRANZA'S REPRESENTATIVE PAYING ZAPATA \$150,000 TO RETIRE FROM THE REVOLUTION. AFTER RECEIVING THIS MONEY, AND CIVING HIS PROMISE, ZAPATA AGAIN JOINED THE REVOLUTION

ment which would have popular support. President Diaz, with all his faults, Mexico Carranza supporter, General Gonzales, tri- less advance than corporation wealth. umphantly entered Mexico City, after battling for several weeks with the forces of allied with Villa. We were led to believe

The fortunes of war have continued to rest had at least developed steadily for thirty-five first with one of the existing factions, and years, and carned ever-increasing respect, then with the other. Thus, early in July a though education and democracy had made

For the year ending June 30, Our Zapata,-who, for the moment, at least, is Billion-Dollar 1915, the foreign trade of the Trade Balance United States showed a balance that the end was in sight,—that Carranza in our favor,—an excess of exports value over would transfer his government to the capital imports value,—of slightly more than a bilcity, establish order, and earn the moral sup- lion dollars. This balance which Europe port of the authorities at Washington. But owed us exceeded any previous difference in within a week a rapidly moving Villa force our favor by no less than 40 per cent. It had threatened to cut off the line of supplies is the more remarkable in that the first two from Vera Cruz. General Gonzales was months of this fiscal year each showed balforced to leave Mexico City again to its fate; ances unfavorable to us; indeed, it was not and once more was it demonstrated that the until November that exports from the Carranza-Villa militaristic movements are United States began to exceed largely imtoo evenly matched to afford much hope of ports from Europe. Thus, the stupendous a decisive outcome in the near future. The total of one billion dollars is practically the death of General Porfirio Diaz, in Paris last export surplus of the last eight months. The month, caused many thoughtful persons to striking result was obtained, too, in the face wonder if, after all, the Mexican people are of a falling-off of exports to Germany from not more fitted for the rule of a well-meaning \$328,000,000 to \$29,000,000; to Austriaand public-spirited despot than for a modern Hungary, from \$21,000,000 to \$1,200,000; system of representative government. Under to Belgium, from \$57,000,000 to \$20,000,-

000. Naturally, the bulk of our shipments balance of \$82,000,000 as against a balance 000,000. much of this enormous increase of shipments prospects are anything but clear.

Food Stuffa Large Factor munitions of war, are most largely responsi- of internal revenue agents in collecting. ble for the record trade balance. The wheat shipments at high prices come first in importance; but aside from wheat, the exports, for instance, of oats alone, largely to feed the munitions of war will, during the next two and one-half billion dollars. that although shipments of war munitions six billion dollars. vet to come.

Although our international trade the matter of the excess of sales of customs duties, the Government collected, porations having securities widely held. and in spite of the emergency war-taxes, the nearly \$25,000,000.

went to England, France, and Russia, but of \$145,000,000 on June 30, 1914. It is there is a special interest in the increase of thought that the Treasury condition will be exports from the United States to Greece easy enough, however, until the Government from \$750,000 to more than \$20,000,000; to is confronted with the expiration of the war Norway, from \$8,600,000 to \$29,000,000, revenue law on January 1 next, and with the and to Sweden, from \$13,000,000 to \$76,- removal of the duties on sugar on May 1 The inference is naturally that next. Beyond these dates, the national fiscal to the Scandinavian countries and other somewhat curious to note that whereas the neutrals really took the place of the almost- total corporation-tax collected in 1915 fell vanishing trade to Germany and Austria. off more than \$4,000,000 from the previous year, reflecting the depressed state of industry If the war continues through the in war times, the personal income-tax collecnext year, it is thought not at all tions actually increased from \$28,000,000 in unlikely that the monthly bal- 1914 to \$41,000,000 the past year. ances in our favor will not fall below the sure, the 1914 collections were for only ten unprecedented figures of these past eight months, but, after making due allowance for months; and if this should happen, the cur- this, there is still in evidence an increased rent fiscal year would bring a new balance collection from individual incomes of somein our favor of no less than \$1,500,000,000, thing like \$7,000,000. Undoubtedly this The prospect for such an outcome is height- rather puzzling showing is partly accounted ened by an analysis of the commodities which for by the increased familiarity of the taxformed the large bulk of exports during the payers with the demands of the law, and by past year. It is found that foodstuffs, and not the more energetic and intelligent exertions

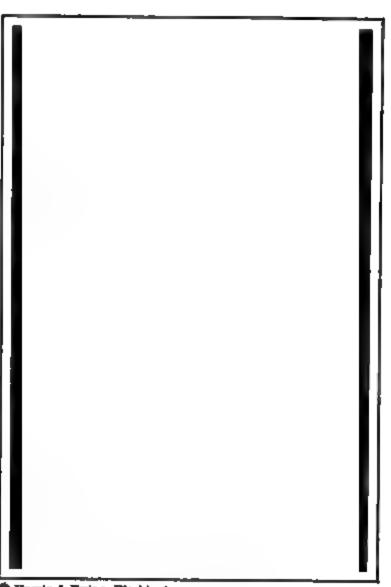
While our national Government An immense has some serious problems ahead of it in bringing income up to horses of the Allied armies, amounted in ten expenditure, the banks of the United States months to \$44,000,000, as against less than find themselves with an amount of credit to half a million dollars in the same period of work with such as has never been seen before 1914. It is probable that in the year ending in any country. The Federal Reserve banks June, 1916, these shipments of foodstuffs alone have a surplus reserve of \$736,000,000. will not decrease much, while the export of which means a loaning power of about three Experts are or three months, for the first time mount figuring that the whole body of 30,000 up to really large figures in relation to the banks in this country are in such a situation total export movement. It is generally agreed as to permit a credit expansion of more than This unprecedentedly have been going along steadily for more strong banking condition, the splendid promthan six months, the great bulk of exports ise of the crops and the rapidly reviving steel on account of the war orders in large figures, and iron industry, are the basic facts on that we have been hearing so much of, is which the new optimism in Wall Street and trade circles is being built.

Aside from the fact that the pro-Railroad Deficit and the shows so prosperously for us in Reorganization posed plan for reorganizing the Without Without Receivers Missouri Pacific Railroad is in over purchases, it is also true that the bal- many ways the most drastic in railroad hisance was made importantly larger by decreas- tory, it is notable as a new and commendable ing imports, and that under the new schedule way of adjusting the needs of great corin the year ending June, 1915, only \$209,- June of 1914, the Missouri Pacific system 000,000, as against \$292,000,000 in 1914. found that it could not pay off a block of So, in spite of an increase in the income-tax maturing short-term notes amounting to Through the most Covernment closed the year with a cash strenuous exertion, its financial managers suc-

ceeded in extending the notes one year, increasing the rate of interest and adding securities to the collateral behind them. Last June, after still more anxious suspense, a further one-year extension of the same notes was effected; but the course of earnings showed the managers of the system that when the notes became due in 1916 the company would probably be in a worse condition than at present. As with practically all railroad properties that find themselves in trouble, the main handicap of the financial operations of the Missouri Pacific was a bonded debt and fixed charges too large relatively to the total capitalization.

The stereotyped way of handling **Bold Pruning** such a situation has been to throw the railroad corporation into the hands of receivers, with large expenses, long delays, and all sorts of legal complications. In the present instance, the directors of the Missouri Pacific go straight to the stockholders and ask them to reorganize their own company and be their own receivers. The important item in the plan of readjustment is an assessment of \$50 per share on the \$83,000,000 stock of the company now outstanding. This sum will pay off the notes which have been hanging over the corporation's head, meet certain other pressing liabilities and cover the expense of the reorganization. With the proposed ment to the Federal Constitution became shifting of bonds, the new company will begin business with \$60,000,000 less of interestbearing obligations, thus saving \$3,000,000 a year in fixed charges. Investors and financiers will watch the progress of the new plan old wastes and abuses of receiverships.

January 1, 1866, when the fifteenth amend- about "negro domination."



d Harris & Ewing, Washington CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD D. WHITE, WHO HANDED DOWN THE DECISION IN THE "GRANDFATHER CLAUSE" CASES

operative, American negroes were nowhere entitled to vote. That amendment forbade the refusal of the suffrage to any person on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Since no full-blooded with especial interest, and with hopes that negro could prove that he had been a voter its success will deal a blow at many of the prior to 1866, or that his father or grandfather had been a voter, there was no way under this Oklahoma amendment by which The recent decision of the he could vote in the State, if he were unable Grandfather United States Supreme Court de- to meet the literacy test. For the illiterate claring void certain suffrage re- white man, on the other hand, the way was strictions in the constitution of Oklahoma made easy. He had only to show that he attracted much attention because of the simi- himself, his father, or his grandfather had larity of the Oklahoma amendment to the exercised the suffrage prior to 1866. The so-called "Grandfather Clauses" that have Supreme Court decision was handed down long been in force in several of the South- by Chief Justice White, himself a Southern em States. That part of the amendment to man and a former Confederate soldier. The the Oklahoma constitution that was nullified opinion had the full concurrence of all of by the court decision imposed on all voters a Justice White's associates on the bench, inliteracy test from which those who were en- cluding two Southern-born judges besides titled to vote prior to January 1, 1866, those himself, Justice Lamar and Justice McReywho were then foreigners, and their lineal nolds. Oklahoma or any other State may, if descendants were exempted. The object of it sees fit, apply the reading test impartially the exemption, of course, was to admit to to blacks and whites, without exemptions. the suffrage illiterate white men. Before The South seems no longer to be concerned

been made clear that this irresponsible German (a wife-murderer in 1906) had bought and handled explosives in unlimited quantities and had knowledge, at least, of the placing of bombs in the holds of merchant vessels carrying cargoes of war supplies from American ports. The shock of this discovery was quickly succeeded by alarming reports of labor disturbances at Bridgeport, Conn., where large arms and munition factories are situated. Strikes at that point threatened for a time to spread throughout New England, which is now teeming with a new industrial energy called into being by the evergrowing European demand for war materials and machinery. The Remington Company, which has erected extensive new plants at Bridgeport, made the concession of an eighthour day to its machinists for the sake of averting a general strike.

tions for the Allies were immediately followed by his suicide, but not before it had

MR. J. P. MORGAN, THE FINANCIER (From a snapshot taken while at the Yale-Harvard boat races on June 25, just a week before the attempt to assassinate him in his summer home on Long Island)

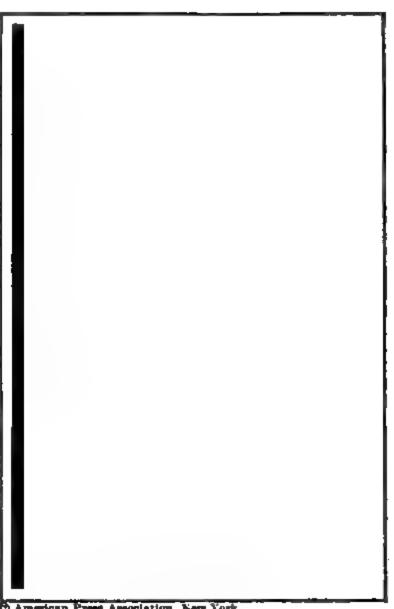
A few years ago the country was Buyers of Votes closures in Adams County, Ohio, willing to sell their votes. Within the past twelve months politicians, office-holders, and "men higher up" in two important Indiana rogated by the manufacturers in May. cities have been indicted for corrupting elections. A mayor of Terre Haute is now servand no less a personage than Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman, are awaiting trial on similar charges, and seven other politicians have entered pleas of Meanwhile, federal grand-jury indictments in Rhode Island involve a large with systematic vote-buying.

American-Made Munitions gan's connection with the purchase of muni- increase and the men remained at work.

Meanwhile, an even Glotkingnumber of workers was involved Trade in differences between employers and employed that developed in the garment trades of New York City during June and July. In the women's clothing industry startled and shocked by dis- it was found necessary to work out a new agreement to take the place of a protocol bewhich made it plain that many farmers were tween the manufacturer and the unions under which the industry had been conducted for several years, but which had been abthe request of counsel for each side in the controversy, Mayor Mitchel appointed a coning a sentence in the federal prison at Fort ciliation board consisting of Felix Adler, Leavenworth for this offense, while the leader of the Ethical Culture Society; Louis mayor and the chief of police of Indianapolis D. Brandeis, of Boston, chairman of the Arbitration Board under the old protocol; City Chamberlain Henry Bruére; Prof. George W. Kirchwey, of Columbia Law School; ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and President Charles L. Bernheimer, of the New number of prominent office-holders charged York Chamber of Commerce. It is a noteworthy fact that men of such standing are willing to give their services in the heat of During the month of July the midsummer for the sake of maintaining peace American public was not for one and mutual prosperity in trades that affect moment permitted to forget the the lives and fortunes of perhaps a quarter sinister workings of the European war fer- of a million of New York's citizens. On the ment in the industrial life of the United other hand, conditions in the men's clothing States. The acts of the madman Muenter in trades were less favorable. Late in July a blowing up a part of the Capitol at Wash- strike involving 80,000 workers in Greater ington and the next day assaulting Mr. J. P. New York seemed imminent. The employ-Morgan at his home because of Mr. Mor- ers, however, granted the demands for wage

Science and invention are play-Belonce as ing an increasingly important a War Recruit. part in the war, and the talent of the belligerents is being taxed to produce new weapons of offense and defense. Startling results have already been achieved in the making of big guns, new shells, submarines, gas bombs, and a variety of other devices. In no country has there been a more successful marshaling of scientific brains for war emergencies than in Germany. Apart from the business of making war munitions, German scientists have been bending every effort to prevent the possibility of economic disaster. Cut off as she has been by her enemies from her usual supplies of food stuffs and raw materials from abroad, Germany early took steps to safeguard her economic life and welfare.

How the German chemists found Cormany's Fortile new sources of food supply and Chemista invented substitutes for metals and textiles makes one of the fascinating stories of the war. We have already referred to an article by Dr. Hugo Schweitzer giving an account of these achievements (see page 207 in this issue of the Review). some of the substitutes for standard commodities may not survive the emergency of war conditions, or be entirely practical in time of peace, the resourcefulness and efficiency



C American Press Association, New York

SECRETARY DANIELS, OF THE NAVY, CONFERRING WITH THOMAS A. EDISON

of the German people in this great period ing than ever before, and other nations will compel admiration. Regardless of the final do well to profit by her example. This is issue, the war will have benefited Germany being brought home forcibly to our own to the extent of making her more self-sustain- country, where certain foreign-made chemicals, for instance, as well as other commodities, are this year selling far above last year's Some of these articles,—with a proper utilization of our own natural resources and American capital and energy, might just as well be manufactured here, rendering the United States to that degree independent of foreign supplies.

> German ingenuity in devising England's new means and methods of fight-Board of Inventors ing has often been dwelt on since the war began. Other nations are now seeing the necessity of similar efforts if they would not be left far behind in the adaptation of science to warfare. England, for instance, confronted with the necessity of combating Germany's ingenious war devices, has now formed an Inventions Board, placing at its head Admiral Lord Fisher, who recently resigned as First Sea-Lord of the Admiralty. The board is composed of a small central committee, and a larger consulting group of eminent scientists and engineers who will

MODERN WAR From the Tribung (Los Angeles)

attendance

talent of the nation.

Enlists Her under the immediate necessity of conducting warlike operations. Nevertheless, this country cannot afford to neglect its rich resources of inventive talent or allow them to be exploited by other na-

take up for consideration questions referred tions to our own possible disadvantage. We to them by the central committee. The pur- have given the world the submarine and the pose of the board is to assist the Admiralty aeroplane; and yet we are now far behind by encouraging and coordinating scientific other leading nations in our development of effort for purposes of national defense. This these effective machines. The Lewis airnew organization should certainly do much cooled gun, capable of firing over 500 shots toward making available to the Empire, in a a minute, now in use in Europe, is also of far larger degree than hitherto, the inventive American origin, as are many other valuable inventions used in the present war. There is no lack of inventive ability in the United The United States is happily not States. We have needed, however, an official system for examining inventions, and laboratory facilities for testing them. Secretary Daniels, of the Navy, seeks to remedy this situation by the formation of a board of inventions and development. This board is to be composed of eminent civilian inventors and engineers, to advise the Navy in regard to new inventions. Mr. Daniels' fitting choice to head the board is Thomas A. Edison, and other men mentioned for membership are Orville Wright, the aviation authority; Alexander Graham Bell, telephone inventor; Simon Lake, of submarine fame, and Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer. In order to assist in organizing the board, Secretary Daniels has invited eight prominent scientific societies to make recommendations for membership, each body to suggest the names of two men.

> Should the new board receive proper Congressional encouragement there will doubtless be plenty of work for it to do. American inventors are legion, and there will be a flood of offerings, of which much will of course be chaff. On the other hand a great crop of valuable ideas will doubtless be garnered. A recent brilliant instance of American in-

1916, Proce Publishing Co.

UNCLE SAM WIDE AWAKE! From the Hereld (yracuse)

INSTRUCTION AT PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK

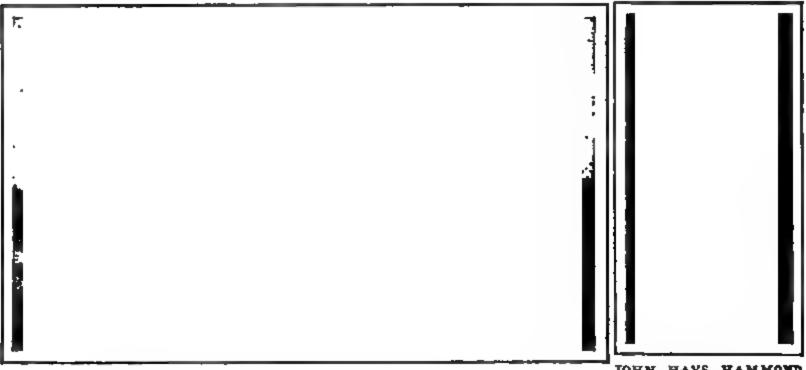
last month, shows the soldierly appearance of a body of college and high school students at the end of a week's at the camp)

bors. Mr. Hammond has demonstrated his litia organizations. device before Government experts, and it is reported that it will become the property of the United States.

The various "war" experts seem asm. More Subin which our American defenses country. chines. The new board will no doubt have instruction on a tented field.

vention is the success of John Hays Ham- great weight with Congress in the matter of mond Jr., in steering a small vessel by means further grants for this purpose. Civilian orof a wireless current. His little boat, the ganizations are doing much in building our Natalia, without anyone on board, is said various national defenses. The Aero Club of to have been successfully directed by means America is helping to enlarge our flying of wireless currents operated from the porch equipment. It has started a popular subof a house some twenty miles away. The scription fund for the purchase of aeroplanes, practical success of such an invention means a method that has proved highly successful that it would be possible to direct torpedoes in France, Germany, and Italy. The matoward an enemy's ships by wireless from a chines so acquired, together with some alsafe distance. This invention would be es- ready volunteered, will be used in the forpecially valuable for the protection of har- mation of aeronautic divisions for State mi-

These civilian military organiza-Making a "Oitizen tions are this season showing Boidiery " increased activity and enthusi-They are to be observed at sumto agree that the two directions mer camps in various places all over the The military encampments for most need development is in submarines and college men, inaugurated under the leaderaircraft. The few submarines we have be- ship of General Wood when he was Chief haved rather badly in the recent maneuvers of the General Staff, have had marked sucat New York, while as far as aeroplanes are cess. The young men attending them are concerned, there are barely a score of ma- given instruction in military affairs, besides a chines available for both the army and the training intended to fit them for positions. Congress has, however, authorized as junior officers. Last year between 700the building of sixteen new submarines of and 800 students attended these college camps. the latest type, which will be a good start at Monterey, California; Ludington, Michifor a submersible flotilla,—though it is feared gan; Burlington, Vermont, and Plattsburg, the craft provided for are of too small a New York. The Plattsburg camp was an type. As to aircraft, our manufacturers unusually large one this year, there being are busy day and night, turning out war over 500 young men from the universities. machines for the European governments, and and colleges of New York, New Jersey, and have millions of dollars' worth of orders on New England. During the month of August hand. We are certain, therefore, to possess a fresh lot of recruits,—business and profesample facilities for building a good type of sional men from all over the State to the aeroplane. The last Congress made some number of 600 or more,—will assemble at increase in the appropriation for flying-ma- this camp for a four weeks' course of military



THE NATALIA, THE LITTLE BOAT WHICH WAS STEERED BY WIRELESS FROM A STATION ON SHORE

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, JR., INVENTOR OF "WIRE-LESS STEERING"

Notable Evente Pacific Coast tion of national safety, Mr. Bryan continues Pacific Coast trip, but our Western friends to work toward the desirable end of world were visited last month by an ex-President. peace by his own chosen methods. At the Colonel Roosevelt was enthusiastically re-San Francisco Exposition, on July 5, the ex-ceived at the San Francisco and San Diego Secretary of State delivered a notable address expositions, making an address at each place.

While these preparations of a on his favorite topic to an immense audience. military character are proceeding President Wilson, owing to the press of offiin the interest of the preserva- cial duties, has been obliged to abandon his

'AM JENNINGS BRYAN SPEAKING ON THE SUBJECT OF WORLD PEACE AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTER-NATIONAL EXPOSITION ON JULY 5

MRS. ROBERT LANSING

THE ACCOMPLISHED WIFE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

In the April issue of this Review there appeared an article on the new Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, who was then Counselor of the State Department. It was from the pen of Dr. James Brown Scott, who had himself been Counselor of the Department, and was long associated with Mr. Root in the treatment of problems of diplomacy and international law. Dr. Scott's praise of Mr. Lansing is based upon intimate knowledge of the man and his work.

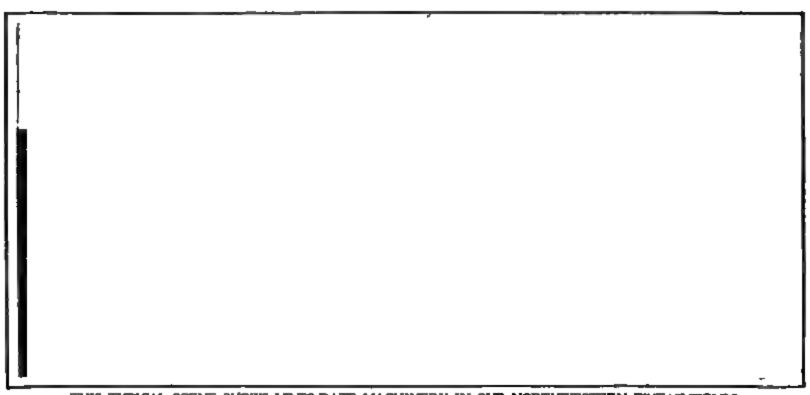
In that article we were reminded that Mrs. Lansing is a daughter of the Hon. John W. Foster, himself Secretary of State in President Harrison's administration. The Secretary and Mrs. Lansing celebrated their silver wedding last January. The following characterization of Mrs. Lansing also comes to us from the same source as the excellent sketch of the very com-

petent Secretary:

Since childhood Mrs. Lansing has breathed the atmosphere of diplomacy. She accompanied her father on his diplomatic missions both to Mexico and to Eu-She speaks French, the language of diplomacy, as only those do who learned it in their youth, and she speaks the Spanish, not only of Mexico, but of Madrid. It is difficult to overestimate the services which a lady of Mrs. Lansing's training and experience can render to her husband in the performance of the social duties, which are only less important and even more exacting than unose of a Government official, The easy grace, the charm of manner, and the more than fair share of good looks, which are noticeable in Mr. Lansing, are even more marked and more noticeable in Mrs. Lansing.

THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN GRANARY

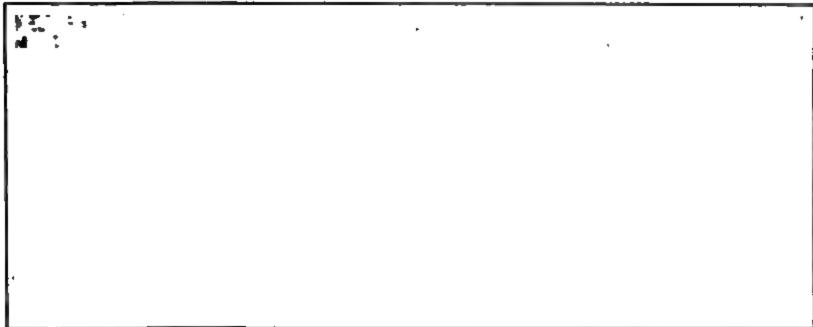
A TYPICAL WHEAT-FIELD IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST OF THE UNITED STATES



THIS TYPICAL SCENE SHOWS UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY IN OUR NORTHWESTERN WHEAT-FIELDS

(The areas traction-engine is at one time used for plowing and at another for threshing, while the owner's automobile stands nearby)

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THIS WHEAT HARVEST SCENE ON	N THE NORTH PLATTE MIGHT HAVE BE	EN PHOTOGRAPHED ANYWHERE FROM					
KANSAS TO NORTH DAKOTA							
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THE "HEADER" CLUTS A VERY WIDE SWATH, LOADING WHEAT HEADS IN ACCOMPANYING WAGON, TO BE HAULED TO THRESHER, AND LEAVING THE STRAW IN THE FIELD

RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From June 21 to July 20, 1915)

The Last Part of June

June 21.-The new Chancellor of the British Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, introduces in the House of Commons his plan for financing the war by issuing 41/2 per cent. bonds in small denominations, to be sold through post offices.

Iune 22.-The Austro-German drive in Galicia forces the Russians out of Lemberg, the capital, which they had occupied since September 3.

The British Government delivers to the American Ambassador a memorandum explaining efforts made to mitigate hardships suffered by neutral shipping; it denies any substantial grievance.

A French official report describes the gradual capture of the "Labyrinth,"—a network of German trenches north of Arras,—by operations lasting more than three weeks.

Gen. Christian De Wet, found guilty of treason as a leader of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, is sentenced to six years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000.

The city of Dunkirk, France, is again bombarded at long range by heavy German artillery.

June 23.-Mr. Lloyd George, as Minister of Munitions (a post recently created for him), introduces and explains in the British House of Commons the measure designed to increase the caput of munitions of war; strikes and lockouts are to be prohibited, compulsory arbitration provaled, and a volunteer army of workmen created.

The retreating Russian armies in Galicia tem-Lemberg, throwing them back across the Doubster River with heavy losses.

24.—In the Frye case, the United States its demands on Germany (in reply to Devernment's note of June 7) that the claim be held by direct diplomatic discussion rather by a German prize court.

June 25.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by vote of 492 to 1, adopts an appropriation of \$1,120,000,000 to cover war expenses during July,

August, and September.

appoint a commission, under the presidency of Premier Goremykin, to work out the preliminaries of Polish autonomy promised in the early days of the war.

June 26.—A committee of American importers urges the Government to act in an endeavor to secure the right to import non-contraband goods Island home, after placing a bomb which shat-from Germany, through modification of British tered a room in the Capitol at Washington. regulations.

Halicz, in Galicia, as the Austro-Germans under General von Linsingen cross the Dniester after nik, in southern Poland. five days of stubborn fighting.

June 28 .- The British steamship Armenian, with a cargo of mules from the United States, is destroyed by gunfire and torpedoes from a front of 1600 yards. German submarine off Cornwall, England, after

ignoring an order to stop and attempting to escape; 26 members of the crew lose their lives, most of them being Americans.

An important advance is made by the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, in their

approach to Krithia.

A London newspaper publishes an account of the exploit of the British submarine E 11, which passed through the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora into the harbor of Constantinople, remaining more than a week and sinking seven Turkish transports and five other vessels.

General Polivanov becomes Minister of War in Russia, succeeding General Soukhomlinov.

Montenegrin troops occupy Scutari, the most important town in Albania, and assume control of its administrative affairs.

June 29.—Austria-Hungary protests to the United States against supplying war materials to the Allies while Austria-Hungary and Germany are cut off from the American market.

June 30.—A Board of Munitions is created in Russia, with wide authority; among its members are the Minister of War, the president of the Duma, members of the Imperial Council, and representatives of industry and commerce.

The First Week of July

July 1.—An attempt by light German warships to land at Windau, on the Baltic, is repulsed by Russian ships; a German torpedo-boat is sunk by a mine.

British army and navy casualties at the Dardanelles, up to May 31, are announced by Premier Asquith as 7423 killed, 22,676 wounded, and 6537

missing.

The Munitions of War Bill is passed by the British House of Commons.

July 2.—A naval engagement between German and Russian warships is fought in the Baltic; off the coast of Gothland, Sweden (and near Windau, Russia); the German mine-layer Albatross is run aground to escape destruction.

A British submarine sinks an unidentified Ger-The Russian Council of Ministers decides to man battleship in the Baltic, at the entrance to

Danzig Bay.

July 3.—Frank Holt, a teacher of German at Cornell University, obsessed with a desire to stop the shipment of arms from the United States to the enemies of Germany, shoots and seriously wounds J. P. Morgan, the financier, at his Long

July 4.—An Austro-German army, under com-June 27.—The Russian forces withdraw from mand of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, breaks through the Russian line on both sides at Kras-

> A German surprise attack on the French line at Le Prêtre Forest, near St. Mihiel, results in the capture of several lines of trenches over a

A Turkish and Arab force successfully attac

British outpost at Lahaj, Arabia, and compels

a retirement to Aden.

The British ship Anglo-Californian, loaded with horses and mules from Canada, escapes from a German submarine by maneuvering until British warships arrive; the captain and eight of the crew are killed by machine-gun and rifle

July 5.—A Russian flank attack east of Krasnik inflicts heavy losses on the Austro-German army

under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand.

The great Austro-German offensive in Galicia, against the Russians, apparently comes to an end, having blocked the threatened invasion of Hungary and forced the Russians almost entirely out of Austria,—besides saving the Hungarian crops, regaining the Galician oil fields, and postponing Rumanian participation in the war.

July 6.—The Italian Navy, by establishing a blockade across the Strait of Otranto, completely shuts off the commerce of the entire coast of

Austria-Hungary.

A report from Sir Ian Hamilton describes the landing of British and French troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula, in April, in the face of concentrated fire from intrenched Turks; the British losses alone amounted to 2167 killed and 12,000 wounded and missing.

July 7.—The Italian cruiser Amalfi is sunk by an Austrian submarine in the upper Adriatic.

French casualties up to May 31 are estimated by the French Relief Society to be 400,000 killed, 700,000 wounded, and 300,000 prisoners and missing.

An explosion, followed by fire, occurs on the *Missehaha*, three days out from New York and loaded with munitions for the British Army; the fire is brought under control, and the ship is headed for Halifax.

Official figures show that exports of arms and munitions from the United States during the first ten months of war (to May 31) totaled \$37,000,-

l shipment

k of July

the American note marine war against pledged to United : if specially marked, American travel the permit the United ur enemy passenger

rities assume control less station at Sayatee its neutrality.

ia, in command of uth Africa, receives s in German South-

una, bound for New ssengers, is attacked capes.

miralty reports that ı of the River Rufiji ritish monitors sup-

A German attack results in the capture of the French position in Southez cemetery, north of Arras.

July 13.—A German attack in the Argonne Forest results in a gain against the French of half a mile, over a front of three miles; the French maintain that German trenches were won in counter-attacks.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer announces that the 41/2 per cent. loan has brought new subscriptions of nearly \$3,000,000,000.

July 14.—The British House of Lords adopts the Registration bill (previously passed by the House of Commons), under which all able-bodied men will be registered and classified.

A German news agency announces that during June forty-two enemy merchant ships were sunk

by German submarines.

Mr. Bonar Law, British Secretary for the Colonies, estimates that 450,000 square miles of German colonial possessions have been occupied by the Allies.

The Third Week of July

July 15.—Germany formally admits that the Nebraskan, a United States merchant ship, was damaged without warning by a torpedo from a German aubmarine, and not by a mine; the commander of the submarine had assumed that as the vessel flew no flag it was English.

Germany announces the occupation of the strongly fortified city of Prasznysz, in northern Poland.

A miners' strike virtually ties up the great coal industry of Wales, endangering the supply of the British fleet and the manufacture of war muni-

Austria-Hungary issues a "Collection of Evidence" relating to alleged breaches of international law by the Allies, recounting mistreatment of prisoners and of Austro-Hungarian citizens resident in hostile countries.

July 16.—Indications point to the beginning of a new offensive against Russia by Germany and Austria-Hungary, with Warsaw as the probable objective; Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is believed to command the German armies moving from the north, and Field-Marshal von Mackensen leads those approaching from the south.

July 18.-The Italian cruiser Giuseppe Gari*baldi* is sunk by an Austrian submarine w<u>hile</u> bombarding the railway north of Cattaro.

July 19.—Official figures are published at London relating to British interception of American cotton bound for German or neutral North Sea porta; since March 11 sixty vessels have been detained, the cargoes of twenty-five (valued at \$3,500,000) being purchased by arrangements with American shippers.

July 20.-The German advance on Warsaw n and gunfire from from the north, west, and south, reaches points within 20 to 25 miles of the city.

A German official report announces the occupasberg, which sought tion of Windau, a Russian port on the Baltic Sea.

The great Welsh coal strike is settled after con-, in September, has ferences by the British Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, and other cabinet members, with the colliery owners and miners.

RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From June 19 to July 20, 1915)

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

June 19.—Governor Brumbaugh vetoes the bill passed by the Pennsylvania legislature repealing the law requiring larger crews on railroad trains.

June 21.—The United States Supreme Court unconstitutional "Grandfather the Clause," in the Oklahoma constitution, which disfranchised a large percentage of negroes. The Supreme Court, reversing a lower tribunal, holds that the almost complete ownership of the Lackawanna Coal Company by shareholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, with interlocking directorates, violates the commodities clause of the Hepburn Act. . . . A regiment of Georgia militia is required to protect Governor Slaton and check rioting in Atlanta when the death sentence of Leo Frank (convicted of girl-murder on circumstantial evidence) is commuted to life imprisonment.

June 22.—A grand jury finds election-fraud indictments against 128 Indianapolis officials and employees, including Mayor Bell and Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission begins hearings at Washington in the petition for increased freight rates by railroads west of the Mississippi and east of Denver and New Mexico.

June 23.—The President appoints Robert Lansing to the office of Secretary of State. . . . President Wilson leaves Washington for his summer home at Cornish, N. H.

July 1.-State-wide prohibition becomes effective in Alabama under statutes enacted by the legislature in January. . . . The New York legislature in January. . . . The New York Constitutional Convention (which assembled on April 6) takes its first formal vote on a proposed change; it rejects a plea for proportional representation in the State Senate, which would give capitol which exploded on July 2.

July 12.—It is learned that Secretary of the Navy Daniels has formulated plans for the Creation of an advisory board of civilian inventors and engineers, to devise improved matter. tors and engineers, to devise improved methods of conducting war; Thomas A. Edison is invited to head the board.

July 19 .- President Wilson returns to Washington from his summer home at Cornish, N. H., to consult with the cabinet and dispatch a reply to the latest German note regarding submarine warfare.

FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

June 19.-The Portuguese cabinet is reorganized, with Atose Castro as Premier.

June 24.—Premier Dato of Spain agrees to withdraw his resignation, tendered upon the failure of a \$150,000,000 loan.

July 10.—Mexico City for the third time falls into the hands of the Carranza faction; Gen. Pablo Gonzales occupies the city after defeating the forces of Zapata.

July 18.—The Carranza forces evacuate Mexico City, their line of communications with Vera Cruz being threatened by Villa troops.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

June 27.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta, former President of Mexico, and Gen. Pascual Orozco are arrested by United States officials while on a train nearing the Mexican border; they are charged with violating American neutrality by planning a Mexican rebellion.

July 3.—General Huerta is arrested a second time by United States authorities, at El Paso, Texas; his bail is increased to \$30,000, which he refuses to furnish.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

June 20.—Eight bathers are drowned in a high surf at Atlantic City, N. J.

June 22-23.—Severe earth shocks are felt in southern California, throughout the Imperial Valley.

June 29.—A New York City 4½ per cent. bond issue of \$71,000,000 is subscribed four times over, the average price received being 101.272.

June 30.—Preliminary figures of American for-eign trade for the fiscal year just ended show a balance of exports over imports of more than \$1,000,000,000, a new record.

July 2.—The Senate reception-room in the Capitol at Washington is wrecked by a bomb.

July 3.—J. P. Morgan, the financier, is seriously injured by revolver shots fired by Frank Holt, an educated German-American who objected to the shipment of arms from the United States to the enemies of Germany; Holt con-fesses that he placed the bomb in the national

July 6.—Frank Holt, the German sympathizer who placed a bomb in the Capitol at Washington and shot J. P. Morgan, commits suicide in his cell.

July 7.—A wind and rain storm sweeping across Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana causes much damage to property and the loss of thirty-seven lives.

July 10.—A carpenters' strike in Chicago, which had seriously affected the building industry for several months, is ended by a compromise wage agreement

July 14.-Harry K. Thaw, the young millionaire who murdered Stanford White, the architect, is adjudged sane by a jury in New York, ending a nine-years controversy in the courts.

. . . Floods in southern China are reported by American consular officials to have drowned 80,000, and to threaten widespread famine; portions of Canton are under ten feet of water.

DR. ST CLAIR MCKELWAY

(For thirty-one years Dr. McKelway had edited the Brooklyn Daily Eagle with such conspicuous ability that be was widely known as one of America's leading journalists. He joined the staff of that paper as a reporter, in 1868, when twenty-three years old, and by 1885 he had become editor-in-chief. He was actively interested in the educational affairs of his State, and at the time of his death, last month, was Chancellor of the University of the State of New York)

July 15.—Fire destroys the business section of Valdez, Alaska, with a loss of half a million dollars.

first time by United States battleships, the Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin passing through on their way to the exposition at San Francisco.

July 20.—A strike of 60,000 clothing workers in New York City is averted by arbitration of their demands, wage increases of from 12 to 15 per literary and legal critic, 70. cent being granted.

OBITUARY

June 19.—Rear-Adm. Benjamin F. Isherwood, U. S. N., retired, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 93.

June 20.-William H. Rand, head of a great map-publishing house, 87.

June 21.—Sergius Tanejeff, the Russian composer and music director, 59. . . . Brig.-Gen. John Gorham Chandler, U. S. A., retired, 85. . . . Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith, U. S. A., retired, a former Police Commissioner of New York, 79.

June 23.—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of Revolution, 82. . . . Commodore William H. Island shipbuilder, 74.

Beebler, U. S. N., retired, a distinguished naval writer and scientist, 68.

June 24.—Mrs. Mathilda Coxe Stevenson, an authority on language and habits of Southwestern Indian tribes, 60. . . . Mother Mary Xavier Mehegan, founder of the Sisters of Charity of New Jersey, 91.

June 25.—Rafael Joseffy, the famous pianist, 62. June 27.-Suffragan-Bishop William Edward Toll, of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, 71. . . . Guillermo Billinghurst, former President of Peru, 64.

June 28.—John Clinton Gray, former Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, 71.

June 29.- Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot and last of the leaders in the Fenian movement, 84.

July 2.—Porficio Diaz, for thirty-five years President of Mexico, 84.

July 4.—Charles A. Conant, authority on financial and currency systems, 54. . . . Dr. Charles Upham Shepard, of South Carolina, the only suc-Cessful tea-grower in America, 71.

July 8 .- John McClure, Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court during the Reconstruction, 81.

July 10.—Archbishop James Edward Quigley, of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, 61.

July 11.-Wilhelm K. H. M. von Wedel-Piesdorf, president of the upper house of the Prussian Diet, 78. . . . Charles L. McCormack, President of the Borough of Richmond, New York City, 49.

July 13.—Col. Alden J. Blethen, editor and publisher of the Seattle Times and former owner of Minneapolis newspapers, 69. . . . Brig.-Gen. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A., retired, 73. . . Joseph Austin Holmes, Director of the Federal Bureau of Mines and a widely known geologist, 55 . . . Richard Dorsey Mohun, an American who helped to explore, develop, and administer the July 16.—The Panama Canal is used for the Belgian Congo, 51. . . . Henry C. Rankin, prominent in Michigan political and G. A. R. circles, 71.

> July 14.—Justice John Joseph Delaney, of the Supreme Court of New York, 64. . . . Prof. Frederick Prime, a noted Pennsylvania geologist and metallurgist, 69. . . . Arthur G. Sedgwick, the

July 16 .- St. Clair McKelway, for thirty-one years editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 70. . . . Mrs. Ellen G. White, one of the founders of the Seventh Day Adventists, 88.

July 17,-Dr. Francis G. Delafield, a distinguished New York physician, surgeon, and path-ologist, 74. . . . Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, the actress, 56. . . . Francesco Fanciulli, the band conductor and composer, 62. . . . Joseph P. Bradhury, formerly Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, 77.

July 18.-Dr. Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, a noted New York surgeon, 65. . . . Brig.-Gen. Palmer Gaylor Wood, U. S. A., retired, 72.

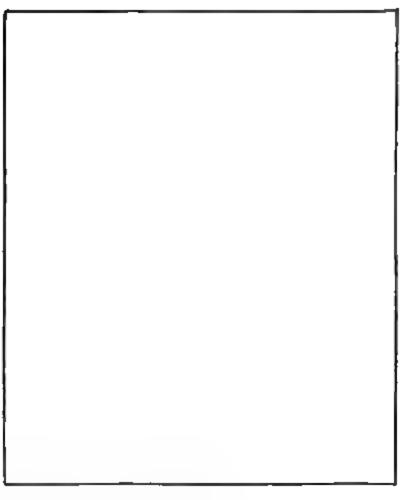
the founders of the Daughters of the American July 20.-John Brown Herreshoff, the Rhode

WORLD TOPICS IN CARTOONS



THE ALLIES INVITING CERTAIN NEUTRALS TO JOIN THE CAME. From De' Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

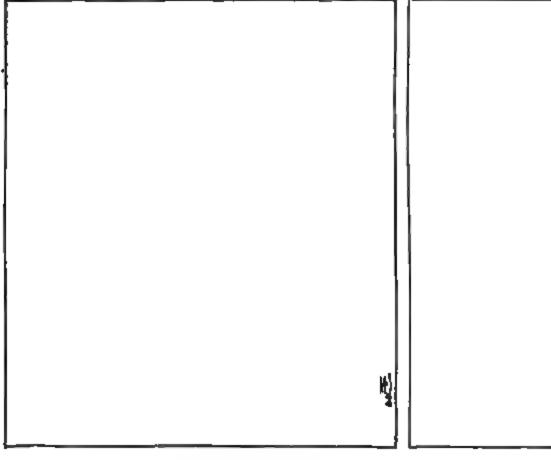
THE cartoonist of De Amsterdammer invited to join. The addition of the Balkan forces to the Allies' side might indeed prove a dren's game known as "snap the whip," in key to the situation,—as suggested by the car-which the Balkan countries and America are toonist,—at least as regards the war in that



SOME BIRD THE RETURNING DOVE (to President Woodrow Noah): "Nothing doing."
The Eagle: "Say, Boss, what's the matter with trying me?" From Punch (London)

THE SEARCH FOR AN OLIVE TWIG From the Name (Dayton)

part of the world. As far as Uncle Sam is gests that, inasmuch as the dove has not concerned, President Wilson is still conduct- been able to accomplish anything, the eagle ing his class in "humanity, neutral rights, and be given a chance. The Social Democrats international law," although the proceeding of Germany have also recently appeared to really smacks more of a correspondence school be sending out a dove, in the shape of exthan a classroom. Punch, of London, sug- pressions in favor of peace.



A NEW OLIVER TWIST From the Dispatch (Columbus)

"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY"
From the Public Ledger (Philadelphia)

The expenditure of ammunition in this war is on an unprecedented scale, and keeping up the supply is a serious matter. Although the factories are turning out munitions prodigiously, the cry is constantly for more.

THE TOILING ANTS
From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland)

FASTER! PASTER! From the Sus (New York) "BRITONS NEVER SHALL BE SLAVES"
From the World (New York)

AN URGENT MESSAGE FROM THE FRONT THE COLONIES TO ENGLAND: "Hurry up, John!" From the Sun (New York)

MORE MAP-MAKING IN SOUTH AFRICA BY THE VICTORIOUS GENERAL BOTHA From the News (Newark)

AN AUSTRIAN SUGGESTION TO SPAIN

From Kiheribi (Vienna)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VENICE

KIRERIEF (to King Alfonso, of Spain): "Your (The Vienna cartoonist already sees the German Majesty, you should rid yourself of that old corn aeroplanes as the new doves of St. Mark's hoverist over Venice)

From Kikeriki (Vienna)

"HANDS OFF GERMAN TYROL!"
(BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S word to Italy)
From Kikeriki (Vienna)

THE REUNION OF GALICIA AND AUSTRIA
From Borsseem Janko (Budapest)

ITALY AS THE REVENGEFUL BEGGAR From Die Muskete (Vienna)

A VIENNESE OCULIST FOR AN ENGLISH STATESMAN

(Sir Edward Grey, owing to some eye trouble, has recently been wearing dark glasses. In the cartoon, the roomer,—standing for Kikeriki, the comic weekly of Vienna—acts as his oculist. "Can you see any English victories in Flanders?" he asks. "No," says Sir Edward. "Can you see any English progress in the Darda-welles?" "Not- a sign." "But you certainly can see the recapture of Przemys!?" "Oh, yes, indeed.")

From Kikeriki (Vienna)

"DELILAR" PEACE AND UNCLE "SAMSON" From the Dispatch (Columbus)

MR. BRYAN TALKING WAR TO DEATH From the World (New York)

FAVORABLE COURT DECISIONS WILL NOW GIVE MR. "TRUSTS" SOME REST From the Ster (Washington)

From the News-Press (St. Joseph)

ONE YEAR OF WAR

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

N the first anniversary of the Great edge of the Lorette hills. War there is an inevitable temptation to estimate in terms of achievement and result the meaning of twelve months of world war. In this period not less than 10,000,000 men have been killed, wounded, or have gone into foreign prisons; a territory exceeding in area Ohio or Pennsylvania has been ravaged. treasure-houses of art or in the last century human misery, and human grandeur. But parallel. what now is the result?

tion is to take the premise that peace would any people since the Napoleonic episode. To- been sunk in the narrow waterways. day her armies occupy practically all of Bel-Warsaw, Riga, and Brest-Litowsk.

of a year German armies are fighting on past months. French, Belgian, Russian soil; only in a tiny

I. TWELVE MONTHS' SUMMING-UP the Allies has dwindled to a gallant but only locally successful push of the French at the

In the East the amazing victories of Tannenberg, Lodz, the Mazurian Lakes, and in the recent terrific campaign in Galicia have checked, repulsed, routed Russian advances and to-day (late in July) Russian hosts are clinging desperately to the permanent line of fortifications about Warsaw, against which Cities known through the centuries as the German masses are steadily driving with still unchecked vigor. The greatest battles become the centers of modern industrial life of modern warfare have been won between have been destroyed. Written history has the Baltic and the Rumanian boundary by no record to compare with the tale of recent generalship and military efficiency in men as months of suffering, slaughter, destruction, in commanders that has only the Napoleonic

At the Dardanelles German-led Turkish The simplest answer to make to this ques- troops have for months held back Allied fleets and army corps. Around the Gallipoli pencome to-morrow on the basis of things as insula the troops that lost Lule Burgas and they are. Such a settlement it is instantly Kumanovo are making a fight unsurpassed at apparent would mean that Germany, helped Plevna, unrivalled in the long history of Os-12ther by her use of the resources of her two manli power in Europe. More English and allies than by any capacity of theirs, has won French troops than perished in the long Crimore European territory than any state has mean campaign have found their graves in acquired by a single war since the Treaty of the few weeks of fighting north of the Dar-Westphalia, a more complete victory than danelles; and five Allied battleships have

Serbian efforts have declined to mere pasgium and 8000 square miles in France, that sivity. Italy, bringing new and eager masses region which before the war was the center into the field against the shaken regiments of French industry and French mineral pro- of Austria, directed by German officers, has, duction. In the East victorious forces have as yet, made but small progress in emerging pushed deep into Poland and approached from the constricted field in which the Austrian fortified mountains confine her. On the field of battle Germany has won hold France, England, and Belgium at bay mighty and memorable triumphs. Her de- in the West, to sweep Russia back over hunfeats have been repulses, when her foe was in dreds of miles in swift defeat, to give Aushis last ditch. They have resulted in the in- tria and Turkey the necessary support to terruption of an advance, the recoil from the withstand tremendous attacks,—this has been extreme point of progress. But at the close within the resources of German genius in the

Only on the water has she suffered real corner of Alsace has the foe retained a foot- defeat. There her few free ships have been hold in the Fatherland. Allied offensives in sunk; her commercial fleets have been scatthe West, after terrible losses, have invariatered, sent to prize-courts, or interned. Bebly been beaten down within sight of their youd the seas Kiao-chau, Southwest Africa, starting-places. Since Von Kluck re-crossed Togoland, Kamerun, and Samoa have been the Aisne in September, Germany has suf-conquered. Sea-power has dealt with her as fered no material loss, despite the masses she with Napoleon. But as Napoleon conquered has sent to the East. The "Spring Drive" of the Continent, Germany has successfully de-

however great, is nowhere vet decisive.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE

win through the fact that she has ruined the dreams of world domination. great manufacturing regions of Belgium, own factory districts are undisturbed.

dangerous to the rest of Europe. Even if prospect of peace short of the exhaustion of she now ceded back French and Russian ter- some of the contestants. To judge from outritory and left Belgium, she would have put ward evidences, this exhaustion is still a long France outside the number of great powers. way off. Every estimate of the duration of It is inconceivable that France, or stricken the war is a sheer guess, and yet my own Belgium, would again stand in German conviction, based on all evidence available in pathway. France would sink to a second- all capitals, is that the enemies of Germany rate power, a political dependent on German are preparing for at least two years more, will, and Belgium insensibly become a Teu- and I can detect no present evidence of any tonic outpost, a region for pacific penetra- breakdown in German resources that sug-

pied French and Belgian and Russian terri- herself, if not all of her conquests. tory, has to all practical purposes absorbed Austria-Hungary and thereby added fifty before that time. If Germany can crush millions to one central empire.

Austrian Slavs would be bent to German some months, and then bring sufficient purpose; that this vast empire would in its troops and ammunition west to break down own time descend to the Egean, crush the French and British resistance before snow remnant of independent southern Slavs, and flies, complete German victory is likely. But throw aside the weak Hellenic barrier. Col-failing a twofold decision before winter, lectively, her foes have not yet been able to which is just conceivable, the chance of Gerdefeat her; individually, they would not dare man conquest seems slight. Her chance of to venture to interpose between Germany holding off her foes until slaughter and bankand her purpose. The one failure of Ger- ruptcy pass human endurance is another matmany has been the inability of her diplomacy ter. But Italian forces are daily growing; to keep her rivals apart. Bismarck did not British troops must in time become decisively make this mistake and German diplomacy numerous; Russia, despite her handicaps, will would not make it again.

many's foes it would mean the recognition of before Christmas, while Constantinople is almost all of what Germany has sought, with still untaken. the perfect realization that the rest would In estimating the prospects of peace it is

feated Russia, France, Great Britain, Bel-follow inevitably and at no distant date. The victory for the first year is then Recalling how difficult has been the process Such difference of opinion as exists to unite Russia, England, France, and Italy, must be over the extent of the victory, which, who can believe it could be repeated or that Germany would fail to find one necessary temporary ally?

The enemies of Germany, then, still suffering from no serious injury, collectively far Conceding, then, that the success is Ger-richer and far more numerous in population, man, what then is the prospect of peace? are convinced that peace now on the best What chance is there that Germany can in terms conceivable,—the restoration of the the immediate present turn into profit or conditions of the day before the war broke into honorable peace the real triumphs won? out,—would mean a German triumph, peril-Here, again, the answer is not doubtful ous, if not absolutely fatal, to all their own Great as her successes are, they have been national interests. They believe that it would of the character to make further war inevi- mean a repetition of the Napoleonic time, table. Peace to-day would leave Germany when war followed war until at last Europe mistress of Europe. Industrially she would united to curb and destroy Napoleonic

It is not necessary to accept this view as Northern France, and Poland, while her correct. But it is essential to recognize that it prevails in all the Allied capitals and that But politically her success is even more since it does prevail, there is not the smallest gests that, for the greater part of that time For Germany, in addition to having occu- at least, Germany will not be able to defend

There remains the possibility of a decision Russia in her present campaign,—not locally, Peace now would mean that 25,000,000 but in such fashion as to eliminate her for always be able to produce new corps with Such peace as is now possible, viewed from necessary delays. Therefore, to win big, to London, Paris, or Petrograd, would mean succeed in the completer sense, I am satisfied German domination of Europe. To Ger- that Germany must succeed east and west

Turkey, now a Teutonic outpost, is still the it was serving a national ideal.

ers. It would, in the Allied view at least divide the East. (and it is from this standpoint that we must is a forbidden subject in all Allied circles.

WHY GERMANY HAS WON won behind the firing-line later. III.

provinces and win campaigns?

German preparation, foresight, military the British. genius held the wonder of a world.

failed. It was not equal to the task set for themselves superior to the French. had risked all turned against it.

tively slight and they were slight because has the German. The French were not

necessary to visualize the situation as the behind the machine there was a nation, or-Allies now see it. To them Germany has ganized, disciplined, united. A world which become a central empire extending, not from talked about helpless masses hurled by Hothe Meuse to Memel, but from the Channel henzollern might against the foe unwillingly to the Gulf of Libau,—not from the Etsch knows better now. It recognizes that Hoto the Belt, but from the Belt to the Bal- henzollern and stable-boy were but comkans, and, with but a thin intervening façade, ponent parts of a nation, a people, which to the Euphrates and the Arabian Desert. had submitted itself to age-long discipline, This little Balkan interruption would which had endured severe training and was promptly vanish with the signing of peace. prepared to suffer untold hardships, because

head of Islam, and from Stamboul is and Germany was not merely possessed of a would be preached the gospel that spells ruin marvelous military machine. Her people to French, Russian, British, and Italian colo- through long years had been taught, had been nial empires from the Straits Settlements to trained, had come to believe in a destiny for their country that could be realized only by Americans will do well to recall the situ- supreme effort. Before the present war the ation at the close of the first year of the average Englishman talked somewhat vague-Civil War. Then, any possible accommoda- ly of the Boer War; the Frenchman, of tion of the differences would have yielded 1870; but the average German began his the South that independence which was its historical review with the Thirty Years' War single aim. Peace now would concede to and passionately, bitterly lamented the loss Germany quite as completely the goal of her that had come to Germany by years when leaders, of her statesmen, soldiers, and dream- Europe took advantage of her helplessness to

Out of this state of mind had sprung the look in discussing the prospects of peace), spirit that recalls Sparta,—the civilization, mean the realization of the dream of "world the ideals, the virtues, and indeed the vices power." Napoleon after Austerlitz, even which were Lacedemonian. Germany was after Wagram, was not more nearly a world not merely ready with an army. Every deruler than would William II be, so the tail of national life was mobilized with the Allied capitals believe, if peace came now on call to arms; industry, agriculture, every any conceivable terms. That is why peace branch of the life of a people was ready. The victories won by the 42-centimeter were in the opening days, but the real battles were

Thus after the Marne and the Battle of Conceding, then, that Germany has, with-Flanders the German resources rapidly out actually or approximately achieving a mounted, while those of the Allies almost decision, won a remarkable series of triumphs stood still. Ammunition, equipment, all the in the first twelve months of the war, what necessaries of war, were turned out by Gerare the causes? Outnumbered, inferior in man factories, food was stored and distribpopulation, wealth, resources, cut off from uted. National organization repaired the the sea, how has she been able to conquer failure of the military machine. German armies made head against a world in arms At the outset of the war the world because behind them was an organized naascribed German success to that marvelous tion, not only trained, but moved by a spirit military machine which impressed itself upon quite as genuinely patriotic, quite as national, the mind and the imagination of mankind. as the French, more intelligently alert than

On the battlefield save in the opening Yet the cold fact is that the military genius weeks the German troops have not proven it. At the Marne it broke down, not as the French field artillery has been more effective Prussian machine broke down at Jena, but it than the German. Russian armies have not was defeated and the decision for which it been lacking in courage; their commanders But the Russian nation have shown skill. Yet the consequences of defeat were rela- has not mobilized to meet the situation as

mobilized. They have overtaken the Ger- To strike France quickly Germany invaded mans now, but the dark blot on the map of Belgium and the invasion gave to French France is the price that has been paid be- and British arms new force. It even spurred cause the French nation was not ready.

her own mind, from the outset, was moved vasion of East Prussia possible and fatal to by a national spirit quite as splendid in its German plans. vigor as that of the French in 1792, and had over long years subjected herself to a dis-very opening hours of the struggle awakened cipline which the years of her weakness and the same opposing spirit which ultimately suffering had taught her was essential to overthrew Napoleon. her safety and then to her larger success.

world the meaning of national organization. Spirit of other races there was no national It may prove to be as enduring a lesson, organization such as Germany possessed. when the merely military details are elim- There was just the necessary strength to inated, as the other lessons of the French check the flood at the Marne, and again in call Kultur the army is but a detail, a major decisive victory, because only the German detail to-day, but one that may vanish to- people had been ready. morrow and leave the real lesson useful to mankind.

plain that the real prize has so far, if not tyranny and arrogance by the victory of the permanently, slipped through Germany's Jedar. The war took on the character of a fingers. What has been the cause of this war of liberation for subject races. The failure? Why have the most splendid army Balkans stirred uneasily. Italy, driven by and the most perfect national organization, a reaction of the Belgian episode, moved despite the most complete and systematic from neutrality to war. Rumania, with her preparation, missed a decision against dis-millions to liberate, is to-day almost on the organized, if collectively stronger, foes?

man foresight failed to reckon with the im- free her fellow Hellenes in Asia Minor. spirit and patriotism of other races.

adds the decisive force in close contests, powers and crumbling Turkey. of Italy in the battle-lines to-day. It as- war has changed character utterly. sured the presence of the British in France in the opening days of the war.

the slower-moving Slav to the unexpected Germany has so far won because she knew success in mobilization which made the in-

The German spirit of nationality in the 1914 took on the r safety and then to her larger success. character of 1813, but the French and Prus-In a year of war Germany has taught the sians had changed sides. Yet behind this character of 1813, but the French and Prus-In this thing the Germans Flanders repulse could not be turned into

Yet from the day the first German soldier set foot on Belgian soil to the present moment the consequences have been fatal to IV. WHERE GERMANY HAS FAILED German plans. France, with the Belgian example before her, saved herself and Europe Notwithstanding her great success, it is at the Marne. Serbia answered Austrian edge of war, and Greece is apparently at the Plainly because German science and Ger-point of casting her lot with the Allies to

ponderables,—above all with the national A war between France and Germany, between Austria and Russia, a conflict be-The invasion of Belgium was not the mil- tween the two sets of allies, would have been itary mistake it seemed to most of us in the a different thing. It would have been one opening days of the war. The Belgian army more in the long series of European condid not interrupt German plans or assure flicts over questions of power. In such 2 German defeat, as has been said so often. conflict German success cannot be questioned But it did rouse the moral sense of Europe. and men would have differed as their sym-It did give to every Frenchman, to every pathies run. But instead, four great and Englishman, precisely that inspiration which two smaller states are fighting two great More than all else it explains the presence states seem on the point of entering and the

The Slav, the Latin, the Anglo-Saxon, differing in every conceivable fashion, have But its effect upon the French can hardly been brought into an alliance which grows be described. It gave a nation which always closer rather than weakens with defeat and needs the stimulus of a great idea to fight delay. So far this alliance has only availed best, one of the most deeply stirring of in- to hold back German masses from their goal. centives. It united 1792 to 1914 in the mind It is not yet clear that it will succeed, alof every soldier of the Republic. It enlisted though the great crisis is now at hand. But and continues to enlist neutral support and if it does hold, this incongruous alliance, it neutral sympathy for the foes of Germany, will be because the German has armed his

proceeds we are passing from the stage of the Moscow line. Complete success would the battle of men to the battle of ideas, mean the envelopment and capture of all the More and more, too, the conflict is taking Russian forces west of the points where the on the aspect of a battle of the world against lines were cut, including the masses defendthe German and as it progresses the world ing Warsaw at the Bzura line. is learning from the Germans the secret of their success,—the value of national organi- evacuation of Warsaw and of Poland as Gaconquering the world. arms have so far failed, because the German with its bridges, its railroads and roads, erect idea enlists new enemies to replace conquered a rampart against new Russian drives, and be hosts and the German has, so far, failed to free to send her masses to Flanders or understand the idea, the nationalism of his Venetia. foes.

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was still too great to be checked and the Rus- Georgiewsk and at Ossowetz. sians, after nine months of occupation, were complete.

good their ground on Galician soil behind its flank guards. the Zlota and the Dniester rivers from the campaign was now over; a greater and far rivers, to pierce this Lublin gap. many months from the battle-line.

To understand the strategy of this cam- whether the Russians could escape. southwest from Petrograd, the other north- coming up from the south, and the situation west from Kiev. They meet at Warsaw. A is sufficiently explained. third line comes almost due west from Mos-

possible foes with the one weapon that could of Russian power in the West. The whole save them, the weapon of national spirit, the purpose of the German campaign now bespirit that liberated Prussia from Napoleon, ginning is to break the two exterior railroad More and more as the terrible conflict lines east of Warsaw and reach the third,

Less complete success would mean the To this extent the German idea is licia was evacuated. Germany would cap-But the German ture the line of the Vistula, take Warsaw,

Against such an operation the Russians prepared before the war. Thus on the north, THE NEW DRIVE ON WARSAW along the Petrograd-Warsaw railroad, they constructed the great Narew-Bobr-Niemen When I closed my chronicle of military barrier of forts covering the crossings of these operations for the July Review of Reviews rivers and the few roads and railways coming the question was still open whether Russia south from East Prussia. Kovno, Ossowetz, could sufficiently rally her forces to defend Novo-Georgiewsk, Grodno,—these are the Lemberg. She failed. Despite the admira- main fortresses. This is the line that the ble defensive line of Grodek, with its lakes Germans have attacked on frequent occaand marshes, despite the patent stiffening of sions, after Tannenberg, after the Mazurian her lines, the pressure of the German masses Lakes, and are now attacking north of Novo-

To the south the line of the Kiev-Warsaw obliged to quit the Galician capital. Their railway is covered by the Vistula from Warretreat was orderly, the "booty" of the vic- saw to Ivangorod, which is a great fortress. tors insignificant. But the victory, the re- But east of Ivangorod, between the Vistula conquest of Galicia, was now practically and the Pinsk marsh, is a great unfortified gap, in the center of which is the city of After this evacuation the Russians fell Lublin. It was against this gap that the first back to the line of the Gnila Lipa River, Austrian offensive in August was directed, east of Lemberg, were driven beyond this, and it reached Lublin, only to beat a hasty and finally halted and for the time made retreat when the fall of Lemberg destroyed

Once Lemberg had fallen, the German Russian frontier to the Rumanian boundary, and Austrian masses were turned north from To all intents and purposes the Galician Jaroslau, between the Bug and the Vistula more considerable operation was under way, they penetrate it, they would reach the Mosa new and tremendous drive at Warsaw, a cow railroad at the great Russian fortified real bid for a decision which should either camp at Brest-Litowsk, and this taken, Ruseliminate Russia permanently or at least for sian retreat from Warsaw would be wellnigh cut off and the only question would be paign, which is still in its opening phase, it of the Russian position in Poland as a nut is necessary to glance at the map of Western held between the two jaws of a gigantic Russia. The military position for defense is cracker, the one, Hindenburg's army, operatdetermined by two railway lines. One comes ing from the north, the other, Mackensen's,

But the advantages of the Russian position to the Polish capital; it is the life-line must now be stated. First of all there are

the railroads parallel and behind the front, which permit the despatch of troops to any threatened point. Then from Brest-Litowsk a number of lines radiate to the sides of the triangular position, enabling the Russians to hold a reserve in the central point and hurry it to any exposed point. In a word all the advantages of strategic railways possessed by the Germans in the Lodz campaign are now with the Russians.

In addition the Teutonic forces coming up from the south are without any railway transportation. Once they have left the Cracow-Lemberg railroad in Galicia they have to move north for nearly



THE 1000-MILE BATTLE-FRONT IN WESTERN RUSSIA

a hundred miles over a country destitute of bitious in the war. their troops by rail from their base.

In consequence the drive at the Lublin pose of her for many months. gaps has moved slowly, so slowly in fact. In a word, Germany is now attempting miles south of Lublin. and the temporary halt of the advance.

north the Germans are assailing Ossowetz, German triumph. have taken Przasnysz, north of Novo-Georgiewsk, fifty miles from Warsaw, and at the same time are pushing an advance beyond the Niemen toward Riga, that is, parallel with line north of the barrier line of forts.

tary observers the most considerable and am- lages of Carency, Ablain, Souchez, the

It aims at a real derailways and lacking in any hard roads. Thus cision. If the Germans succeed Russian all their ammunition and supplies have to be armies will either be cut off and captured, or hauled by horse and automobile transport, thrown back far into Russian territory. Rusafter being transshipped in Galicia, while the sia, so the Germans plainly believe, lacks am-Russians were able to munition and reinforce munition, lacks artillery, her armies are disorganized by defeat and it is possible to dis-

that there seems to have been a lack of co- against Russia precisely the campaign which ordination between Austrian and German she undertook against France in August armies, one following the Vistula, the other, and September and lost by a narrow margin the Bug. Thus the Austrians were severely at the Marne. Too much importance candefeated north of Krasnik and some thirty not be attached to this campaign, for it repre-The Russians re- sents what may prove to be the supreme Gerport the capture of 28,000 prisoners here man bid for complete success in the Great War. It is on the success of this gigantic But not even Petrograd believes the halt offensive that German newspapers are basing more than temporary. Meantime on the their forecasts of peace in the fall, peace with

VI. THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE

In my last review I dealt very summarily the Petrograd-Warsaw railroad and to the with the French operations about Arras. west of it. Patently this points to an ulti- Later reports make it clear now that this mate enveloping attack upon the Petrograd was the most ambitious attempt yet made in the West to break the German lines. On a Though still in its opening stages, the new front of some twenty miles, but centering eastern campaign is in the minds of all mili- about the Lorette hills and the little vilartillery attack.

The purpose of the attack was plain. Prac- the West. tically all the reserves of the Germans had been sent to the East. the Channel to the plain about Lens.

The local success the French won. At the north, about La Bassée, to exercise helpful terrible casualties. at St. Mihiel, in the Champagne, and at manded French attention. Ypres. The French had scored the greatest it had been merely local.

them at 74,000. This may be excessive. But possibilities. Americans will recall that in the advance from the Rapidan to Cold Harbor, Grant, in a shorter time and with a far smaller army, lost 55,000 men. As to the German loss, the guns than at any time since the Marne.

siderable if not decisive success. But despite frank recognition that this action promised the enormous casualties,—the British loss had the fall of Constantinople,—these were sig-

French, under General Foch, the great now passed the quarter-million mark,—Brit-French strategist who won the Marne, threw ish troops were powerless to render efficient a great army in, amounting to more than a aid. To this chagrin there was presently quarter of a million men, so the Germans added the consternation incident to learning insist. In addition they gathered the great- that there were still less than half a million est concentration of artillery yet seen in the British troops on the continent. Kitchener's West and opened their drive by a tremendous "million" had not materialized. It was still France who was doing the real work in

In mid-July a German offensive broke out The army of the in the Argonne about Verdun, resulted in a Crown Prince of Bavaria was barely ade- material but not a decisive advance, and was quate to defend the line before the city of identified by French writers as one more bid There was a chance that the French of the Crown Prince's army for the investmight break this line and a break would ex- ment of Verdun. Confused fighting here, pose the whole German position from the not yet ended, brought terrific losses, but Somme and the Oise to the Argonne. Com- late in July there was nothing to indicate plete success would have compelled a Ger- that the Germans had made real progress, man retreat to the Belgian frontier. Local A similar attack around the St. Mihiel salisuccess would put the French in control of ent, possibly coördinated with the former the dominating ground west of Lens, the and intended to complete the encirclement of eastern end of the ridge that comes east from the fortresses of Verdun from the South, was equally unsuccessful despite local gains.

A French success in Alsace, culminating high-water mark of their advance they in the capture of the town of Metzeral in the cleared the Arras-Bethune highway, while Fecht Valley west of Munster and on the they occupied permanently the heights which road to Colmar, completes the western opthe Germans had held and fortified for many erations. The French success here was brilmonths. Near Arras they took the famous liant, but without more than local meaning. Labyrinth, which the Germans had worked On the whole French effort was more sucon also for many months. But they were cessful than in many months, but, perhaps checked before they penetrated the main Ger- mainly owing to British failure to assist, man line. The efforts of the British to the brought no permanent results and entailed The deadlock in the pressure failed with tremendous losses owing West was not broken and German reinforceto the shortage of artillery. Souchez was rements were presently sent to imperilled taken. The German line had held again as points, while German counter-offensives com-

Once more Germany demonstrated that gain of the several offensives, "nibbles," but she could hold in the West while conducting a grand offensive in the East. Russia's allies The losses in this fight were terrific. A failed utterly to relieve her while she faced German estimate of French casualties fixes a crisis that daily grew more terrible in

VII. SOUTHWEST AFRICA

In July the progress of the Anglo-French French assert it was greater, the Germans campaign at the Dardanelles was small, but that it was much less. But their commander for the first time gave some promise of ultiin an interview printed in American news- mate success. A slight but unmistakable papers conceded that it was heavy and the weakening of Turkish resistance was record-French reported a larger capture of men and ed in trenches gained and prisoners captured. But the real circumstance was the action of The bitterest part of the thing to the Brit-Rumania in holding up the transport of ish was that had their army been able to co- ammunition from Germany to her Turkish operate there might have been a really con- ally. The protest of the German press, the nificant circumstances, while the world accepted it as a promise of Rumanian imita- more than 320,000 square miles,—half again

tion of the Italian example.

eral Ian Hamilton revealed an initial bun- possibility that it would be regained. As our gling and slaughter that contributed to the own American colonials would not consent general depression in Britain. thousand men killed, wounded, and captured was captured and the peril of border warin the landing operations, a total casualty fare abolished, the colonials of the Union list of nearly 43,000 for the British alone, of South Africa are certain to insist that a loss far exceeding that of the Crimean this danger to their peace and safety remain War, was an evidence of the cost of an ex-abolished. Precisely in the same way the pedition which has been frankly sent too Australians had taken New Guinea and late, if it should have been sent at all, and Samoa, the islands of the Southern Pacific. was still, despite Winston Churchill's boast- Japan had taken Kiao-chau. More than half ful declarations, far from real triumph.

With the progress of events in the Near lost to Germany. East I shall deal in the next monthly review. In addition Togoland had been seized in Here and now, however, it is necessary to the opening days of the war and July brought note an event which bore eloquent testimony news of the success of Anglo-French forces to the helplessness of Germany beyond the in beating down the remnant of German reseas and the complete self-delusion of Ger- sistance in that Kamerun which had been man dreams that British colonies would rise expanded at French expense in the Agadir to resist the mother country and, particularly time. Only German East Africa remained, in South Africa, that British dominion would the best colony, but at the mercy of any cease. The surrender of the last armed force subsequent attack of a South African of Germans in German Southwest Africa in expedition. And this East Africa is the the third week of July to an expeditionary sole barrier to the realization of Cecil army led by Botha, the famous Boer general, Rhodes' dream of the "all-red" Cape-tolaid at rest all these hopes. Indeed, in ac- Cairo. knowledging the British official congratula- Once more, as in the wars of Louis XIV tions sent on his success, Botha expressed his and Napoleon, Great Britain was successhope soon to lead his victorious command to fully sweeping the world clear of the colonies

was the first and most expensive of German man future was on the seas. Even the Darcolonial experiments. It had cost a long na- danelles operation was in fact an attack upon tive war, thousands of lives, and millions of a German colony, for to this estate Turkey marks. In the German scheme it was the had now been reduced. The long dispute foundation of a colonial edifice which was to over the Bagdad railroad was finding fruit extend to the Congo and the headwaters of in a British expedition pushing north up the the Niger and include all of the Union of Euphrates toward Bagdad. German influ-South Africa. It had been the base of Ger- ence, political and commercial, in Turkey man intrigue in the Union of South Africa, as well as elsewhere, was the target of British and, in the early rising of De Wet and Bey- effort. ers, there seemed promise that German hope It will be recalled that in her long fight might be realized and South Africa lost to with France England, with her continental the British Empire. But Botha had prevent- allies, never succeeded in doing more than ed all this. All save a few of his old-time limiting French advance in Europe, but, Boer comrades followed him. The rebellion while France at home survived the strife in-was crushed, a strong army was raised and tact, her two empires of America and India sent under his command across the Orange were lost. The parallel is sufficiently good should succumb.

In this struggle Germany lost a colony of as large as the Fatherland. Since it was con-By contrast the first official report of Gen-quered by colonial troops there could be no Fourteen to the return of Quebec to France, once it a million square miles are thus permanently

of her rival. She was answering the chal-The German colony of Southwest Africa lenge of the Kaiser, who had said that Ger-

River, and it became thereafter only a ques- to attract attention to the latest colonial war, tion of time until the feeble German forces the newest manifestation of British world vision and policy.

hotograph by Paul Thompson, New York
IN RECONQUERED GALICIA: AUSTRIANS TRANSPORTING BALED HAY FROM THE FIELDS TO SUPPLY DEPOTS

VENIZELOS: PILOT OF GREATER GREECE

BY T. LOTHROP STODDARD

eye for a number of years. still amazed at the astounding national revival which took place in Greece during the three short years, from 1909 to 1912, and all competent observers agree that for this almost miraculous transformation Venizelos is primarily responsible.

In the autumn of 1909 Greece seemed literally doomed. The disastrous Turkish war of 1897 had apparently done nothing to rouse the nation from its . cheotic impotence. Year by, year the meaningless squabbles of corrupt politicians had grown fiercer, and party life was becoming more and more a sordid struggle for place and preferment. Every branch of the administration was boneycombed with corruption and nepotism. army was patently degen-

Aug.-4

THE resounding triumph of Mr. Veni- Turks" being then high in the world's 1 zelos in the Greek elections of mid-June favor), Greece opposed,—pronunciamentos! and his approaching resumption of that leader- It mattered not that the program of the Milship of the Greek nation which he laid down itary League was free from professional after his disagreement with King Constan- egoism and denoted a general attack on tine in early March, focus attention upon one corruption, sinecures, softness, weakness in of the most interesting figures of our time, every department of public life; that the Indeed, Mr. Venizelos has been in the public creed of these new Spartans was "Deeds, not The world is Words." To the Western world, especially

the "Liberal" philhellenic world, an army revolt meant jingo militarism. Accordingly, the gloomiest prophecies prevailed, and Greece, likened to a Central American republic, was sadly mourned as lost beyond

redemption.

Of course it was quite true that Hellas was facing the supreme crisis of her destiny. Liberal critics were undoubtedly too pessimistic, for the Greece of .1909 was in such an inextricable tangle that the sword alone could cut the Gordian knot. Nevertheless, the remedy was an heroic one, which would either kill or cure, and which would certainly kill if the cure were long de-For a modern State the prolonged rule of an anonymous, unconstitu-

erating, if not absolutely disintegrating. For- tional military camarilla is bound to be fatal; eign policy was conducted with a combination no matter how high-minded the original of bombast and crass ineptitude which had leaders may be it will soon generate a spirit of just drawn down from Turkey a stinging re- fanatic chauvinism or brutal tyranny which buff to which disorganized, semi-bankrupt must lead straight to ruin. The stern pa-Hellas could only bow. The popular fury at triotism of the Military League may have this crowning humiliation led to an uprising been necessary to break the spell of factious of the army which, under the title of the corruption, but unless it speedily effaced itself "Military League," ousted the government before the constructive civilian statesman who of the day and took control of the country, should canalize the rising tide within safe To Western observers, friends and foes constitutional bounds, this tide would become alike, this seemed the beginning of the end. a raging, destructive flood which would leave In face of renascent Slavdom and a rejuve- the land worse off than before. Fortunately nated Ottoman Empire, (the "Young the patriotic heads of the Military League

MR. ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS

felt the necessity and saw the man. This the people the truth; told it in the fewest man was Mr. Venizelos.

FROM CRETE TO ATHENS

Island of Crete in the year 1864, of an to Venizelos' decision or getting rid of Veniancient family which, according to tradition, zelos. Many superficial observers predicted descended from the medieval Dukes of the latter alternative. They were wrong. Athens. Equipped with a good education Venizelos was the incarnation of all that gained in both Greece and Switzerland, Young Greece had longed and striven to be, Venizelos presently plunged into the mael- and when the Greek people listened to his strom of Cretan politics, and by the beginning terse, stern truths, stripped of all the rhetoric of the present century he was recognized as and sophistry with which they had been so the strong man of the "Great Greek Island," long beguiled, they knew that he was right, both in peace and war. It was, therefore, that he was the leader of their dreams with a high-established reputation that he Wherefor, when Venizelos spoke the unarrived at Athens towards the close of 1909, tamed Athenian democracy was silent, and invited thither not only by the Military the more unpleasant things he said the more League but also by the veteran politician it worshipped him,—because it knew that he Dragoumis, the solidest and least compro-spoke the truth. The Cretan deputies, Venimised figure of Greek parliamentary life at zelos' own folk, tried to force their way into that time.

A NEW PILOT FOR THE NATION

stantly manifest in the course of the ship of fiance to the will of Europe. Venizelos drew helm, but everyone knew who was laying the the Cretans, deported them from the country. course, and an immense sigh of relief and And Athens applauded. confidence rose from the harassed country. previously threatening smoothed away as if by magic. Factious politicians were either reconciled or sharply of a clause enabling the employment of for- Balkan tempest broke. recovery.

HIS LEADERSHIP ACCEPTED

loudest shoutings of the mob. Venizelos told ing Balkan State.

possible words and frequently with the greatest possible unpalatability. If he felt a demand to be impossible he said No, and that no was Eleutherios Venizelos was born on the final. The people had their choice of bowing the national assembly. It was the dream of every Hellene, notably of Venizelos himself, that those Cretans should sit there. But at The strong hand of the new pilot was in- the moment it meant a Turkish war and de-Nominally Dragoumis was at the a cordon of troops about the House, repulsed

were BRAVE SHOWING MADE BY GREECE IN FIRST BALKAN WAR

ticians were either reconciled or sharply Then, for nearly three years, Greece brought to book. The Military League dropped out of sight. The great world was (afforded a graceful exit from the political far too engrossed with giant international arena) dissolved, its ablest leaders being crises and local turmoils to heed what was taken into the cabinet. The faulty constitu- passing in the little capital beside the Egean tion was amended, especially by the insertion Sea. Suddenly, in the autumn of 1912, the How would the eigners in the public service, thus making Christian States conduct themselves in their possible the turning over of the army and supreme struggle with the hereditary Turknavy to French and English expert commis- ish enemy? That Bulgaria would do well sions for thoroughgoing reform, while these everybody agreed, but concerning Greece same reforms were in turn made materially many even in philhellenic circles, rememberrealizable by large European loans easily ing 1897 and 1909, had their serious doubts. floated now that Western bankers saw that A few weeks later these forebodings were en-Greece was in safe hands and on the road to tirely dispelled. Three short years of Venizelos had resulted in a New Greece. tragi-comedy of 1897 was not repeated. The French and English experts had done their Most significant of all, however, was the work well, and the Hellenic forces were hold acquired by Venizelos over the Greek transformed in both spirit and performance. The Athenian democracy has not Of course they did not accomplish the prochanged much since Cleon's day, and before digies which enthusiasts would have us be-Venizelos no Minister had dared pit his re- lieve, but, in both the Balkan wars, the Greek solve against its tumultuous disapproval. But armies showed a steady, workmanlike efthe Athenians now found themselves con-ficiency and reaped a harvest of successes fronted with an iron will unshaken by the which left Greece in many respects the lead-

AN INTERNATIONAL FIGURE

Astonished at these unexpected events, the world asked the explanation, and when end to end. Greece immediately answered, "Venizelos," all eves were turned upon this new man. He bore the scrutiny well. At the London Conappeared to be the near future.

THE GREAT WAR REACHES THE NEAR EAST

sipated when the mighty tempest of the Great ultimate aspirations, fear of the Muscovite War broke over Europe and presently spread and sorrow over Constantinople were in to the Near East with Turkey's entrance into most Greek hearts counteracted by sympathy the struggle at the beginning of November, for the other Allied Powers and apprehen-1914. All those problems which Venizelos sion at the prospects of a triumph of the had so fondly hoped were long adjourned Allies' enemies. To France and England rose quivering for solution, and the little Bal- Greece was bound by many ties of sympathy kan peoples, exhausted by their recent con- and gratitude. These two nations had been beside whom they themselves were but pyg- had proven herself well disposed to Greece. dread melée, eager to share in the rich spoils eastern "Drang" Salonika, the apple of the of victory, yet chilled by the knowledge that Greek eye, while Turkey, the hereditary foe, death.

months of the Great War. But, toward the and the Ottoman Empire. to an unparalleled strain. In mid-February tation came to Greece. the Carpathian mountain crests and looked Next door to the scene of action, bitterly down upon the plains of Hungary. Safety hostile to Turkey and well disposed towards

and self-interest alike seemed beckoning along the same path, and the Balkan States accordingly stirred with pro-Ally sentiment from

GREECE AND THE ALLIES

This was particularly true of Greece. On ference of 1912 his diplomatic insight won one member of the Grand Alliance, to be golden opinions from all observers, and at sure, Greece could hardly look with favor. the Peace Conference of Bucharest at the Russia, the champion of Slavism, has long close of the Second Balkan War he displayed been Hellenism's covert foe, and her open a statesmanlike moderation which, if acted determination to get Constantinople must upon, might have resulted in better Greco- have awakened very mixed emotions in Hel-Bulgarian relations to-day. During the lenic breasts regarding the Allied assaults Greco-Turkish crisis which threatened the upon the Dardanelles. For Constantinople, Near East with a fresh conflagration during with its great Greek population, is the crux the greater part of the year 1914, Venizelos of that imperial dream compounded of the showed a happy combination of tact and firm-glories of ancient Hellas and the medieval ness which ended by averting a Greco-Turk- Byzantine Empire known as the "Great ish clash for the moment and for what then Idea":-the welding of the Balkans and Asia Minor into a Greek Empire which shall win the whole Near East for Hellenism.

Nevertheless, however menacing Russia But scarcely had this storm-cloud been dis-might be for the realization of Hellenism's flicts though they were, saw their destinies the prime architects of Greece's national exflung into the boiling cauldron of a world- istence and had always shown themselves her Awed by this death-grapple of titans friends. On the other side, Germany alone mies, the Balkan peoples sat watching the Austria had long coveted as the goal of her a single miscalculation might mean national menaced Hellenism throughout Asia Minor with destruction. Lastly, Bulgaria, burning It was this inability to pick the winner for revenge since the late Balkan wars, and which kept Balkan public opinion fairly solid inconsolable over lost Macedonia, stood in the for present neutrality during the first six closest relations to both the Teutonic Powers

close of winter, this neutrality was subjected Such was the situation when high tempa great Anglo-French fleet, the mightiest days sped by it became increasingly clear that armada of modern times, attacked the Dar- the Allied armada could not batter a way danelles. This was touching the very heart through the Dardanelles; that an army was of the Eastern question. If the Straits were needed to supplement the work of the dreadforced and Constantinople fell, the whole noughts and to consolidate their gains. Now vast Ottoman heritage would lie at the Allies' Allied troops were none too plenty in the feet, to be disposed of at their good will and Levant and could ill be spared from the bat-Things looked very well for the tlefields of the West. Accordingly, Allied Allies during those February days, when Dar- diplomacy cast about to remedy this defect danelles forts crumbled beneath the rain of by bringing new recruits to their banner. dreadnought shells and Russia's hosts breasted And Greece seemed the most likely possibility.

England and France, her sympathies were of course, a price far above what Greece was eral million inhabitants.

The prospect was for Greek patriots an in-tensity. objections. The first of these was the atti- wrote, "the hatred of the Greek for the tude of Bulgaria. As a result of the Second Bulgar is something phenomenal, surpassing Balkan War Greece and Serbia seized in bitterness all other race-hatreds in the Macedonia and divided it between them. world." But Macedonia is, to Bulgaria, the sum of overseas would be to court disaster.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BULGARIA

Venizelos thereupon approached Bulgaria, provokingly eastwards, cutting off the Bul- were no less assiduously courting Italy. Now garian hinterland from the sea. This was, it was obvious that if Italy was to brave her

primed by her self-interest. For the whole willing to pay; nevertheless, Venizelos at-Egean shore of Asia Minor is thickly peopled tempted to compromise, agreeing to waive by Greeks eager to follow their island neight the Greek veto on Serbian cessions of Macebors into union with the Hellenic Kingdom. donian territory as the reward of Bulgarian Such was the bait held out to Greece by Allied neutrality, and further offering to cede diplomacy, and Venizelos promptly accepted Kavalla and Drama if Bulgaria would join on principle, offering Greek armies for the Greece in a common attack upon the Otto-Dardanelles campaign in return for an Allied man Empire. Here, however, Venizelos en-promise of a broad slice of Asia Minor countered a double obstacle. Bulgaria abstretching from a point just south of the solutely refused to consider these terms, while Dardanelles right athwart Asia Minor to the Greece itself pronounced emphatically against southern coast on the Mediterranean Sea, any Macedonian cessions to Bulgaria what-This area would double the size of the ex- ever. The passions roused by the late Balkan isting Kingdom of Greece and, under good wars are shared by all the Balkan peoples, government, would ultimately support sev- and if the Bulgarian hates the Greek, the Greek hates the Bulgarian with equal in-An English student of Balkan toxicating one, but it was open to two serious affairs did not exaggerate when he recently

Venizelos accordingly found that most of all her hopes. For it she fought the Balkan his colleagues, including Mr. Gounaris, wars, deprived of it she nurses an unappeas- (after Venizelos Greece's most respected able grief, an unslaked thirst for revenge. statesman), were quite unfavorable to his Greece and Serbia know this well and ever proposed sacrifices. As to the trend of Greek since the late Balkan conflict they have been public opinion on the matter, that was plain in close alliance against Bulgaria, mutually enough. Professor Andreades, recognized guaranteeing their respective Macedonian ter- throughout the world as Greece's most brilritories and promising not to cede any part liant savant, undoubtedly voiced the feelings of Macedonia to Bulgaria without common of the vast majority of his compatriots when consent. So long as peace reigned in the he passionately condemned all plans of terri-Balkans this afforded them ample security, torial concession to Bulgaria. "No comprobut since the outbreak of the Great War mises of the kind suggested," he writes, "can Serbia had been worn to a shadow in her be acceptable to Greece. It would result in struggle against Austria, and Greece was an impossible frontier, and a fresh war for thus left alone in face of the implacable Bul- the possession of Salonika would only be a Accordingly, when the Greek matter of a few years." He expressly con-General Staff was informed of Venizelos' demns the acquisition of Asiatic territories at negotiations with the Allied Powers, it de- the price of Macedonian sacrifices, "Greece clared unanimously that a Dardanelles cam- could only accept it (Asia Minor) on one impossible unless Bulgaria's condition,—not to be forced to give up her quiescence was first secured; that the whole strategic frontier bordering on Bulgaria; Greek army was none too strong for the task otherwise she will be at the mercy of a coalof guarding Macedonia from Bulgarian in- ition of Bulgaria and the Power holding the vasion and that to divert a large part of it interior of Asia Minor, -it would be to offer poison in a golden cup.

GREEK VERSUS ITALIAN AMBITIONS

Furthermore, serious though the Bulgarian and was told that Bulgaria would remain difficulty might be, it was not the only obneutral if Serbia would cede most of her stacle to the realization of Greece's Asiatic Macedonian conquests while Greece should dream. The Allies had many irons in the yield those rich Egean coast districts Kav- diplomatic fire, and at the very moment when alla, Drama, and Serrès which stretch so they were angling for Greek support they

basin. For, if Greece considers herself the adverse decision, and Venizelos thereupon heir of both ancient Hellas and the medieval resigned. Byzantine Empire, Italy holds herself the pean diplomacy to oust Italy from this Lev- Queen, the sister of the German Emperor. antine foothold have been failures, and Italy has shown by her strenuous attitude that she RETURN TO POWER,—WILL GREECE "GO IN"? regards these islands as mere stepping-stones

reservedly to the Allies, should send the re- has publicly stated that conditions have

internal difficulties and flout her traditional quired army to the Dardanelles even at the Teutonic allies she would have to be paid a risk of Bulgarian attack, and should trust high price. And this looked bad for Greece, entirely to Anglo-French gratitude. Faced since, throughout the Near East, Hellenic by this sharp difference of opinion, King and Italian ambitions were clashing in the Constantine summoned a Royal Council, most irreconcilable fashion. In Southern and by this body the matter was threshed Albania, (Epirus), Italy and Greece had out in the opening days of March. The already nearly come to blows, yet even this Council decided against Venizelos' project, was but a small matter beside their rivalry the King (who evidently shared the Counin the Egean and the east Mediterranean cil's opinion) informed his Premier of his

Whether Venizelos was right or wrong, heir of Rome, once master of the entire Near one thing is clear; the fact that the Greek East, and of the Italian maritime republics General Staff and so many of the Greek Venice and Genoa, predominant in Levantine statesmen, including Mr. Gounaris, were waters throughout a considerable portion of against Venizelos' project in toto, while the Middle Ages. These old claims had been Greek public opinion was opposed to that vigorously asserted at the time of the Italo- conciliation of Bulgaria which was so im-Turkish War, when early in 1912 Italy portant a part of it, should dispel the absurd seized Rhodes and the "Dodekanese," the assertions of the Anglo-French press that island chain stretching a third of the way King Constantine defied his councillors and across the Egean Sea. All attempts of Euro- his people at the imperious behest of his

Venizelos' triumph in the June elections to southwest Asia Minor, which she has and the certainty that in the new Greek paropenly earmarked for her own. But this is liament assembling on July 20 his supporters the very region which Greece has also ear- would be in a majority, assuring his return marked for her own, and she regards the to power, has led many to suppose that this prospect of an Italian sphere in Asia Minor will mean the immediate entrance of Greece with downright terror. Strategic and com- into the war on the Allies' side. But, while mercial considerations aside, were Italy to di-vert thither a portion of the 600,000 emi-grants who yearly leave her shores, she might this is very possible, it is by no means certain. Much has happened since last February. The Allies' general outlook is by no means so turn southwest Asia Minor into a New Italy, bright as it was then; Bulgaria still nurses and these historic Greek lands would be thus her wrath; most important of all from the lost to Hellenism forever.

Under these circumstances Greek disquietude can be imagined when the Allied is the vital question for Greece. The Italian Powers declined to accept Venizelos' proposal occupation of Avlona and other points in of a definitely delimited Greek sphere in southern Albania are painful enough to Asia Minor, and would make only vague Greek susceptibilities; if Greece discovers that promises of "liberal compensation." To the Allies have promised Italy any part of many Greek statesmen this could only mean southwest Asia Minor it is decidedly unlikely that the Allies were holding out the same that the Greek people would be willing to bait to Greece and Italy in order to get them sacrifice a single Greek soldier in the Allied both without raising troublesome partition cause. The recent triumph of Venizelos at problems. If such were indeed the case these the polls should be interpreted as a vote of nun felt that it would be madness for Greece, confidence in his leadership rather than as a on the faith of mere general promises, to distinct mandate for war under any circumexhaust her rather slender strength on Turk- stances. The Greek people feel that the man ish and possibly Bulgarian campaigns, to who plucked them from the nadir of discomemerge from the struggle, thoroughly fiture and set their feet upon the pathway of wearied, in face of her mighty Italian rival. success is the man to guide the country in Venizelos, however, thought otherwise. He this, its supreme hour. On this point it is believed that Greece should give herself un- significant to note that Venizelos himself

to-day.

A PATRIOTIC PEOPLE

man we must not forget that, great and suc- and purifies. This patriotism, joined to a cessful as has been his work, it is the Greek quick understanding, brings it to pass that nation which has made that work possible. when the true interests of Hellas are clearly No one, however gifted, can create some- set forth the Greek people devote themselves thing out of nothing. That Venizelos, in less thereto with such concentrated fervor as to than three years, could transform the appar- accomplish seeming marvels in a very short ently hopeless Greece of 1897 and 1909 into space of time.

changed since February, and that what the Greece of the Balkan Wars shows that was then possible may no longer be feasible the heart of Hellas was always sound. The Greeks have some serious failings but they have also certain high virtues, notably an ardent patriotism, rising to the dignity of a In closing this sketch of Greece's strong religion, and, like all real faith, this ennobles

ENVER PASHA: TURKISH **PATRIOT**

BY LEWIS R. FREEMAN

IN the year that elapsed before the out- me much about him. Enlightenment finally break of the present war there is little came through the British Vice-Consul at -had an almost entirely free hand in Turk- afternoon. the flank, the end must come quickly.

against the wall many times before he is since the days of Midhat Pasha." finally forced down into those deserts beyond the Taurus, where his Ottoman progenitors were cradled, and where the radi-

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TRIBUTE

doubt that Enver Bey,-now Enver Pasha, Beirut, whom I met at the tennis club one

ish military affairs, and to this, as much as "He is one of my best friends," said that to the assistance of the German officers who young official after I had been introduced were called upon in ever-increasing num- to him by Dr. Bliss, of the American Colbers, is unquestionably due the magnificent lege, as one interested in Enver Bey. "He resistance the Turks have offered the allied is without a single exception I can recall fleet and armies in the Dardanelles opera- offhand, save possibly Lord Kitchener, the tions. Here, it is true, Enver is fighting most forceful individual I have ever known, with his back against the wall. If the Bal- and for sheer magnetic attraction stands kan states continue to hold off, the fall of absolutely alone in my experience. In any Constantinople may be deferred for a con- other country besides Turkey,-in England, siderable time, even with such help as Italy Germany, or the United States,—he could may bring to the Allies in this theater; but not fail of a great career. Here, the higher with Rumania and Bulgaria, — or even a man climbs the surer he is to be marked either one of them,—taking the Turks in for a fall, and Enver Bey has been in danger of assassination ever since his progres-But this will not necessarily be the end sive spirit began to manifest itself in his of the indomitable Enver, especially if the early teens. Some day,—it may be tospirit of his people is not crushed by the dis-morrow or it may not be for a number aster. The way will be open to the last of years,—the agents of his enemies will for a retreat into Asia Minor, where the kill him, and when they do there will pass country is favorable for him to back up the sincerest patriot that Turkey has known

HIS GERMAN AFFILIATIONS

The Vice-Consul then related the circumcals among the Allies profess to hold that stances of his first meeting with Enver Bey the Turk must ultimately be made to return. when he came upon the Turkish commander in the act of giving battle single-handed to a round half-dozen of drunken bashi-ba-I had heard the name of Enver Bey zouks whom he had surprised looting an spoken many times in Syria in the winter of Armenian bazaar in Stamboul during the 1912 before finding anyone who could tell Young Turk revolution of 1908. The Vice-

Consul was one of the very few Englishmen who in those days could truthfully call Enver Bey his friend. The Turk had more friends, of course, among the Germans. It was, indeed, an open secret from the time that Great Britain and France allowed Italy to go ahead in Tripoli that Enver Bey stood definitely committed to active cooperation with Germany, both in domestic and international affairs. This was partly due to the fact that he received his military training in Berlin and frankly admired the German military system, and partly to the fact that after Britain, in permitting Italy to have a free hand in Tripoli, apparently abandoned her policy and traditional friendship toward Turkey, it was necessary for Turkey to choose between Germany and Russia as a prop, and doubtless Enver believed that the mailed fist of the Kaiser would offer less menace and more protection than the unsheathed paw of the Russian bear.

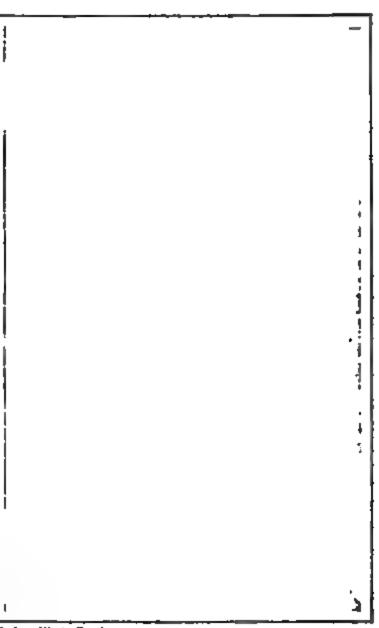
A TRUE PATRIOT

Enver's forceful personality, his magnetism, his capacity for leadership made him at thirty a political power in Turkey, and a military dictator at an age when most European officers have not attained their captaincies. His is the deep, abiding faith Modem Photo Bervice in the mystic, in the soundness of the things for which he stands and, sincere patriot that Damascus and Aleppo, that finally won me —the regeneration of Turkey.

swordsmanship, his fluency as a linguist, of to day. I found him all that K--- had influence and authority, often at the expense At a casual meeting, this reserve, with a cer-Tripolitan hinterland.

A MAGNETIC PERSONALITY

Egyptian frontier and in the deserts beyond which lay the Italian outposts,-"these



he is, his plans, his dreams are all to one end, an interview with Enver Bey at a time when men with more weighty European creden-More of Enver Bey,-of his marvelous tials than mine were being put off from day the almost ascetic simplicity of his phys-said,—small in stature, but remarkably well ical life, of his strange combination of set up, strikingly handsome, and with an inpracticality and idealism of the mystic definable, but compelling, magnetism, which and the man of action; of the way made itself felt through the curtain of digniin which he had always exercised his fied reserve which masks the real Enver. of discipline, quite out of proportion to his tain characteristic detachment of manner, official or military rank,—I heard from the might well impress one as the young pa-British Consul, and on the morning that he triot's dominating trait, and such, indeed, came to see me off on the Damascus train on was my feeling until a chance remark I my circuitous journey to Palestine and made regarding the way in which the Arabs Egypt, he enjoined me especially to miss no of Mesopotamia and Syria were clamoring chance of meeting the brilliant young Turk- to be led to Tripoli,—how several had even ish patriot in the event that I was able to worked their way across to Aleppo with my carry out a plan I had formed of penetrating caravan,—brought a warm flush of color to through to the Turco-Arabic forces in the his cheeks and a glint of moisture to his

"Ah, my brave Arabs!" he cried affectionately. "If I could only gather them in It was, I think, K---'s card of introduc- from all their desert ways, and arm them tion, coupled with the fact that I brought properly, then,"-and he waved his hand late news of the doings on the Tripolo-contemptuously toward the hills beyond

hundreds and thousands."

ings which have followed.

stances. sia would wipe us off the map, England tion able at last to stand upon its own legs." would keep us weak, Germany would make lishment."

A REAL TURKISH NATIONALITY

a warm grip of farewell.

wish, and any international political ar- by the allies.

would be swept away like sand before the rangement which will leave me a free hand sirocco. But I fear it cannot be. They are to work for that, I will subscribe to. Turdrifting in by tens and scores, where I need key contains a great many Christians as well as Mohammedans. The latter I would Much that we spoke of was germane only regenerate from within, not from without. to the events of the moment, and I am, The West has little that we need save battherefore, setting down only that which was tleships and shrapnels, and if it would leave illuminative of Enver himself or of happen- us alone we would not need even these. Nor can the Occident give us anything better to follow than the precepts of the Koran. WHY A GERMAN ALLIANCE WAS PREFERRED For us Mohammedans, I would purify the "The plans of all of the powers have old faith, not bring in a new one,—there always been entirely selfish as far as Turkey are close to a score of them, as you know. was concerned," said Enver, with a bitter- But for our Christian peoples, I would let ness not incomprehensible under the circum- them follow their own faith in peace and "For years Russia has coveted security, something they have not always Constantinople, to say nothing of the rest of been able to do in the past. I would offer Turkey along the Black Sea and south of them everything that England, or Greece or the Caucasus, and Britain has endeavored France could,—more than Russia ever to keep us just strong enough to prevent would,-and by this means I would make Russia from realizing these ambitions. (It them Turkish subjects in fact as well as in was an Englishman who first called us the name. Great Britain, a Christian power, 'Sick Man.') Finally came the Kaiser with has made good subjects of the Mohammehis scheme of a chain of German-controlled dans in India; why shall not Turkey, a states from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf, Mohammedan power, make good subjects and for the success of this plan a strong, of the Christians in the Ottoman Empire? not a weak, Turkey is a sine qua non. Rus- A real Turkish nation is my dream; a na-

And for just this, Enver had been fighting, us strong. All selfish motives on the face with his back against the wall, for ten years; of them, no doubt, but,—can you wonder for just this he continued to fight, with his which alternative is the least repugnant to back against the wall, for two years more; us Turks, especially to us Young Turks, and for just this he is fighting, still with who have done our best to avoid being en- his back against the wall, to-day. Keeping meshed in the nets of British and Russian up for several months longer his hopeless diplomacy and intrigue which held helpless fight at the head of his devoted Arabs in our predecessors? I think I will not need Tripoli, he was called home to take up anto say more to answer your question as to other hopeless fight after the Turkish army, why it was Germany obtained the Bag- -half fed and half ammunitioned,-had dad railway concession, why the Hedjaz been swept by the victorious Bulgars down line was built by Germans, and why the to the Tchatalja lines, at the very door of Germans are recasting our military estab- Constantinople. Overridden and over-ruled in council, the impetuous young patriot, goaded to desperation by the incompetence and corruption of the régime in power, "Do you care to speak of your so-called struck down the Minister of War and leapt Turkish reform program?" I asked as a himself into the emptied saddle. It was too final question, warned by the Sheiks and late, as it proved, to drive back the Bulgars, officers gathering under the flap of the re--now reinforced by the Greeks and Serbs, ception tent that a conference was about to -although the campaign he launched to this be held. Enver hesitated for a moment, end was most ably conducted. A few and then, his eyes lighting with the enthusi- months later, however, when the Balkan asm kindled by the project which I have allies fell out and Greece and Serbia since learned was the one nearest his heart, attacked Bulgaria, the watchful Enver was rose to his feet and spoke briefly and to the ready with a force which lost no time in repoint, the meantime grasping my hand in capturing Adrianople and restoring to Turkey a not inconsiderable portion of the terri-"Real Turkish unification is my dearest tory which had just been wrested from her

HAMPTON SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT THE NEGRO EXPOSITION

THE NEGRO EXPOSITION AT RICHMOND

BY PLUMMER F. JONES

THE Negro Historical and Industrial Ex- and the South. It was largely through the position which was held in the city of efforts of the leading white citizens of the Richmond, Virginia, from July 5 to July 27, South that the Exposition was made possible. inclusive, was in a number of ways interesting Then again, the newspapers of Richmond and encouraging, but in two respects was al- were indefatigable in their efforts to create together preeminent. The first of these was interest in the Exposition, and devoted colthe proof which was exhibited by the Exposi- umns of space to bring the value of the entertion of the cordial relations and complete prise prominently before the people, urging understanding which exist at the present time the support of white people in strong articles between the two races in the South; and the on their editorial pages. other the indisputable evidence of the natural ability of the negro to achieve things worth the manner in which the Exposition had its while when living and working under the inception. A year or more ago the Negro

proper environment.

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> tween the races, the Exposition must have under the laws of the State for the purpose, proved astounding to those visitors and stu- among other things, of holding an industrial dents of social economy who have not lived exposition which should show the progress or traveled during recent years in the South, of the negro during the past fifty years. and who have not had an opportunity to ob- Giles B. Jackson, a well-known negro lawterve the understanding and cooperation yer of Richmond, was made president, and which has grown up, particularly within the he immediately began a campaign for the past one or two decades, in all parts of the raising of funds. United States Senator country where the negro is in evidence. As Thomas S. Martin began the fight for an distinct proof of this, nothing could have sur- appropriation by Congress, and with the aid passed the manner in which the Exposition, of other Senators and Representatives, sucboth in its beginnings and its progress, was ceeded in getting the sum of \$55,000 from

It is interesting, in this connection, to note Historical and Industrial Association was As an index of the relations existing be- formed in Richmond, and was incorporated supported by the white people of Virginia the Government. Later the city of Rich-

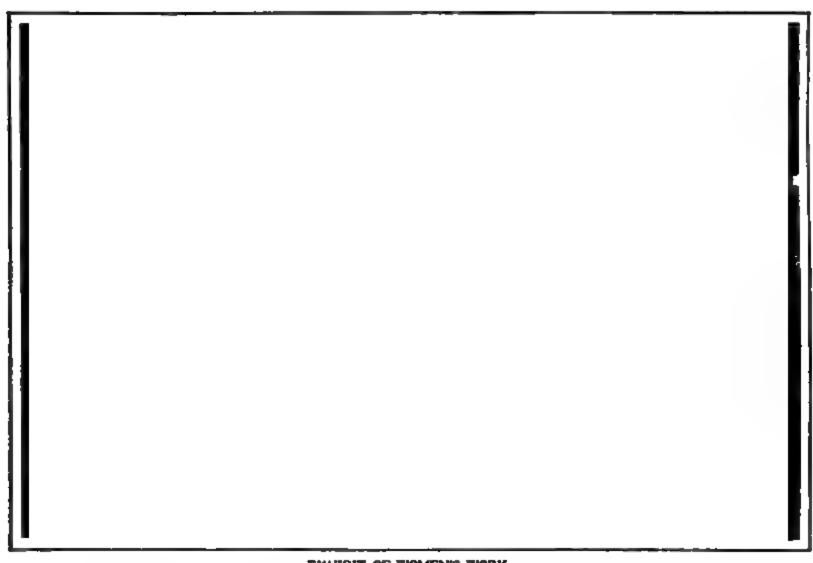


EXHIBIT OF WOMEN'S WORK

the purpose of collecting exhibits from all enterprise. dividuals.

Stuart, a kinsman of General Jeb Stuart, the importance of the Exposition. who was killed at Yellow Tavern, a few miles from the Exposition grounds, about fifty-two years ago, issued a proclamation and industrial life."

who fifty years ago was a lad in the old schools. Presbyterian manse at Staunton, Virginia, The exhibits consisted of a varied line of

mond appropriated \$5000, and the State of happily the desire of the nation, as well as New York appropriated the sum of \$7500 of the people of Virginia, to encourage the for purposes of showing the progress of the negro in his efforts to solve his industrial negro in that State. These sums, together problem." And he urges the entire nation with private contributions, were used for to lend every facility to the leaders in the

parts of the country. Shortly after the an- On July 5 the Exposition was opened in nouncements were made exhibits began to the State Fair Grounds just outside the city, flow in from all parts of the South and the buildings of the Fair Association being North,—from industrial schools, county used for the exhibits. At the opening Mayor school systems, industrial associations, busi- Ainslie, of Richmond, delivered an address ness organizations, firms, and private in- and President Giles Jackson made a powerful and characteristic speech, reviewing the In June of this year Governor Henry work which had been done and emphasizing

THE EXHIBITS

The exhibits, the product of negro hands calling earnestly upon the people of the State and negro brains, comprised by far the most to support the Exposition in every possible important feature of the Exposition. These way. Said he in part: "The friendly rela- exhibits, shown in the main buildings, were tions between the white people and the ne- hardly less than marvellous in their wide groes of Virginia is a source of gratification range and their simplicity and usefulness. to both races, and should be recognized as The exhibitors were private individuals, an important asset in our civil, political, negro firms, negro manufacturers, negro mechanics, negro associations, negro poets, negro On July 1 President Wilson, a Virginian, painters, and all kinds and grades of negro

issued a proclamation saying among other useful things, from uplift poems on picture things that "the action of Congress in this post-cards and oil paintings to plows, and matter [the appropriation] indicates very lines of manufactured goods, and sets of

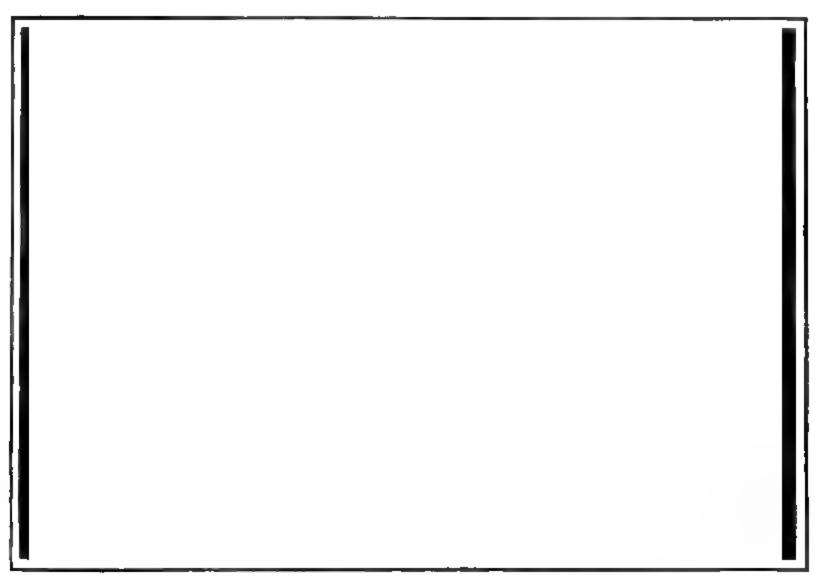


EXHIBIT OF THE "HENRICO METHOD" OF COLORED SCHOOL INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

harness, and beautiful fancy work, and every ington County and Hagerstown in Mary-

Joseph Hall, a negro of Portsmouth, dening, and sewing. Virginia.

kinds of sewing and canning. All the work individuals. was done by young colored men and women

under their own instructors.

Paul School, of Lawrenceville; and the col- twenty-three years of age. ored high school of Richmond.

kind and grade of household furniture. land; and Henrico County, Virginia, whose As might be expected, the exhibit from Superintendent of Schools, Jackson Davis, students of the Hampton Normal and In- was the originator of the "Henrico Method," dustrial Institute was one of the most com- had a full exhibit at the Exposition. The plete and noteworthy. Here was to be found "Henrico Method" provides a skilled and almost every conceivable kind of furniture highly educated colored instructor who and tool, fancy work, and the product of travels from rural school to rural school, women. In the midst of this exhibit was a teaching teachers and children alike all kinds handsome brass locomotive, all parts com- of industrial work, and in summer provides plete, in running order, built entirely by for neighborhood teachers of canning, gar-

The New York exhibit was a noteworthy The great industrial school on James one, and occupied a prominent position. This River, known as Rock Castle, exhibited very comprised an infinite variety of manufacfine specimens of wagons, buggies, carts, tured goods, all from factories owned by farming tools, and furniture of all kinds, as colored men. There were also many exhibits well as much woman's work, including all from colored schools in New York and from

Among other displays was a booth occupied by a negro poet from Charleston, South Other schools which exhibited articles of Carolina. He was surrounded by thousands marked interest were the Virginia Normal of post-cards, each bearing some poem, epi-School, of Petersburg; the Colored Deaf, gram, or motto of his composition. These, Dumb, and Blind Institute, of Raleigh, being largely of the "uplift" variety, sold N. C.; Shaw University, Raleigh; Vorhees readily to the crowds. The walls of one of College, South Carolina; the Virginia Deaf the rest rooms were hung with portraits and and Dumb School, Newport News; the St. paintings of a negro Indianapolis painter

At first an entrance fee of fifty cents was A markedly fine exhibit came from Wash- exacted at the Exposition gates, but later this

EXHIBIT OF SHAW UNIVERSITY

fee was dispensed with, all visitors being 1876. A prominent speaker at the Exposiallowed to come in free. Only a dime ad- tion thus summed it up: mission was charged at the doors of the principal exhibit building.

position.

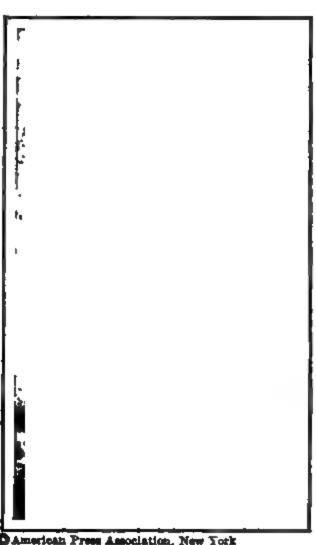
In every way except financially the Negro

This exposition, first of its kind in the history On Thursday, July 8, "White Folks" of the world, is a most splendid tribute to the day was observed, many white citizens of domitability, and the versatility of the negro race. Richmond and vicinity inspecting the Ex- It signifies the achievements of marvellous things by a once downtrodden race within a short span of fifty years. It typifies the industry, the development, the advancement, and the indefatigability Exposition will rank as a great success. Some of the negro race, whose era seems just dawning. one has aptly said that in its simplicity, prac- Another fifty years of such accomplishment as has ticableness, and unique interest the Negro characterized the negro race during the past fifty Exposition at Richmond was the most truly years, and the colored man will stand in his place in the sun, mentally, morally, industrially, social-"American" exposition ever held in this counly, and financially, as well as physically, emancitry since the Centennial at Philadelphia in pated. American Press Association, New York

THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AT ALBANY

REVISING NEW YORK'S CONSTITUTION

N the spring of 1914 one-third of New York's voters took part in a special election held to decide whether or not a convention should be called to propose a re-

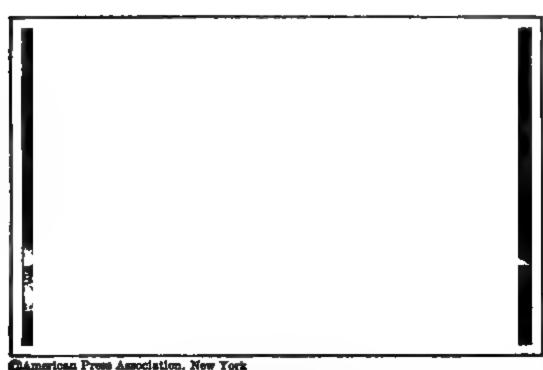


American Press Association, New York

THE HON, ELIHU ROOT, PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION

demanded by popular vote, could not be embodied in law without changes in the Constitution. By 1914, however, there had come about one of those rapid shiftings in politics for which New York is noted. The Republican party under standpat leadership was again in control, and the same vote which carried Governor Whitman into office elected a large majority of the convention membership, including, course, all the delegates at large. The so-called "radicals" in all parties were left virtually unrepresented in the convention. The only outcome of the agitation begun by the progressives was the election of

those reforms, even if



GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM (LEFT), LOUIS MARSHALL (RIGHT)
CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES ON THE JUDICIARY AND THE BILL OF
RIGHTS IN CONFERENCE

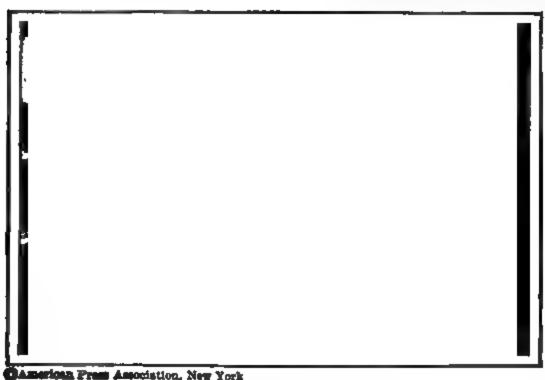
a group of delegates who professed no interest in such matters as the referendum, initiative, recall, or any of the other measures advocated by the Progressive or Socialist parties.

Such an outcome may or may not be regarded as desirable, a c c o r d i n g to one's point of view. This, at least, is true: The original reason for a convention became obsolete and the motive for attempting a revision of the State's organic law at this particular time was reduced to the somewhat perfunctory one

found in the provision of the existing constitution (of 1894), which makes a general revision permissible when the people demand it by plurality vote.

A visitor to the State Capitol at Albany this midsummer. seeing members' seats in the Assembly Chamber occupied, might easily be led to believe that the State Legisdature was holding an extra session. Moreover, if he chanced to be at all acquainted with the personnel of recent legislatures, he would recognize among the men seated at the mem-

A GROUP INCLUDING JOHN LORD O'BRIAN, SAMUEL K. PHILLIPS AND RUSSELL WIGGINS, WITH EDWARD J. McGOLDRICK, ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL OF NEW YORK CITY

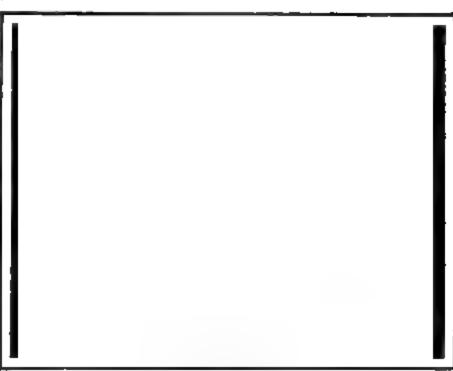


ISRAEL T. DEYO (LEFT), RUSH RHEES (RIGHT)
TWO LEADING "UP-STATE" DELEGATES

bers' desks not a few familiar faces,---these chiefly of State Senators rather than Assemblymen. general impression that he is likely to receive is that the State's lawmakers are on their good behavior and for some reason are clothed with rather more than their usual dignity. As for the presiding officer, few indeed have been the Speakers in the Assembly or Lieutenant-Governors in the Senate with the personal bearing of an Elihu Root.

Barring these differences, the likeness of the

Constitutional Convention to the State Legislature is by no means a fanciful one. Beyond question, the small group of leaders in the convention exceeds in brain force and weight of personal character the corresponding group in either branch of the legislature. The rank and file, however, are made up of nearly the same material in both bodies. As there are "\$1500 members" in every legislature, so there are \$1500 delegates in this convention. At the same time there are delegates (and these are the men who are doing the actual work) who are making real sacrifices every day that they spend in Albany, and whose disinterested devotion to the public service is unquestioned even by the most cynical



© American Press Association, New York
SENATOR EDGAR J. BRACKETT AND PRESIDENT JACOB COULD
SCHURMAN, OF CORNELL,

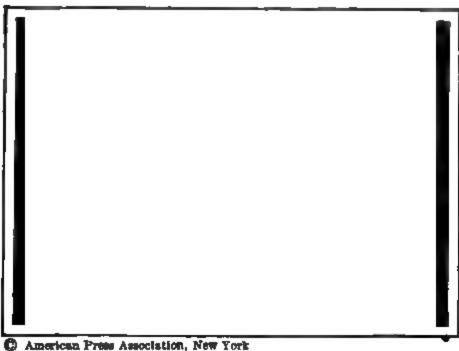
tion, which should at least be spared the reproach of ignorance as to "practical politics." William Barnes, of Albany, has the important chairmanship of the Committee on Legislative Powers. Determined that the "silkstocking crowd" should be rebuked, two Tammany districts in New York City sent up to Albany a pair of casehardened delegates of the old-time Tammany brand,-men who had been removed from

NOMERT F. WAGNER JOHN G. SAXE ALFRED E. SMITH THREE LEADING DEMOCRATIC DELECATES

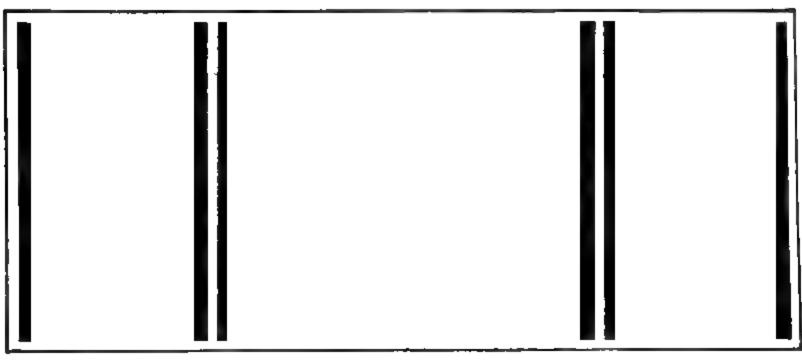
and over-sophisticated Albany correspondent.

POLITICIANS AMONG THE DELEGATES

Every legislature has in its membership a larger or smaller element of politicians who have learned "the game" in all its details and have played it successfully. Whatever we may think of these men's fitness to make our laws, it must be conceded that the knowledge they have acquired of the practical workings of our politics is in itself a highly valuable equipment for the lawmaker. Through the operation of our nominating system a considerable number of these active party workers were chosen as delegates to this conven-



HENRY L. STIMSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE
FINANCE, AND MARK W. POTTER, A MEMBER OF THE SAME,
COMMITTEE

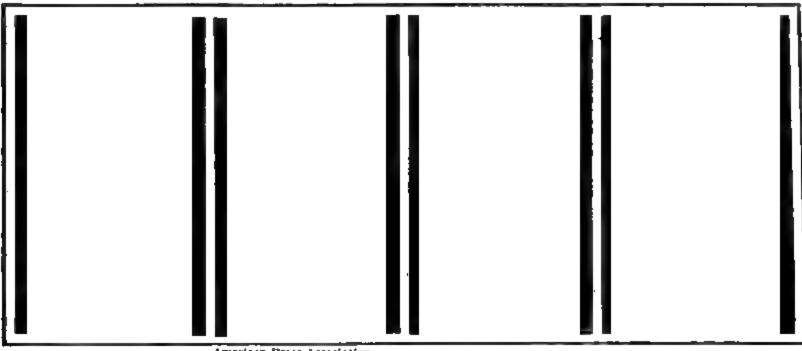


SETH LOW (Chairman of the Cities Committee)

WILLIAM BARNES (Chairman, Legislative Powers)

LEMUEL E. QUIGG (Revision and Engrossment)

HERBERT PARSONS (Chairman, Industrial Interests and Relations)



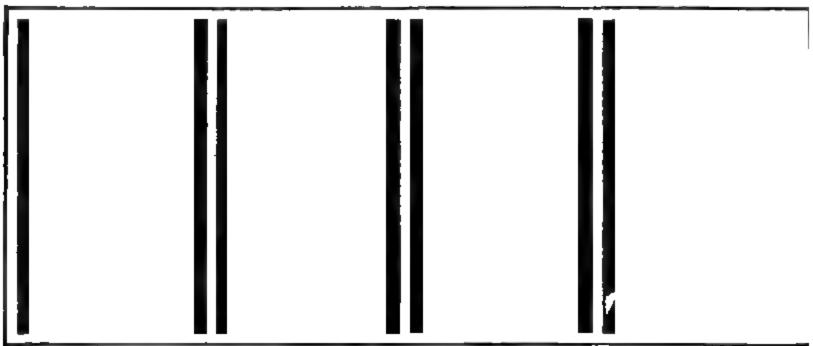
American Press Association

CHARLES M. DOW (Chairman, Conservation)

FREDERICK C. TANNER (Chairman, State Officers)

MARTIN SAXE (Chairman, Taxation)

WILLIAM BERRE (Chairman, Printing)



C American Prem Association,

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN JOHN B. STANCHFIELD

such instances were rare.

A LAWYERS' GATHERING

The profession that expounds and extended. practises the law of the land is responsible, more than any other, for the making of that This is clearly demonstrated at Alstandards of leadership are higher.

THE REAL WORK IS DONE IN COMMITTEE

committees that were appointed by President masterly way. Boot immediately after the convention or-

EXPERTS SERVING ON COMMITTEES

mittees, nearly all of which are headed by data acquired by this committee, utilized as chairmen who, in almost every instance, have they will be in debate by several of the memhad practical experience, if not expert knowl- bers who are among the leading delegates, edge, of the subject-matter with which their will make so strong a showing that the efrespective committees have to do. To name forts of lumbering companies to annul the George W. Wickersham, former Attorney- control and use of the State forest lands are General of the United States, of the Judi- likely to prove wholly fruitless. Included in Mr. Seth Low, former Mayor of New York, and means of protecting the forest and water of Cities; President Schurman, of Cornell resources of the Empire State. University, of Education; Mr. Charles M. Dow, of Conservation of Natural Resources; Mr. Martin Saxe, of the State Taxation Commission, of Taxation; Mr. Herbert Par- quiries, debates, and compromises, what is

office under charges of gross corruption. But sons, of Industrial Interests and Relations; Senator Edgar T. Brackett, of the Legislature, Organization, etc.; and Mr. John Lord O'Brian, of Rules, are all men who Another point of resemblance between the have special knowledge of the matters and convention and the legislature is the pre- interests assigned to their committees for dominance of lawyers in the membership in consideration, and this list might be greatly

INTELLIGENT PUBLICITY: ITS VALUE

While no one expects radical proposals, bany, where about 75 per cent. of the dele- or even the discussion of such proposals, from gates are members of the bar. The average this convention, it is natural enough that atof ability and standing in the community is tempts on the part of "the interests" to dicdoubtless somewhat higher in the conven- tate desired amendments should have been tion than in the legislature. Certainly the looked for by the public. The best safeguard against such efforts is complete publicity, and through the long series of open committee hearings the convention has of-The visitor might go wrong if he tried to fered every facility for the interchange of judge of the convention's activities and facts and opinions between its committees achievements by what he saw and heard in and the people of the State. In the matter the daily session. The actual work that will of informational equipment on the various count in the final result is done, not on the subjects with which the delegates will have floor of the Assembly Chamber, but in the to deal, the fullest provision has been made. committee rooms. The debates in the public The documents compiled and published by sessions form some indication of the drift of the Constitutional Convention Commission, sentiment on particular questions among the notably the bulletins of the Bureau of Mudelegates, but everybody knows that they nicipal Research, discuss and illustrate for have little to do with the actual solution of the benefit of the delegates the principles and the convention's knotty problems. In the organization of the State Government in a

Something of the value of an intelligent mized, all the amendments will be dis-committee as a defense of the constitution cussed, and while the committee reports on against the onslaughts of private interests is particular amendments will be debated in illustrated by the work of the Committee on public session, it was generally admitted at Conservation of Natural Resources, under Albany last month that the convention would the chairmanship of the Hon. Charles M. be guided in its vote, almost without excep- Dow, for many years the head of the Board tion, by the decisions reached in committee. of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara. Although this is the first constitutional convention in the history of New York The convention has thirty standing com- that has attempted to cover this field, the cally a few of these committee chairmen, Mr. restrictions in the present constitution on the Committee; Mr. Henry L. Stimson, the membership of this committee are men larger Secretary of War, of State Finances; who have given years of thought to the ways

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME

From these five months of hearings, in-

Aug.-5

in any sense a new constitution? No one in which will have the power to reduce but not or out of the convention, last month, would to raise items. This proposal is a part of the hazard such a forecast. In this connection, general scheme for converting the State gov-some New Yorkers may recall the fact that ernment into a business organization with a after the convention of 1894 had toiled a common-sense distribution of powers, responwhole summer in the Albany heat and the sibilities, and duties. product of its labors had been accepted by The Hon. Henry L. Stimson, chairman popular vote, the novelty was so soon out- of the Committee on State Finances, Reveworn that within a year people were asking nues, and Expenditures, has devoted much what changes had really been made, after all. time and thought to the budget proposition, The Constitution of 1915 will probably fall as have the other members of his committee, as far short of revolution as did that of 1894. several of whom have had both legislative Some amendments, however, are sure to be and administrative experience. adopted by the convention, whether they are assumed that the amendments finally proaccepted by the people or not.

PROPOSED JUDICIARY AMENDMENTS

The middle of July was reached before a mitted that the up-State opposition to so of the State's finances. marked a decrease in the number of elective officials, quite apart from the merits of the question, would probably be strong enough convention.

consideration of cases in the Court of Ap- concerned, since it has been shown that they peals, there is a proposal before the Judiciary too have suffered more or less from lack of Committee to limit the number of appeals in local initiative. One of the chief arguments civil cases. One other change that was vig- employed in the hearings before former orously urged before that committee was a Mayor Low's Cities Committee was based reduction in the exemption from jury duty, on the need of relieving the legislature from with discretion placed in the judges to deal the burden of detail imposed by the present with excuses from service.

THE SHORT BALLOT AND THE BUDGET

taken shape since the convention began its convention, will confer on cities nothing more sessions in April, there are only three or than the initiation of measures to be acted four on which public interest has thus far on by the legislature. Nothing, it may be concentrated to any noticeable degree. Fore- confidently asserted, will be proposed that most among these is the Short Ballot, which will tend to impair the vital sovereignty of is elucidated by Dr. Cleveland in the article the State government. that follows this.

Municipal Research. This would give the be confined to the field of administration. initiation of budgets to the Governor, who

likely to emerge in September? Will it be would then submit them to the legislature,

posed by this committee will be the fruit of matured reasoning and open-minded study.

Those who are dissatisfied with the present single one of the proposed changes had been method of handling the State sinking funds adopted in committee of the whole. The and are asking for the adoption of a system move to substitute an appointive for an elec- of serial bonds have pointed out that the tive judiciary had many advocates in the constitutional provisions regulating the crelegal profession and some among the dele- ation of the State debt are not sufficiently gates. Ex-President Taft, among others, ap-definite and they propose such amendments peared before the Judiciary Committee in as will facilitate the issue of serial bonds and support of this amendment. Yet it was ad- will prevent a lapse to unsafe management

HOME RULE FOR CITIES

The long campaign to secure for the cities to defeat the measure on the floor of the of the State a greater measure of Home Rule A plan to submit this to the seems now to have better chances of success voters as a distinct proposition, not as a part than ever before. Interest in this reform is of the new constitution, was still considered. no longer confined to the metropolis, but In order to bring about the more prompt most of the larger cities of the State are also method of conducting city government from The amendments that will proba-Albany. bly have the support of the Cities Committee, Of the nearly 700 amendments that have and in all likelihood will be adopted by the

Such amendments as these, if adopted, will In close alliance with the Short Ballot be the most important outcome of the sumprogram is the measure for budget reform, mer's work at Albany. Whatever changes which is also advocated by the Bureau of are made in the constitution as a whole will

W. B. SHAW.

THE SHORT BALLOT AND THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTION

BY FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND

(Director, Bureau of Municipal Research)

[Dr. Cleveland, who is our greatest American authority on public accounting, and the author of a number of important books in the field of administration and government, is at present Director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. His work is at the foundation of a great part of the improvement in city government for which the present municipal authorities of the metropolis are justly praised. Dr. Cleveland and the Bureau have performed a prodigious task in preparing a critical and scientific conspectus of the existing structure of the government of the State of New York, for the use of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany. is not merely a man who writes about reforming public business but the things he actually does are even more important than the things he writes.—THE EDITOR.]

T is not a far cry from the common affairs of life to representative government. Men and women do not find it more difficult to follow the work of delegates at Albany than to follow the work of the committee organizing a grange, or a club, or any other cooperative society. Government is thought of as the mutual enterprise of citizens organized to render common service at cost. Delegates are a committee selected by citizens to revise the charter of their mutual enterprise. Essentially, State government is as simple as any other corporation. The differences in organization and method lie chiefly in the greater volume of business and the greater variety of things which citizens of the State wish to have the government do for them

The size of a State's business does not make it essentially different from that of a much smaller enterprise or more difficult for the average citizen to comprehend in its broad relations. It only makes it more important that attention be given to methods of supervision and control. Directly or indirectly, each citizen must furnish a share of the joint capital required to carry on the business of the State; directly or indirectly, each must pay his ratable part of the cost of those that have to do with management.

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT COMMONLY ACCEPTED

1. That the management of any

joint enterprise shall be for the benefit of all persons concerned.

That the funds and properties shall be held and used as a trust.

That officers are servants and, therefore, provision should be made so that they will at all times be responsive to the wishes of a majority, and will be held responsible for their acts.

4. That as a means of enforcing responsiveness and responsibility the charter or the constitution must provide for three things:

First. An executive, who will be held to account for getting things done.

Second. A board, or body of representatives who will meet from time to time to review the acts and proposals of the executive, to raise questions, and to reach decisions in matters of financial and other policy requiring deliberation.

Third. Voters, or persons who are charged with responsibility for expressing the will of the beneficiaries of the trust in selecting officers and in settling controversies as they arise between the executive and the board, or between members of the board themselves.

If this statement of the principles governwhat is spent for the common good. Each ing management which should be incorpocitizen, therefore, is vitally interested in the rated in a charter or constitution were made proposed charter amendments—especially in to any group of citizens it would be accepted without discussion. Every man and woman would say: "This is what is done in all of our joint enterprises. When we organize a company we always think of the manager as Simply stated, the principles governing the our servant; we always assume that he will management that should be incorporated in carry on our business as a trust. We always charters, whether public or private, are these: draw our charters in the thought that there will be an executive who is to be held to ar

count for management and that he will run the business according to the wishes of a ma-

jority of the members."

The election of a representative body or board is the means which we always provide for holding the manager to account. chief business of the representative body is to review the acts and the proposals of those who administer—to approve or disapprove of them and, in case of a disapproval, to make their reasons known. If every representative supports the executive in what he has done and in what he proposes to do, then everyone feels sure that the business is being done well; but if "opposition" is developed at a meeting of the representative board, then we want to know what the discussion is about in order that we may take matters into our own hands to the extent of deciding which side of the controversy we will support-whether we will stand back of those who are "for" the present management, or with those who are "against" it. This is a very simple method and it has been very effectively used in all our joint undertakingswhether a church, a club or a profit-sharing enterprise—to make those who manage the business responsive and responsible to the members.

ESSENTIAL DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION

The striking fact about the present State constitution of New York is that, in drafting it, every one of these accepted principles of management have been violated. We are told by way of justification that delegates were afraid to give to citizens the right to select some one who will be held to account for getting things done—that they are afraid he would abuse his power. We are also told that they were afraid to give the represent ative body the usual power of control. Instead of making the Governor responsible for doing things and the legislature responsible for reviewing what he has done and what he proposes to do—for approving or disapproving-we have taken away from the Governor nearly all the initiative and set him up as a check on the legislature. While these governing principles were discussed in convention as if they were vital, in so far as expression is given in the constitution itself they are mere platitudes; such words as "executive" are used in the draft in only a figurative sense. The constitution in 1894 when carefully read discloses these facts:

1. While the Governor is said to be "vested" with "the executive power" in

specifically deprived of every direct means of exercising this power in another.

2. While the representative body is given power to decide what is to be done and what funds are to be provided, such conditions and limitations are attached to the exercise of these powers as to make them ineffective as agents for locating and enforcing responsibility,—instead of representatives being made the watchdogs of the treasury they have been constituted irresponsible dispensing agents who arrive at decisions through methods of "log-rolling" and what has come to be known as "invisible government."

3. The Governor is directed annually to tell the legislature what is the condition of the State, but is not provided with the means for knowing the facts or keeping representatives and the people

advised about what is going on.

4. There is not only no provision for official leadership in the management, but the constitution has been carefully framed so that the only leadership possible is that of an unofficial, irresponsible "boss."

5. No provision is made in the constitution for having issues raised between the executive and members of the legislature in such manner that they may be voted on as "executive" measures, and, if not supported by a majority, submitted to the people at a regular or special election called for the purpose.

6. No provision is made for the prompt dismissal of persons who are found to be out of harmony with the majority or for unfaithful pre-election pledges; no provision is made for the prompt retirement of an executive who does not retain the support of the majority of the representative body.

7. Citizens vote, but they must vote in such geographical units and under such conditions as to make it impossible for them to express opinion of a State-wide constitution, on questions of policy, or in the choice of officers, the result being the "gerrymander" for the defeat of the popular will.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION A REFLECTION ON PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE

If a charter built on these lines were brought before a group of citizens, as incorporators, in this or any other State, it would be rejected. Furthermore, it would be resented as a reflection on their intelligence. officers are required to carry on public busi- sult of which is to make discipline impossible. ness. The result is as might be expected, resentative system.

RELATION OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE LEG-**ISLATURE**

tee to investigate. Imagine a business con- the Governor for his approval? members of the legislature as well as the Gov- stituencies. ernor. Instead of providing for official leadaction, and creating an unrepresentative gov- considerable importance. ernment.

RELATION OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE AD-MINISTRATION

Yet, this is essentially the constitution under of uncorrelated departments and offices for which citizens of the State of New York are rendering service, (2) the passing of laws now incorporated, and pursuant to which governing appointments and removals, the re-

A graphic picture of the lack of correlairresponsive and irresponsible government, tion of departments and offices and the more The history of the last one hundred years or less shadowy lines of administrative irrehas been one gradual degeneration of the rep- sponsibility as they exist under these laws is revealed by the most cursory examination of the State government. There are 140 of these divisions that have administrative duties to perform. These are quite iso-The disregard which has been shown for lated except insofar as contact is provided commonly accepted essentials to responsive through the Governor.—a contact which is and responsible government shows itself quite remote. The departments, commisclearly in the relation of the executive to the sions, and offices handling public works funclegislature. Annually a representative body tions, for example, include the following: meets but the executive does not meet with two commissions; a Highway Department; it. Why is he not there? Because the con- a Department of Public Works to handle stitution forbids. Instead of attending the canal operation; an office of the State Enbusiness meetings of a representative board gineer carrying on canal construction; an of control, he is required at the opening of office of State Architect; Trustees of Public the legislative session to deliver a general lec-buildings; Palisades Interstate Park Comture to the members; then he retires never to mission; the Bronx Parkway Commission; appear again during the session for fear "he and, in part of its activities, the Conservamay influence the vote." Not only is he not tion Department. What could be less conallowed to meet with them to tell them what ducive to the making of a consistent, intellihas been done since the last meeting, but he gent plan of public works than the creation is not permitted to go before members to of a lot of unrelated and uncorrelated offianswer questions when raised by them about cial responsibilities within this field of public what has taken place or to lay before them service, with little or no means provided for plans for new work. In fact, he is told that having common problems considered from if members want to know anything about the every angle of interest to the managers and business in hand they will appoint a commit- the public before the plan is taken up with cern of any kind being run in this fashion. proval by the chief executive under such cir-The first instinct of a business man on a cumstances must be on snap judgment. board would be to ask that the executive Nothing could be more conducive to wastecome before the annual meeting. In fact, ful expenditure of public funds than to have nothing but short-sighted action could be each of these 140 different administrative ditaken without him. The fear of the abuse visions dealing directly with committees of of power has been the cause both of incom- the legislature composed of persons who have petence and irresponsibility on the part of no responsibility except to their local con-

But lack of coordination of work is not ership and then working out an effective all that the Governor must contend with. means of control through which responsibil- Appointment by the Governor is only one of ity may be enforced, the whole drift of the the sixteen different methods prescribed by past century has been toward unofficial and the legislature; only two of his direct apirresponsible leadership, curbing legislative pointees have administrative duties of any There are eight methods provided by law for removal, and these in a few instances follow the line of appointment. Let the head of big business ask himself what would have been the possibili-To support this conclusion it is necessary ties of his success as a manager if he had been to advert to only two results of the dissipa- required to work under conditions such as tion of executive power, namely: (1) ill- these in discharging responsibility for directadapted administrative laws,—the creation ing activities, the cost of which is fifty mil-

lion dollars a year and which requires the all of these heads of executive divisions consand regular employees.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Between April 6 and June 18, 690 amenddissipation of executive power.

"SHORT BALLOT" BILLS

framed on the theory that by providing for militia. the election of a single executive and for the appointment of all heads of departments and ballot principle was departed from to the administrative officers, the readjustment of extent that the Comptroller and the Attorexecutive power may be left to take care of ney-General are both made elective officers. itself. In these six bills no attempt is made This was done largely for purposes of expeto establish the machinery with which pub- diency, it being thought that it was much lic business is to be administered. There are more important at the present time to estab-three proposals, however, the purpose of lish the machinery necessary to effective manwhich is to provide the general structure for agement than to insist on reduction of the management. Of these the Bernstein amend- ticket to be elected to a single officer. ment simply enumerates thirteen executive officers to be appointed by the Governor. The Smith amendment makes it the duty of the legislature to create eight departments, tain activities that are antagonistic.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

zance of all of the activities at present per-however, are at variance both with the formed by the State as well as those which "short-ballot" principle, as they are also with may hereafter be added, and which attempts the provisions of the Saxe bill which underto correlate work of similar kind under a takes to establish an effective machinery for single executive, was introduced by Senator central executive control. They are at vari-John G. Saxe. up eleven subdivisions of the executive that the election of a single executive who is branch, each of which would be under an without power would be nothing short of a appointee of the Governor, who for purposes farce; they are at variance with any proposal of management would act as vice-governor, for increasing the efficiency of the executive.

regular services of more than twenty thou- stituting an executive council or cabinet. Besides this the Governor is given certain independent or central machinery of administration to be grouped in an executive department and would also be provided with a staff "bureau of administration" which would be ments to the constitution had been proposed freed from routine duties to enable the Govby delegates to the convention. In so far as ernor to obtain independent contact with and these have to do with matters of organiza- report on the several divisions of the service. tion for management, there are two general Aside from the department of audit, at the Either they provide for increasing head of which would be the State Comppowers and responsibility of the Governor, or troller, and the department of law at the they aim to carry to greater extremes the head of which would be the Attorney-General, the following divisions of the executive branch would be established: the Treasury. which would include all finance and trust There are nine amendments the purpose functions; civil service; agriculture and inof which is to centralize and definitize execu- dustry; public works; charities and corrective responsibility. Six of these may be des- tions; health and safety; industrial relations; ignated as "Short-Ballot" bills: i.e., they are public utilities; banking and insurance; state

In drafting the Saxe amendment the short-

PROPOSALS WHICH DEAL WITH DEPART-MENTAL ORGANIZATION

There are several hundred amendments specifying in general terms what shall be the proposed which deal with detached subjects functions performed by each. In prescribing of departmental organization, powers, and the work of these departments, however, a duties. A large part of these, however, prolarge portion of the state's activities have ceed on the theory that there will be next to been left out of account and in other parts no central executive responsibility. Back of the proposed amendment would associate cer- each of these bills is one or more citizen agency interested in a particular kind of public activity. Reasoning from what has been to what is desired, these highly specialized groups of citizens are urging a further dissi-The only amendment which takes cogni- pation of executive power. Such proposals, This amendment would set ance with the "short-ballot" principle, in

A YEAR OF COTTON AND OTHER SOUTHERN CROPS

BY EDWARD INGLE

[Mr. Ingle has been well known for many years as one of the editors of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, and an authority upon the production and manufacture of cotton and the industrial progress of the South. It may be remarked incidentally that Mr. Ingle was one of the group of men in the field of history and political science at the Johns Hopkins University who were associated as fellow-students with President Wilson.—The Editor.]

RNTERING upon a new cotton year, the cotton-growing States of the South have behind them a twelve-months' experience unequalled in their history. Its outcome, now fairly manifest, might well have been deemed impossible in August, 1914, in the light of dominant facts of that time.

One year ago the population of the Southern cotton belt faced—

The largest crop of cotton ever raised in this country,—16,135,000 bales averaging 500 pounds each. This was 1,979,999 bales more than the crop of 1913 and 442,000 bales more than the crop of 1911, the previous recordbreaker.

Possibility of no market or of a much restricted market in six European countries usually buying about 59 per cent. of the crop.

Dullness in the cotton-goods trade antedating and independent of the foreign war.

The inference at the moment was that the annual return to the cotton-growers would be cut in half.

Now, at the end of the commercial year, the South finds—

Instead of only \$450,000,000, nearer \$600,000,000 received for its lint cotton, representing, to be sure, \$280,000,000 or \$290,000,000 less than the value of the 1913 crop, but an actual loss to the growers,—the difference between the cost of making the crop and the amount of money received for it,—of \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 instead of \$200,000,000 to \$225,000,000.

Approximately 15,000,000 bales marketed, of which more than 8,000,000 bales were exported, and a carry-over of less than 3,000,000 bales instead of more than 4,000,000 bales.

Exports of cotton goods exceeding imports for the first time in several years and reflecting a temporary activity in special lines of textiles consequent upon the war.

Decided impetus given to the movement for diversification in agriculture taking direction especially toward the raising of home supplies for man and beast.

Gradual veering from an exaggerated credit system toward a cash basis of operations, with living within one's income precedent to productive purchasing.

Determination to strengthen the facilities of standard warehouses as a means of financing the cotton crop.

RESUMING NORMAL CONDITIONS

The marketing of the crop at home and abroad, accomplishing such ends and encouraging such purposes, was fraught with many difficulties. Domestic cotton mills, still interested in stocks of goods made of 12-cent or 13-cent cotton, were naturally apprehensive of the effect upon their markets of the knowledge that an enormous quantity of raw cotton could be bought at a much lower price. At the same time, when they sought to buy the raw material after a few weeks of halting, they were embarrassed by the holding of it for 10 cents a pound, the price arbitrarily fixed under the "buy-a-bale" auspices

Complaint was made as late as December, for instance, that the mills in the textile center of South Carolina had been obliged to send more than \$1,000,000 into Georgia and Alabama for cotton at higher prices than those prevailing in the legitimate markets because near-by growers were holding their crop for even higher prices. Aside from the

stocked with goods for markets below their than 3,000,000 bales of the 1914 growth and normal consumptive condition. sumption of the export movement came re- be marketed. The estimate showed a total vival in domestic buying, and by the early area under cultivation in cotton of 31,535,spring of this year mills of the United States 000 acres, 5,871,000 acres fewer than the had approached their usual volume of tak- area planted in 1914 and 5,297,000 acres

Recovery induced by foreign buying was marked by interesting stages. In the first three months of the commercial year begin-Meanwhile, farm prices for cotton had problem. ranged from 6.3 cents or less to 7.5 cents or more a pound.

But between January and April, the next four months inclusive, 4,700,000 bales were the efforts for diversification reflected in the exported, American spinners bought more coincidence of a reduction of 5,836,000 acres freely, and, under such impulses adding from in the area planted to cotton in the eleven \$8 to \$12 to the value of the bale at the States, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, farm, 6,352,000 bales were brought to mar- Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklaket. Within the next two months the exports homa, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, passed beyond the 8,000,000-bales mark, the that grow 99 per cent. of the American crop total movement to market approached the and an increase of 1,812,000 acres in the 15,000,000-bales mark and the takings by area sown to wheat and of 1,903,000 acres mills of the United States reached a point in the area sown to oats in those States in the indicating a probability of a total for the com- fall of 1914,—a total of 3,715,000 acres admercial year greater than 6,000,000 bales. In ded to the grain-growing area. The signithe ten months, August, 1914, to May, 1915, ficance of this becomes greater when it is seen inclusive, the exports were 7,977,000 bales,— that, while the cotton acreage reduction only 732,000 bales fewer than in the ten amounted to 16 per cent., the increase in months of 1913-14. May, 1915, exports were wheat acreage was 33 per cent. and in oats more than twice as great as those of May, acreage, 102 per cent. The accompanying 1914,—a situation radically different from table, comparing by States in the cotton belt that of August, 1914, when only 21,000 the reduction in cotton acreage in 1915 with bales had been exported, as against 236,000 the increase in the acreage sown to wheat and bales in August, 1913.

of Agriculture issued its preliminary estimate ing the year.

interruption by war, foreign mills were over- of the acreage planted to cotton this year, less With re- the carry-over from 1913 crop were still to fewer than the area picked in that year.

DECREASED ACREAGE

This decrease indicates, under conditions ing with August 9,829,000 bales of the identical with those of 1914, a crop of 13,-American crop were ginned,—an increase 600,000 bales. But the crop of 1915 is in over the beginning of the like period in 1913 some respects a cheap crop, as it has been of 996,000 bales. But only 2,719,000 bales styled. The cotton belt cut this year its usual came to market,—a decrease of 2,323,000 fertilizer bill of \$85,000,000 by probably This exhibit, based upon the report \$30,000,000, according to the calculation of of Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the a representative of one of the leading fertili-New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the Southern zer manufacturing corporations of the South. statistical authority on cotton, and the report Effect of the reduction in the quantity of of the Census Bureau, was a result of a com-fertilizer used by some growers and of its bination of the closing of the exchanges, quite elimination by others is still to be demongeneral holding of their cotton by growers, strated. But it is reasonable to believe that and the demoralization in shipping. There it will appear in a crop within the measure was a decided spurt in November, 1914, with of 13,000,000 bales. Such a crop may not 2,468,000 bales coming into sight and an ex- meet the hope of 1914 for a reduction of pansion in exports, and the first five months acreage by from 30 to 45 per cent. That of the commercial year showed 14,448,000 hope minimized the fact that 1,700,000 perbales, or 89 per cent. of the crop ginned, sons cannot learn a much-needed lesson in 7,836,000 bales marketed, and 2,479,000 the short space of six months. However. bales (2,845,000 bales fewer than in the such a crop it is within the expectation of August-November period of 1913), exported, of careful students of all phases of the cotton

INCREASE IN GRAIN ACREAGE

Particularly is this so when are considered oats, indicates the extent to which these two By July I, when the National Department grain crops were substituted for cotton dur-

Reduction in Area		Increase in Area				
pl:	anted in opposite of	otton 1915	planted in Fall of	n wheat 1914	planted Fall o	
States	Acres		. Acres	Per ct.	Acres	Per ct.
Ala	693,000	17	63,000	185	258,000	116
Ark.	357,000	14	56,000	44	154,000	211
Fla.	22,000	9		• • •	20,000	64
Ga.	\$26,000	15	170,000	118	328,000	96
La.	201,000	15			94,000	189
Miss	372,000	12	1,000	125	156,000	147
N. C.	247,000	16	470,000	75	98,000	56
Okla.	818,000	28	515,000	20	44,000	133
S.C.	491,000	17	164,000	200	336,000	
	122,000		145,000	20	124,000	127
Tex. 1	,687,000	14	228,000	20	291,000	66
m			1 012 000		1 002 000	102
1 0021	5,836,000	16	1,812,000	33	1,903,000	104

In only three of these States was the increase in this grain acreage greater than the decrease in cotton acreage, the favorable balances being 321,000 acres in North Carolina, 9,000 in South Carolina and 147,000 in Tennessee. Oklahoma, which made the greatest percentage of decrease in cotton acreage, increased its wheat and oats acreage by 559,000 acres, and Texas, which made the greatest actual decrease in cotton acreage, added 519,000 acres to its wheat and oats.

Four States west of the Mississippi,—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, that raised 45 per cent. of the 1914 crop, show 52 per cent. of the cotton acreage reduction, 44 per cent. of the wheat acreage increase and 30 per cent. of the oats acreage increase. Twenty-seven per cent. of the cotton acreage reduction was in the four Atlantic coast States, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and these States had 44 per cent. of the increase in wheat acreage and 41 per cent. of the increase in oats.

Fifty-four per cent. of the farmers in the four trans-Mississippi States are tenants, comparing with 26 per cent. in Florida, 66 per cent. in Georgia, 42 per cent. in North Carolina, and 63 per cent. in South Carolina. There is little in this statistical exhibit suggesting what class of farmers turned this year from cotton to wheat and oats. It is fair, though, to reason that the tendency to do so was weakest among the tenant class, occupying lands in sections hardly suitable for economic wheat-growing, or unused to any main crop other than cotton, and that the reduction in cotton acreage is to be accounted for in part by the planting of no crop.

For a reduction of cotton acreage practical experience of independent growers with low prices or with the ravages of the boll-weevil has much more influence than preachments about the advantages of diversification in money crops or of home-raised foodstuffs and feedstuffs. What one's neighbors are likely

to do and the comparative helplessness of hundreds of thousands of tenants bound to the expanded credit system are indeterminate factors in any study of the cotton problem.

High prices for wheat and oats under heavy buying for foreign lands were effective for an expansion last fall in the grain acreage in the cotton belt. Seasonal conditions, especially in the wheat belt proper of the South, brought it to pass that, in spite of increased acreage, the indicated wheat crop of 1915 in the whole South is only 420,000 bushels greater than in 1914. But in the eleven States of the cotton belt the increase of 10,657,000 bushels more than overcomes the decrease of 10,238,000 bushels in the other five States, and the eleven cotton States contribute 42,201,000 bushels to the aggregate increase of 51,071,000 bushels in the oat crop of the South. Even a price for these grains less than that of last fall and winter is hardly likely to give a set-back to this form of agricultural diversification.

Furthermore, the advantage of making home supplies was emphasized by the experience of the year reinforced by the advice of experts having wide range of observation. The National Department of Agriculture showed, for instance, that eleven Southern States, which in 1913 raised corn, wheat, oats and hay to the value of \$630,000,000, buy annually from points outside their borders \$203,000,000 worth of such products, including flour. E. J. Watson, State Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, presented figures of an aggregate of \$86,309,000 spent for agricultural products brought into the State, although all of them can be raised within the State, an amount of money, together with other millions spent likewise for horses, mules, fruits and vegetables, nearly equal to the \$103,000,000 value of the State's crop of cotton and seed in 1913.

Brought into South Carolina in One Year

Canned goods	\$13,937,282
Flour	
Bacon	
Cornmeal, etc	10,160,693
Beef	9,021,000
Lard	8,263,000
Butter	6,400,000
Corn	6,000,000
Oats	3,000,000
Hay	2,351,789
Cheese	2,000,000
Mixed feed	1,846,404
Eggs	600,000
Cabbages	500,000
Potatoes	450,000
Onions	250,000

DIVERSIFIED FARMING

On the other hand, the possibilities in diversification were exemplified in a statement by E. O. Bruner, Commissioner of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture, giving as \$84,290,825 the value of a score among the varied farm products of the State in 1914.

One Year's Farm Production in L	ouisiana
Corn, 30,808,005 bushels	20,027,835
Sugar, 409,091,487 pounds	16,550,830
Cotton, 438,360 bales	15,417,090
Rough rice, 502,308,920 pounds	11,074,344
Cottonseed	5,000,000
Hay, 328,004 tons	3,344,120
Sweet potatoes, 5,224,355 bushels	2,696,621
Syrup, 96,070 barrels	1,735,148
Milk, 5,190,300 gallons	1,540,300
Molasses, 298,225 barrels	1,461,962
Strawberries, 1482 carloads	1,214,600
Oats, 1,907,094 bushels	1,036,121
Irish potatoes, 1,312,150 bushels	919,042
Cattle, 1059 carloads	675,725
Vegetables, 1753 carloads	596,812
Canned goods	446,200
Peanuts, 347,910 bushels	325,619
Oranges, 185,400 boxes	133,500
Tobacco, 220,000 pounds	55,000
Hogs, 69 carloads	39,956

. \$84,290,825

In addition, large quantities of poultry, eggs, honey, butter, home-canned fruits and vegetables and other products used at home or sold.

-a token that the lesson in diversification ly to the diversity of interests represented. taught a few years previously by the boll- added to the general business depression that weevil is being applied in the same way as in developed about that time, left the plan in Texas. A packing-plant and a grist mill at abeyance. Natchez, Miss., are complements to stock-

COÖPERATIVE WAREHOUSES

Independence of the farmer promised will be strengthened by provision the Federal Reserve Board in the subject,

for adequate warehouse facilities for the These have been urged with more or less vigor and with some degree of practical results for ten years. Individual mills have made a success of a system of thus financing their purchases of raw cotton needed by them, here and there at important concentrating points commercial warehouses have found profit and growers, themselves, have established cooperative warehouses. South Carolina is essaying a State system and at New Orleans a somewhat similar public enterprise will soon be in operation. About the most comprehensive plan advanced in this domain was that considered seriously in the early spring of 1914. It looked to the formation of a cooperative or corporate body capitalized sufficiently to operate a chain of warehouses, utilizing existing facilities and enlarging them and providing standard requirements that would make possible the issuance of warehouse receipts and certification of them by banking interests of a standing guaranteeing the integrity and the quality of the collateral represented by the receipts so as to make them unquestionably acceptable in any money market. This plan was designed to embrace in its operations farmers, merchants, bankers, transportation agencies, and textile manufacturers. It contained many But the difficulty of attractive elements. In Louisiana 500 silos were built in 1914, reaching a plane of action appealing uniform-

Necessities of the past year have directed feeding and grain-raising in its section, with attention again to the standard warehouse the inevitable greater attention paid to hay, plan. In the cotton belt there is an estimated peas, potatoes, syrup, and vegetables as money storage capacity, including the warehouses crops, while in parts of Alabama more of cotton mills, factors and private inthought is given to alfalfa than to cotton. dividuals, for 14,700,000 bales of cotton. Of Beginning of operations by a meat-packing the aggregate, capacity, to be used with a establishment at Moultrie helped to save the sense of security, for probably 9,000,000 day for farmers in that section of Georgia bales is accessible for the great body of growby making a market for their cattle and hogs. ers, but the warehouses that will meet the In another section of the State the farmers standards called for in any plan of conservahad cash from the sale of cane and syrup, tive and reasonable financing of surplus cotbeef-cattle and hogs with which to meet their ton will store, it has been estimated, hardly Fall obligations and were able to hold their as much as 5,000,000 bales. The emergency cotton for January and February prices. of 1914-15, still pressing, proved what hold-Multiplication of instances of this kind is ing of cotton may accomplish for the growthe surest hope for the policy of "living at ers. Such holding under an adequate warehome," the most direct means for the solution house system, giving the means for financial of the perplexing problem of the cotton crop. operations with cotton warehouse receipts as collateral, will be a fend against any such clogging of the wheels of business as hapthereby pened in the past fall and winter. Interest of new crop comes forward.

EFFECT OF THE WAR

quality of certainty in one direction that it live stock and farm machinery. did not then have. More foreign buyers of

and 1899 the average annual price per pound, its seed was less than 20 per cent. \$3,313,000,000 for 80,230,000 bales.

in no year less than 10 cents, and the ag- present improved.

taking the form of a full survey of the situa- gregate value of 117,878,000 bales of the tion with suggestion of the possibility of co-nine crops, with seed, was \$8,033,000,000, operation by the banks for a gradual market- or an average of \$68.14 per bale. Nearly ing, by means of the warehouse system, of \$900,000,000 a year brought into the cotton the coming crop, is in itself calculated to ad- belt in payment for the cotton crop was a vance the idea of cotton bonded warehouses decided contribution, direct and indirect, to and to be a stabilizer of the market as the the increase in the tangible wealth of the eleven States at the average rate of about \$1,983,000,000 a year, the census estimate of the true value of property in those States With a supply of cotton about 2,000,000 showing an increase between 1904 and 1912 bales less than that of the past year in from \$11,551,762,000 to \$27,417,937,000. prospect, the Southern cotton belt fronts a Of the aggregate in the latter year \$14,913,-European situation more acute, perhaps, than 459,000, or nearly 55 per cent., represented that of August 1, 1914, but having now the the value of real estate and improvements,

Again, it is well to bear in mind the Southern cotton are at war, but it is obvious volume of total production in the eleven that a considerable quantity of cotton that States compared with cotton production. In otherwise would not have been sold because 1913 the value of the agricultural production of partial or complete paralysis of mill opera- was not less than \$2,700,000,000, of which tions in Europe has been bought for use in \$1,000,000,000 represented cotton and its the manufacture of explosives or of other seed, the value of the mineral output was articles of wholesale demand in war. Cessa- \$218,000,000 and the value of forest products tion from that use in the ending of the war was \$436,000,000, a total value of primary will tend to revive the normal demand, if products of \$3,354,000,000, while the value of manufactures into which such products Other facts reduce the weight of considera- entered was not less than \$1,900,000,000. tions grounded in the war. There have been Of this total \$5,154,000,000 value of primary other years of lean prices. Between 1891 and ultimate products the value of cotton and

New York, for middling uplands fell from One year of loss on the cotton crop cannot 9.03 cents to 6 cents a pound, the 11,275,000 overcome the material benefits of conditions bales, with the seed, of the commercial crop increasing in ten years property values by of 1898-99 brought \$166,000,000 less than nearly \$20,000,000,000. Nor can it weaken the \$486,000,000 paid for the crop of 8,653,- essentially ability to produce in normal years 000 bales of 1890-91 and the average annual nearly \$5,300,000,000 in values based upon value per bale, with seed, in the nine years natural resources in minerals, with coal unwas only \$41.29 in an aggregate value of derlying 22,362,000 acres in seven States of the eleven, in forests covering 205,000,000 On the other hand, in the nine years, 1906- acres and in farms embracing 293,000,000 14, the average annual price per pound was acres, of which only 116,120,000 are at

THE COST OF A YEAR OF WAR

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE

of a year of struggle are there signs of finan- 000,000. cial weakness in Europe great enough to be June 26: an early factor in terminating the war?

of a mystery as it seems. Whenever an individual or a country has to have, or wants, some expensive undertaking or object, it usually finds the means to obtain it. The process is not always a wise one or based on sound economics, though carried out to its desired conclusion. An individual, fairly thrifty all his life, suddenly forms a passion for an automobile. This he cannot afford, except as he sacrifices part of his savings to possess it. Its running cost takes too much from an already small income. Its purchase price displaces some of a previous investment. The first car is usually followed by a more expensive one and by more displacement of investment, frequently a mortgage on property or on chattels. Financing this luxury is no longer a mystery, but it has become a serious economic problem for future generations to solve and to bear.

Some such program as this is now being carried out by a majority of the European countries at war. For nearly a year they have been paying the expenses of armies and navies from the liquid savings of two or more generations. Now they have reached a point where the displacement of fixed capital is necessary in order to pay their way across a blood-drenched continent. time they borrow they must sell or hypothecate the equivalent in securities, lands, commercial credits, or what not, and even former war loans are being used as collateral Thus the process of pyramidfor new ones. ing debt goes on and no one can now estimate the scope of it.

Speaking in the British House of Lords early in July, Viscount Middleton urged greater restriction of civil expenditures in view of the high cost of the war. If peace should be declared by March 31, 1916, he entimental the national debt at \$6,460,000,000 it in interest charges alone, on the

E first wonder, as neutrals, how the basis of present taxation, of \$70,000,000 per bruised soul of a nation can go on annum. As will be shown later, this figure enduring the punishment of the war and then of the probable British debt eight months we are amazed at the ability to stand up un-hence is conservative, for with the last loan der the cost of it. At what point does ex- national obligations are already \$8,500,000. haustion begin to show, we ask? At the end 000 and the carrying charge nearly \$350,-The London Economist said on

Financing the great war is not so much a mystery as it seems. Whenever an ingone from \$5,825,000,000 on March 31 to \$10,widness revenue is increased by takenous at the end of this fiscal year, the national debt will have gone from \$5,825,000,000 on March 31 to \$10,widness revenue is increased by takenous at the end of this fiscal year, the national debt will have gone from \$5,825,000,000 on March 31 to \$10,widness revenue is increased by takenous at the end of this fiscal year, the national debt will have gone from \$5,825,000,000 on March 31 to \$10,widness revenue is increased by takenous at the end of this fiscal year, the national debt will have gone from \$5,825,000,000 on March 31 to \$10,widness revenue is increased by takenous at the end of this fiscal year, the national debt will have gone from \$5,825,000,000 on March 31 to \$10,widness revenue is increased by takenous at the end of this fiscal year, the national debt will have gone from \$5,825,000,000 on March 31 to \$10,widness revenue is increased by takenous at the end of this fiscal year, the national debt will have gone from \$5,825,000,000 on March 31 to \$10,widness revenue is increased by takenous at the end of this fiscal year, the national debt will have gone from \$5,825,000,000 on March 31 to \$10,widness revenue is increased by takenous at the end of this fiscal year.

Since the 41/2 per cent. loan closed, July 10, Parliament has asked authority to vote \$1,250,000,000 more. The process of debt creation seems endless.

About the middle of July, London, Paris, and New York newspapers carried item which stated that German bankers had interviewed Emperor William for the purpose of pointing out to him "the financial difficulties of the situation" and to declare that "if the war were prolonged the German Empire would become utterly bankrupt." Allowing a certain amount of color absorbed through contact of this report with censors of the Allies, one may still appreciate the attitude of German bankers, who have no false ideas of what a 200-per cent, increase in bank-note circulation within a year means, even though the gold in the Reichsbank may have increased from \$328,000,000 to \$597,-000,000, or over 80 per cent.

OPERATING COST

In the April number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, I estimated the cost of the war for eight months at \$10,000,000,000 on the operating side, and \$10,000,000,000 on the side of property destruction, loss of trade, and the wastage, economically, from the millions of men who had been killed or permanently disabled.

Four months later, as a year is rounded out, the operating cost to date for the different belligerents may be set down as follows:

Great Britain	\$3,500,000,000
France	2,800,000,000
Russia	
Italy	500,000,000
Germany and Turkey	3.000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,500,000,000

diture as some commentators have indicated. the two Balkan wars, It is true that the cost to Great Britain has enormously increased. Whereas, in April, it was at the daily rate of \$10,000,000, it is now \$15,000,000 per day. England has only of late begun to be "speeded up" and in the present high cost she is paying a large premium for early inefficiency and indifference. It is certain that Germany's daily cost is not so high as when mobilization and the advance into France were taking place, for the expenditure of ammunition, except on the eastern front, has not been so great as between August and November. With most of the countries, except England, the net increase of men in the field since April has not been heavy, for a large replacement of killed and wounded has had to be made. The cost of munitions and of food is greater than in the spring; on the other hand, a winter campaign involves much larger requirements in the way of an individual soldier's equipment than does one carried on in warm weather. Just as soon as the fact becomes known that war may be continued into 1916 there will be a repetition of the heavy buying of clothing, etc., whose manufacture swamped the mills of this country some months ago.

Property damage, since April, has been negligible compared with the losses incurred in the first eight months of the war. Except in Galicia, which had been pretty thoroughly devastated before the Russians retreated from it, some parts of Poland, a little section of the Austro-Italian frontier and what remained of Ypres and Arras, the situation has not changed. Maritime losses also have been relatively insignificant apart from that of the Lusitania. Therefore, the trade loss and loss of life.

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER WARS

armies and navies of Europe. It is equal 000 per annum. to the cost of all previous wars since Napopares with a cost of the Napoleonic wars, considerable discount from par.

This total of over \$14,000,000,000 does \$2,500,000,000, the cost of the Russo-Japnot show as high a progressive rate of expen- anese War, and \$2,100 000,000, the cost of

NATIONAL LOANS

Not all of the expense of the war is represented in the loans that have been made by various countries during the year. Some of the cost still remains unfunded. There have been, however, known loans of nearly \$14,-000,000,000, including the recent British 41/2-per cent. issue, which was subscribed to for \$3,000,000,000 by over 1,100,000 different individuals and institutions. status of the national debts of the belligerents before the war and the approximate present condition of them are indicated below:

	Debt before the war.	Approximate debt now.
Great Britain	.\$3,500,000,000	\$8,500,000,000
France	. 6,500,000,000	8,500,000,000
Russia	. 4,600,000,000	7,000,000,000
Italy	. 2,800,000,000	3,500,000,000
Germany	. 1,200,000,000	4,700,000,000
Austria-Hungary	. 2,700,000,000	4,500,000,000
Turkey	750,000,000	1,000,000,000

INTEREST CHARGES

In the 1914 budget of the British Government the national debt service was placed at \$120,000,000. A large percentage of the loans outstanding were carrying 21/2 and 2¾ per cent. interest. In April Great Britain issued a 3½-per cent. loan for \$1,-750,000,000. It was expected that the loan just successfully closed would be made at 4 per cent. but the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, had a larger scheme than that of raising new funds. His policy was to refund all of the former consols and even to take up the April loan, and early figure of \$10,000,000,000 need not be as the old bonds were selling on a basis betrevised by over \$1,000,000,000, covering ter than 4 per cent. to the investor it was necessary to adopt the revolutionary scheme of placing in England a 41/2-per cent. loan, bearing the highest rate in a century. The The total sum is great enough in all con- national debt of Great Britain, therefore, science. \$25,000,000,000! In general the before the war ends, will be carrying an year's war cost has equalled the ten-year ex- average rate of interest of 41/2 per cent., pense of equipping and maintaining the and the debt service will be fully \$300,000,-

France has for years borrowed at 3 per leon first started to lead France, and it com- cent. for rentes, though these have sold at a estimated at \$6,700,000,000; with \$5,000,- tional defense bonds have carried a rate of 000,000, the cost of the United States Civil 4 per cent. and loans made in this country War; with \$2,500,000,000, the cost of the have been at 5 per cent. and then at a dis-Franco-Prussian War; with \$1,165,000,000, count. In 1914 the French national interest the cost of the Spanish-American War; with charge was \$260,000,000 and to-day it is \$1,000,000,000, the cost of the Boer War; probably not far from \$350,000,000. Gerof the great powers and a debt service of only sum total of her two loans is subtracted. \$60,000,000 per annum, in peace times borrowed on 3, 31/2, and 4 per cent. Imperial however, are not represented in her savings Government issues. Her recent loans have banks. At the end of 1914 the deposits in been at the higher figure. break of the war she authorized a 5-per and in the Bank of England together amountcent. loan for \$865,000,000 and then a ed to \$5,750,000,000. Obviously these rep-

for to the amount of \$2,160,000,000. advanced 25 per cent. and between this fig- was found that \$2,850,000,000 of it had ure and 35 per cent. is the average increase been subscribed through the Bank of Engso far in the general interest charge when land, the average subscription being over the difference between the depreciation in old \$5000, while the response through the postissues and the yield on the new ones is taken office was \$75,000,000, with an average sub-Britain sought to borrow at 21/2 per cent., has ever been put into a national loan at she would not have been able to get a price one time before, and in this operation another of better than 60 for her consols and would evidence of the record-breaking proportions have been paying over 4 per cent. for her of all aspects of the war has been given. French 3-per cent. rentes are now selling under 70, compared with better than 90 before the war, and should France have under par at about the equivalent of the was \$346,500,000, or \$8.25 per capita. old issue.

WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM

tional wealth, is as follows: For Great 85 cents to 90 cents per capita. a year from May 23, 6 per cent.

financed from liquid funds or reserves imme- 000 shortly after the struggle ended. diately available. For instance, in most of the countries, except Great Britain, savingsbank deposits have been largely drawn on for subscriptions to war loans. Taking the

many, with the smallest national debt of any 000,000 available in savings banks after the The financial resources of Great Britain.

With the out- the joint-stock banks of the United Kingdom second 5-per cent. loan, which was subscribed resented the business of the country, or the funds on which commerce depended. The cost in interest charges has, therefore, when the July loan came to be analyzed, it For instance, had Great scription of about \$130. No such amount

REVENUE FROM TAXATION

The larger these loans for war purposes undertaken a big loan in 3 per cents, the become, the higher will the tax rate mount. discount would have made her capital cost For the year ending March 31, 1914, the 41/4 per cent. German 3s and 4s are to-day revenue of the United Kingdom from propat a discount from par of 30 to 40 points, erty and income tax, including the superwhich means that they are selling on a basis tax, was \$236,250,000. Roughly this was of between 5 and 5½ per cent. So Ger- \$5.60 per capita. For the year ending many was forced to sell 5-per cent. bonds March 31, 1915, income from this source 1916 budget provides for a revenue from this tax of \$515,000,000, or \$11.25 per capita. Some idea of what this means may Assuming the wealth of the countries at be gained when it is stated that the income war to be \$400,000,000,000, we find that tax just paid in the United States was bethe cost of war for a year, relative to na- tween \$85,000,000 and \$90,000,000, or from Britain, 4 per cent.; Germany, 3.75 per burden after the war will be tremendous. cent.; France, 5.60 per cent.; Russia, 7 per Following the Civil War in this country the cent.; Austria, 8 per cent.; and Italy, after interest requirements of the debt contracted were two and one-half times the national It has been said that a considerable part revenue, but by means of radical taxation of the first year's cost of the war has been revenue had increased ten-fold to \$520,000,-

UNCLE SAM?

It is already being suggested that Great figures quoted on the cost of the war to the Britain may be forced to set up a protection different belligerents we find that this cost wall in order to meet the greatly augmented has exceeded total savings in trustee and expenses of the war. At the present time her postal savings banks by these sums: Great monthly imports are exceeding exports by Britain, \$1,800,000,000; France, \$1,800,- over \$200,000,000. From August 1, 1914, 000,000; Russia, \$2,000,000,000, and Italy, to June 30, 1915, the excess of her imports \$350,000,000, based on a full year of war. over exports was \$1,834,000,000. The prob-Austria-Hungary's savings cover the cost, lem of how to meet her debt to neutral counwhile Germany shows a surplus of \$1,800,- tries, chiefly to the United States, is one that Credits have been established, but in mini- capital will have to be commandeered. far as can be determined at this time.

winter the proceeds of all of the loans, so loans, cannot now be determined.

so far has not been successfully worked out. far made, will have been exhausted, and new mum degree. Probably \$500,000,000 of se- this event it is quite probable that Great curities from all Europe have been sold back Britain will have to pay 5 per cent, for funds, to American investors. Necessity for raising France fully as much, Germany 51/2 to 53/4 funds for the new British loan caused liquidaper cent., for her last loan was on a basis of ton from London alone of between \$75,000,- 5.30 per cent., Russia 6 per cent. or more, 000 and \$100,000,000. The fact, however, Austria 6½ to 7 per cent., and some of the that nearly \$3,000,000,000 was taken up in-colonies from 6 to 6½ per cent. This will dicates that England still has surplus funds. make a world-wide readjustment in interest Normally she ought to save from her income rates. The effect has already been shown, \$2,500,000,000 per annum. A campaign of for example, in the need of New York City economy is now sweeping over the United for paying $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on her Kingdom, but without material benefits so last loan, and in generally falling prices of bonds. The more remote effects and the ex-The interest rate on the British loan was tent to which American securities, still held the highest paid since the Napoleonic wars, abroad in the sum of at least \$3,000,000,000, Should the struggle continue through the will be displaced in exchange for foreign

THE CHEMISTS' SIDE OF THE WAR

What German Chemists Are Doing to Make Germany SELF-SUSTAINING

BY HUGO SCHWEITZER

[The chemists of Germany, no less than her financiers and military and naval experts, have been rendering remarkable services to their country during the war. Of equal importance with the raising of loans and armies, are the inventions of new food commodities and the finding of substitutes for metals and textiles, which have done so much toward making Germany, under the aress of war, a self-sustaining country. Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a distinguished American chemist, who has had extended experience in Germany both as a scholar and as an industrial chemist, and who has also visited Germany since the opening of the war, sums up in the following article a number of the war emergency achievements of the German chemists.—The Editor.]

many imports by the sea-power of "the chemists' war." been imported, and substitutes had to be im- lected. provised for raw materials cut off by the English blockade.

In no other field has German efficiency successes of the campaign than the strategists Fourteen wild-growing vegetables

ERMANY, deprived as she has been of the present holocaust may be justly called

England, has been transformed into a self- Not only have stupendous efforts been exsupporting country by the chemist. This pended in the manufacture of artificial foodachievement necessitated a readjustment stuffs, but it is interesting to note how, under along the whole line. Food for the people the stress of war conditions, use has been and fodder for animals had to be provided made of natural food materials which, even within the confines of the empire. Materials in Germany, where economy is practised to had to be manufactured which had hitherto such a large extent, had hitherto been neg-

MOBILIZING THE NATION'S FOOD RESOURCES

When the English blockade threatened to proven its superiority more than in that of starve the women and children of the empire, chemistry. While this was undisputed before a careful inventory of the natural resources the present war, it is no exaggeration to state was taken. It was ascertained that certain to-day that the German chemist has so far plants which had been regarded as useless contributed as much, if not more, to the weeds possessed considerable food value. of the army and the navy, and that therefore found which furnished substitutes for spinconsisted of foodstuffs.

TAKING OVER FRENCH AND BELGIAN CROPS

On the other hand, the following demonstration of efficiency is worthy of report:

occasion of the International Congress of Ap- be procured from us. Although it is realized plied Chemistry in 1912 were two professors that there are enormous difficulties in the of the agricultural High School in Berlin, way, a great deal has already been accomgium and Northern France when Dr. Foth need not stand heavy wear and tear. Parow was appointed to the same office in by the various refining processes now in use. Russian Poland. Both scientists at once took It is possible to make in this way a cellulose charge of the sugar-beet and potato crops, that for many purposes is superior to cotton and their utilization in the interest of the fibre. invading armies and the civilian population.

FINDING SUBSTITUTES FOR AMERICAN OILS

We have exported, in times past, large results than cotton. ist transforms cheap grades of oils and fatty warehouses or on our piers, might have gone wastes of all kinds, and, most important of up in smoke as smokeless powder, if the wegian fisheries, into edible fats.

There has also been extensive cultivation of the sunflower, the seed of which furnishes such frivolous things as be raised from which oil could be obtained progress in this respect. advantage, for when mixed with the distilla- has again attracted much attention. der oils, besides having other uses.

ready been imported during the war in large ing baskets. quantities, but this traffic is now interrupted, owing to Italy's entrance into the war.

As curiosities in the search for foodstuffs,

ach, while five plants supplied excellent ma- tious substances. Long before the war, bread terials for salads. But of still greater signifi- made with the addition of fresh blood to the cance is the fact that nature offered nine dough was eaten in some parts of Europe, varieties of roots rich in starch and affording especially in Finland. This tastes like black wholesome aliment for man and beast. These rye bread, is very nutritious, and very ecounexpected sources of nutritive material will nomical. It is interesting to note here that in the future further threaten our export during certain religious festivals a confection trade with Germany, which has so largely consisting of chocolate and fresh blood is sold in Naples and eaten by the women.

FIBRES TAKING THE PLACE OF COTTON

The agricultural chemist has also undertaken the task of supplying Germany with a Among the visitors to New York on the substitute for cotton,—which can no longer Dr. Foth and Dr. Parow, who are well plished. Paper spun into threads in special remembered by their American colleagues. machines serves as a substitute for cotton and Scarcely had the German army occupied Bel- jute in the manufacture of bags, etc., which was called there to supervise the agricultural the manufacture of guncotton, cellulose is resources of the captured territory, and Dr. employed which is produced from wood pulp

> It has already been known for years that for the manufacture of celluloid,—a nitrated cellulose,—certain tissue papers give better

quantities of oil and fats to Germany, Millions of bales of cotton which might especially animal fat from our slaughter- have relieved the congested American marhouse industries and cottonseed oil. By a ket, and might have yielded large profits to treatment with hydrogen the German chem- our Southern farmers, instead of lying in our all, the fish oils of the Swedish and Nor- Germans could have imported them and employed them in making guncotton.

Even in war-time people must think of an excellent oil, which is already largely used the German chemists are hard put to it to for food purposes in Russia. As sunflowers improvise substitutes for the ordinary cotgrow almost anywhere, sufficient seed might ton fabrics. And they have made marked The nettle fibre. as a substitute for American cottonseed oil. which was largely used in Europe as a textile For Germany this oil would be of further material prior to the introduction of cotton, tion products of lignite coal it affords excel- interesting reports are being published and lent lubricants to replace our best cylin- patents are being taken out for the utilization of the bast fibre of willow bark. Wil-For this purpose Italian olive oil had al- low boughs are valued as material for weav-

WILLOW-BARK FIBRE AS A TEXTILE

A special school for the cultivation of we might further mention the attempt of the willow trees,—a remarkable demonstration chemist to utilize the fresh blood of slaugh- of German efficiency,—exists in Graudenz, tered animals, which contains highly nutri- West Prussia. Director Brickwedel, of this

school, about ten years ago suggested the use of the bast fibre of willow bark as a textile fibre, inasmuch as he found it to be very strong and of fine structure. It surpasses hemp fibre, and closely approaches cotton fibre in purity and tensile strength. Accordspread and dried, either by exposure to the air and sun or to artificial heat in a dryingmay be kept for years without injury or decomposition. The bark is then treated in an alkaline bath for about five to eight hours. dried and freed from tannin, and mechanically freed from wooden fibres, like hemp and flax. The fibre thus obtained forms an excellent substitute for cotton and is espealso furnishes an excellent paper.

laboratories the dyes which their crops fur- sugar. nished. But when the manufactured materials drove the natural products from the markets and left the farmers and planters without a job, hilarity ceased.

German soil may in the near future threaten is considerably reduced.

might appear to outsiders.

CULTIVATING THE SILKWORM

The rearing of silkworms and the produc- percentage of copper and zinc. are fed to the caterpillars, thrive very well made of alloys free from copper. reason that this occupation offers easy and manufactured of aluminum. profitable work to war cripples and invalids, of the year.

ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR IN PLACE OF THE TAPANESE PRODUCT

The chemist has also succeeded in replacing the product of the camphor tree, which before the war had been obtained from ing to the patented processes the bark is first Japan, and is of so great importance in medicine and in the manufacture of smokeless powders. It is now made artificially in the room. It is packed in small bales, which factory, and it has been found that synthetic camphor not only surpasses the natural in medicinal efficiency, but that it is of greater purity, a stronger disinfectant, and cheaper,

PERHAPS ARTIFICIAL RUBBER, ALSO

The German chemist, who has already cially recommended for surgical purposes, as solved the problem of manufacturing synit possesses great power of absorption. It thetic rubber, will perhaps also tackle the problem of making Germany independent of CAN GERMANY DEPOSE KING COTTON? rubber imports in another direction. milkweed plant, which belongs to the As-All these endeavors to find substitutes for clepias family, furnishes a latex which recotton may appear ridiculous to us who have sembles that of the cheaper grades of rubber. been brought up with the idea that "Cotton Although the amount of rubber is small and is King" and that we are destined for all the quality poor, yet the chemist need not time to supply this fibre to the civilized despair if he remembers that the sugar-beet world. The farmers who cultivated the first used in sugar-making contained only 4 madder root and the planters who raised per cent. of a not very superior grade of indigo were also inclined to jest when they sugar, while to-day it furnishes 22 to 24 per were apprised of the fact that German chem- cent. of sugar of such high quality that it ists had succeeded in reproducing in the cannot be distinguished from the finest cane-

REPLACING COPPER WITH IRON AND ZINC

Great ingenuity is displayed by the metallurgical chemist in replacing copper by other History may repeat itself, and willow bark metals. As a result, the consumption of and nettle or some other substitute raised on copper for war purposes and for the arts With its inexthe supremacy of King Cotton. The Ger-haustible supply of iron and steel, its wealth man chemist has a duty to perform, and with of zinc, and its domestic supply of copper his perseverance and application he does not amounting to an annual production of 40,000 shrink from any problem, however difficult it tons, Germany is in an excellent position to manufacture substitutes for copper. Gun and rifle cartridges and the fuse-heads of grenades are made of soft iron with a small tion of silk are also undertaken with great button-facings for helmets, and belt-buckles, zeal. Mulberry trees, the leaves of which which were formerly made of brass, are now

in South Germany and in the Rhine- In the electrical industry iron and steelprovince. This industry is to be developed wire are used exclusively. Long-distance not so much to make Germany independent electric power transmissions are being conof the importation of raw silk as for the ducted over steel cables; and cables are also

In machinery construction and journal -work which can be done in about six weeks bearings brass is entirely replaced by steel and iron. Instead of massive bronze, hollow

bronze castings or iron- or steel-castings, pedoes, and the like. Each of these instrucoated or covered with bronze, are employed, ments of destruction requires special grades

FOR COPPER

tutes for copper. It has been found that an other. aluminum-magnesium alloy possesses great supplies of magnesium chloride, a by-product the air. of the potash industry, which has been considered worthless up to now. Two large Germany an unlimited supply of nitric acid producing magnesium.

While magnesium may thus be obtained from a domestic source, aluminum has been of benzol and toluol owing to her vast coking hitherto made from bauxite, a mineral im- industries in which these materials are reported from France. The necessities of the covered as by-products. As regards cotton, war forced the chemist to look for a domestic however, there is a great deficiency and, as raw material for this important metal. He stated before, the various kinds of refined now uses a cheaper grade of bauxite found cellulose and paper now serve for the proin Carinthia, Dalmatia, and Hungary. But duction of smokeless powder. more wonderful still, he has succeeded in extracting from cheap clays which are found in great abundance throughout Germany a pure

Times of January 15th, 1915, aluminum has fire liquids, and the incendiary bombs. been employed on most of the more important eral hundred tons.

It is of interest to record that Captain wire for the portable telephone installation cine as an anesthetic. which he took with him to the South Pole.

Actual implements of war in the manufac- chlorine. ture of which the chemist exhibits his re-

and mixtures of smokeless powder and of ALUMINUM AN IMPORTANT SUBSTITUTE high explosives, such as picric acid, trotyl (T. N. T.), etc. All these materials are Next to steel and iron, aluminum and produced from nitric acid, on the one hand, magnesium play a prominent part as substi- and cotton, carbolic acid, and toluol on the

Nitric acid is generally prepared from advantages over the latter as an electric con- Chile saltpeter and sulfuric acid; but in Norductor. Magnesium is said to be useful for way, as described above, it is made from many purposes for which aluminum is being nitrogen of the air, and in Germany from employed to-day. This is a very important ammonia and calcium cyanamide, which discovery because Germany has enormous themselves are obtained from the nitrogen of

These recently developed sources assure to factories, started during the war, are now not only for all war purposes, but for general industrial use.

Germany has also an inexhaustible supply

THE POISON-GAS BOMBS

No discussion of this subject would be alumina which serves as an excellent raw complete without a mention of the most material for the manufacture of aluminum, modern instruments of war devised by the According to a statement in the London chemists, namely, the poison-gas bombs, the

At about the middle of last February the power-transmission lines of recent years, the war correspondents reported that the French two largest power-plants in the world being were using a material called Turpinit, after equipped with aluminum conductors exclu- its inventor, Turpin, which was described as sively, one alone absorbing nearly 3000 tons a most deadly weapon. It was said to asof the metal. Aluminum is also used largely phyxiate the soldiers in the trenches, and its for short-distance power distribution in cen-explosion near a herd of cows killed the tral stations, railways, etc.; the whole of the animals so instantaneously that though dead feeder connections in the new Westminster they were found in a standing position pre-(London) power-station, for instance, consist senting all the appearances of life. The dead of aluminum, while the entire insulated soldiers in the trenches also remained in the feeder system of the Paris tramways is made attitudes which they had assumed at the of the same metal, the latter absorbing sev-very moment they were overwhelmed by the poison gas.

The gas seems to have been a nitrous-oxide-Scott, of Antarctic fame, employed aluminum compound similar to that employed in medi-

About the end of April, the Germans began to use poison gas which, according to the THE CHEMIST IN THE MUNITIONS BUSINESS journalistic reports, appears to be liquefied

Nothing has as yet been published about markable ingenuity are the various kinds of the fiery liquids which the belligerents are gunpowder, explosives and primers used in using, but concerning the composition of the cartridges, grenades, shrapnels, bombs, tor- incendiary bombs dropped upon London, a

The bombs contained an explosive called Thermit. It gave off enormous heat, as much as 5000°, and set everything on fire that it touched. Thermit is a mixture of powdered aluminum and magnetic iron oxide used in welding iron and steel and in repairing broken steel-castings. When this mixture is ignited, the oxygen leaves the iron and combines violently with the aluminum, producing a slag which rises to the surface, the electric arc.

GERMANY TO FEED HER OWN CATTLE

But the most remarkable results have been achieved in agricultural chemistry, and nothing has been of greater consequence than herself perhaps permanently independent of grown all the year around! imported fodder, for which she was obliged to expend annually 250 millions of dollars. Most of this money went to the United those of the South and Middle West.

son of sugars into alcohol by means of certain which are so necessary for nutrition. lower orders of plants, such as yeast, albu-Favorable results, however, were obtained dium beef. by carrying out the fermentation in the presence of sulfate of ammonia as a source of nitrogen, which by the metabolism of the yeast is converted from its inorganic into its organic form (albumen).

economical cost.

NITROGEN FERTILIZER FROM THE AIR

But chemical ingenuity also provided do- Niagara Falls. mestic sources for this material which is like-

coroner's inquest gives the following details: fertilizer. It has always been recovered as a by-product in the coking of coal, an industry in which Germany leads the world. But lately it has been produced on an extremely large scale by direct combination of hydrogen and nitrogen contained in the air, as carried out exclusively in Germany. We have here the most interesting and most direct transformation of nitrogen from the the molten steel sinking to the bottom. The heat air into food albumen. Compare it with the evolved by the reaction is enormous, and a temcomplex and tedious conversion of fodder perature can be obtained second only to that of plants into cattle, and cattle into human plants into cattle, and cattle into human food, and think of the newly created possibilities! Consider that yeast plants develop very quickly and attain their full growth within a few days, that they thrive in any kind of receptacle independent of rain or the method by which Germany will render shine, that they need no light and can be

A CHEAP NEW FOOD YEAST.

Besides its value as an economical substi-States for so-called concentrated feed,—cot- tute for animal albumen, yeast will be pretonseed-oil-cakes, corn-oil-cakes and similar ferred by many people who have an aversion by-products,—the export of which has con- to meat or who consider the slaughter of tributed largely to the profits of the agricul- animals for food purposes cruel and disgusttural industries of our country and therefore ing. Its importance will be further realized to the prosperity of our farmers, especially by bearing in mind that it affords the vegetarian the required amount of an albumen It will be of general interest to describe which as regards nutritive properties is even how this great deed was accomplished. It superior to meat albumen since it contains has been known for some time that in the 2 per cent. of lecithin, which is of great value process of fermentation, that is, the conver- as a nerve food and tonic, and vitamines

As far as the price of this yeast is conminous substances are generated by the cerned, it is stated that the amount purchasgrowth of the yeast, which are of value as able with 1 mark (24 cents) yields 904 a food for human beings and as fodder. calories, while 1 mark's worth of beef gives The only trouble was the small yield of al- only 623 calories, and that one pound of bumen, which made the process unprofitable. dry yeast is equivalent to 3.3 pounds of me-

UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER

As mentioned above, the economic production of the new food yeast could not possibly From 100 parts of sugar as much as 100 have been of such enormous importance if parts of water-free dry yeast were obtained, the German chemists had not also provided Yet even these incredible yields and the fact in the nitrogen from the air a new and that Germany is the largest producer of profitable source for the manufacture of sul-sugar in the world would have availed fate of ammonium. Hitherto atmospheric Hitherto atmospheric nothing if sulfate of ammonium, the nutrient nitrogen could be utilized only where cheap of the yeast, could not be procured at an water-power was available, and therefore, large plants were established in Norway, where the cost of power per certain units was about \$4.50 compared with \$18.00 in

Owing to the existence of certain inexwise employed very largely as a nitrogen haustible deposits of lignite coal, the Gergreater cheapness all around. As this is not necessary in Ger- nish this material for sulfate of ammonium. many, where in addition to a highly organin Norway is actually cheaper.

system of fertilization. This industry, to branch of his profession. which the war has given the impetus, has 'assumed such dimensions and has given such THE WAR MAKING GERMANY INDUSTRIALLY unexpected results, that the government requested the German parliament to grant an imperial nitrogen monopoly. From the offi- ingenuity of the German chemists, are proproduction of a universal fertilizer.

industry of Germany.

world absolutely requires!

quickly vanish in thin air.

PRODUCING SULFURIC ACID WITH DOMESTIC MINERALS

States.

ing of a known theoretical reaction on a nations.

mans are able to produce the same unit at factory scale and as a result, domestic min-\$7.50, a price which at first sight is higher erals consisting of sulfate of calcium (gypthan that of Norway, but in reality means sum) and sulfate of magnesium, of which There is Germany owns inexhaustible supplies,—by hardly any industrial development in Nor-simple chemical transposition,—without the way, and almost all chemicals and apparatus use of foreign merchandise and without the must be imported and the finished products trouble of manufacturing sulfuric acid, fur-

The German chemists went even one step ized industry there exists the most perfect further and succeeded in substituting these and cheapest inland water transportation sys-domestic minerals for the Spanish ores and tem, the price of \$7.50 compared with \$4.50 American sulfur in the production of sulfuric acid itself, which is most indispensable in all With this cheap power Germany has been chemical enterprises, and thus the German able to produce new nitrogen compounds chemist rendered his country independent of which threaten to revolutionize our present foreign trade conditions in this most vital

INDEPENDENT Thus the horrors of war, through the

cial documents, it appears that chemical commoting the legitimate industry of the nation, pounds have been discovered which allow the rendering it more and more independent of foreign conditions, and keeping in the coun-That this scientific achievement will prove try vast sums formerly spent for imports. of momentous importance appears from the Unfortunately and unexpectedly, we cannot fact that the giant chemical works which record similar advantages for the United supply the world with dyestuffs, synthetic States, although we are enjoying peace. On remedies, and other coal-tar products, have the contrary, our legitimate industries are become important factors in the fertilizer suffering on account of the war and are being seriously injured by the vast contracts The peace negotiations may very likely for arms and ammunition placed with us. culminate in the conclusion of commercial The demand for certain chemicals by the treaties between the nations. What an manufacturers of ammunition is so great, enormous power will be exercised by that and prices have risen to such a height, that What an manufacturers of ammunition is so great, country, which, possessing such a universal regular articles of commerce cannot be profertilizer and practically a world-wide mo- duced. Sulfuric and nitric acid can hardly nopoly of potash salts, will have something be purchased to-day because the available to sell that every farmer in the civilized supplies have been contracted for in order to produce high explosives such as picric acid There will be a big rush for the Teutonic and trinitrotoluol. Carbolic acid, our most band-wagon and all the ideas of a nation common, most effective, and cheapest disinboycott of the Germans, or of ostracism of fectant, which unfortunately is also the start-Germany's traders and manufacturers, will ing material for picric acid, has become well nigh a luxury. Previous to the war it sold at 9 cents per pound; to-day a pound of it commands \$1.50.

The profits arising from the export of In the synthesis of ammonia, either pure arms and ammunition only somewhat offset ammonia itself or ammonium carbonate is the enormous losses of our regular industries. obtained, which must be changed into sulfate The longer the war lasts, the more our trade of ammonium, for which conversion sulfuric and manufactures at large will suffer, and acid is necessary. This latter product is the greater will be the unemployment of manufactured in Germany from Spanish ores labor. A quick ending of the war is our or from sulfur imported from the United only salvation; and no measure will restore peace more quickly than an embargo by our The exigencies of the war caused the test- Government on all exports to all belligerent

MR. BRYAN'S POSITION

A SOUTHERN EDITOR'S VIEW OF WAR AND PEACE

BY GEORGE F. MILTON

[Mr. George Fort Milton is one of the best representatives of the vigorous Southern journalism of the present day. His views as expressed in this article are his own, as are those of our other contributors, and are not printed here as setting forth the editorial views of this periodical. Mr. Milton is the editor and publisher of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, and is one of the leading figures in the Democratic party of his State. He has been a delegate to several national Democratic conventions, and voted for Wilson on every ballot in the Baltimore convention of 1912. He was an officer in the Spanish-American War, is interested in educational affairs, and has written much about the present great war for his own newspaper. He has undoubtedly a wide understanding of public opinion in the South and portions of the West. He is one of many able and typical men educated at the University of the South (Sewanee, Tenn.).—The Editor.

attacks on him. Probably nine-tenths of telephone lines. these showed lamentable lack of appreciation the incident an opportunity to belabor a po- Senators. litical leader whom they had been fighting Incident to his course at the Baltimore since he first appeared in politics, and even in National Democratic Convention he was de-

are observed at political funerals.

has elapsed it is more easily possible to reach favored and a golden era of progressive a viewpoint from which a correct perspec- Democracy became possible. tive of the incident may be secured.

MR. BRYAN'S SO-CALLED "MISTAKES"

For instance, the quantitive theory of of incalculable value. money which he defended in 1896 is written into the currency law of 1914.

His campaign against imperialism in 1900

M. BRYAN'S resignation from the of- would be necessary. It is likely this frank-fice of Secretary of State, like many ness lost him the Presidency, but the Govother incidents of his remarkable career, fur- ernment now is building a railroad in Alaska nished the signal for a chorus of newspaper and also favors the purchase of telegraph and

Against intense opposition he secured the of his reasons and ignorance of the interna- adoption of constitutional amendments for tional situation. Many editors discovered in the income tax and for popular election of

a grave crisis such as the country faced they nounced as unwise, a party disorganizer, and could not resist the temptation to wreak petty general nuisance. This was because he oppolitical revenge on their adversary, who posed Judge Parker for chairman, favored they thought at last had been discomfited, a resolution directed against Ryan, Belmont, But even some of Mr. Bryan's best friends and Murphy, and insisted that Tammany also jumped to unwarrantable conclusions should not control the nomination of a canand wore sorrowful countenances, such as didate. Feeling ran high against him, but when the country had been heard from the Now, however, that more than a month delegates fell into line for what Mr. Bryan

So, experience has very clearly shown that it will not do hastily to class one of Mr. Bryan's often surprising and sometimes rad-Indeed caution may always be properly ical acts as that of an unsafe leader. Alexercised before pronouncing adversely on though at times he has been in error, more acts of Mr. Bryan, for so often those at first often he has been proved right and his courcatalogued as mistakes have proven otherwise. age and leadership for new things have been

HIS AID TO THE ADMINISTRATION

No one, in fact, experienced greater change is bearing fruit in the pledge of the present of view regarding Mr. Bryan than the Presiadministration for the independence of the dent himself. Once he wished him "knocked into a cocked hat." As time went on, how-In 1908 he advocated railroad rate regu- ever, the views of the two men approached lation, but predicted that government owner- more closely and each came to have appreciship of railroad and telegraph lines probably ation of the services the other was rendering.

Unquestionably the Nebraskan, more than any other public leader, produced the great cured considerable modification of the second political revolution in the country which note. But we were still traveling the ultifound its expression finally in the Baltimore matum route and there was a bellicose feelelements in both parties and at Chicago they see but one result. If the people were not in controlled, but at the Democratic gathering some way reached and their sentiments for they were completely beaten. Mr. Wilson peace aroused and expressed there would be was nominated not only on account of his war. He determined, therefore, at whatever worth, but also because he had declined to cost to throw himself into the breach. The permit "the interests" to finance his campaign result was anti-climax. Probably Mr. Bryan and shared Mr. Bryan's views as to the im- himself did not foresee just what would be propriety of selecting Judge Parker for chair- the immediate effect. What did happen was country next year for its verdict of approval target, instead of the Kaiser. or disapproval, depending on the record made another head to hit. They hit it. As many in accordance with platform pledges, and shillalahs were raised as at the famed that the record is good is due to a large Donnybrook Fair. Also our German-Ameriextent to the loyal assistance given Mr. can friends were given pause. Bryan while the President's premier. The astounded that any father-in-law of a British two men evidently were sincere in their ex- officer could be neutral. They began to pressions of mutual esteem when they parted apologize, saying they might have been misand no more severe blow could be struck the taken as to the President also. Democratic party than that marplots should men across the water also became more polite.

WHY HE RESIGNED

for his resignation the following:

had accepted the principle as embodied in an's views prevailing again. the thirty treaties and suggested arbitration. fied one of the treaties.

belief that Mr. Bryan would have found career as Secretary of State. in the history of American journalism.

Before leaving the cabinet Mr. Bryan se-There were strong reactionary ing apparent in both countries. The Democratic party will go to the this: Immediately Mr. Bryan became the succeed in producing a breach between them. Soon it was evident that a peaceful solution of the Lusitania incident was likely.

Following Germany's reply to our second From personal acquaintance with Mr. note there was a slight flare-up of the jingo Bryan and study of his life and character spirit in the press; but a number of very in-I venture to assign as the principal reasons fluential papers were more conservative than in the case of the first note and even the most Our country had established, in the thirty immoderate, with not many exceptions, treaties negotiated with foreign countries the calmed down in a few days. The astonishprinciple which in his opinion should govern ing news was carried under a Washington in our affairs with Germany,—that is, that date line shortly afterward that the new there should be a period of delay and in- Secretary of State and the German Ambassavestigation before final action. Germany dor were considering mediation,-Mr. Bry-

As a private citizen Mr. Bryan occupies We would have been compelled to follow the position in which he always has been and this course if the representations had been now again is of greater service to the country. with Great Britain, which country had rati- His immediate work before the nation and the world is to make something more than But despite the difference of opinion with "scraps of paper" of the treaties he has nehis chief I am nevertheless inclined to the gotiated, and on which history will judge his There must some way to conciliate these differences, as be a sentiment behind these treaties or in undoubtedly he did with the first note, but case of any incident affecting the national for the fact that he felt the press of the honor in public opinion the prediction of country was rapidly rushing us into war and Mr. Roosevelt will come true and no attenthat, therefore, it was necessary for him to tion will be paid to them. It is true we meet this menace and by obtaining the ear had no such treaty with Germany, but that of the nation offset the influence of this jingo country had accepted the principle, and again publicity. In the July number of this REVIEW proposed to abide by it. If we are bound the editor discusses intelligently and none by solemn treaties to arbitrate with any one too harshly the sensational manner in which of thirty countries of the world, how may the newspapers, especially the metropolitan we consistently refuse similar peaceful conpress, at that time were promoting their war ciliation between a friendly country and propaganda. The record makes an ugly page ourselves, even if no treaty actually has been signed?

AMERICAN SYMPTOMS OF WAR FEVER

One reason for the change in public view. -and the main reason, -is that we are being tremendously influenced by what is going on abroad. As gladiatorial spectacles made Rome callous to suffering so we may not, without becoming more or less indifferent and brutalized, look on these life-and-death struggles which are making shambles of the war zones of Europe. Unconsciously also we are adopting the military point of view and theories formerly held are now dubbed We are exhibiting some of the symptoms of that hysteria which frightened each of the countries with the belief that it was about to be attacked by the enemy, and caused it to redouble preparations for national came each was confident of strength and the cataclysm was certain. All of this plays into the hands of our own military party, and such thoughts, of course, are selfishly encouraged by makers of ammunition and other

have swayed us from neutrality and aroused as part of the Pan-Serbian program.

reports of its progress.

before us as the juggernaut crushing civil- now the most puissant defender of Islam. ization while the British naval machine, even

do we any longer twist the lion's tail and hear much of "national aspirations" and there are some presumably patriotic citizens "places in the sun." These words are more who look with no disfavor on the possible ac- easily rolled than land robber and territorial tual union of the two countries.

to misconception. We are informed of only youth, bursting out of his breeches, justifies

what the London censor allows to pass his blue pencil. Even German official dispatches are edited in London. When we add to the above the fact that the average American newspaper reader gets his information only from the headlines written over these mutilated dispatches we may know how likely public opinion on the subject may be ignorant or prejudiced.

Nor did Teutonic behavior improve the The German press was bitter and untactful. So at the time the Lusitania was sunk our minds were almost without recollection that we were committed to the principle of arbitration; and we were as restless under such suggestion as was Austria-Hungary when the Archduke and consort were killed.

All of which may well justify the query, defense, so that when the day of ultimatums Is there any assurance that the psychological influences which make ready for war will not attack us even more alarmingly?

ONE-SIDED INFORMATION

It is as difficult for us to get our facts munitions of war, ship-builders, rifle-makers, straight as it is for those peoples each of aeroplane and submarine constructors and by whom is shedding its blood and giving its all the many interests which expect in one treasure, in every case contending that they way or another to profit financially by war. fight for national preservation. Our observations of the scenes abroad, too, characterizes the dastardly crime at Serajevo prejudices old or new.

Entente powers charge that Bernhardi's Language, of course, is the strongest of bloody counsel finally had won. The Kaiser influences. Nearly all our people read Eng- displays as proof of his rectitude of purpose lish only. The history and literature in that the telegrams signed "Willie," addressed to language are accessible to every fairly well "Georgie" and "Nickie" and pleading for a educated person. In addition the laws, cus- stop to Russian mobilization. Sir Edward toms, social and religious influences of the Grey's eloquence moved the Commons when Anglo-Saxon are strong with us. The larger he denounced Von Jagow's "scrap of paper" proportion of our foreign commerce is with interview, but the "Thunderer" since has countries under the British flag and English admitted that England went to war in her capital in immense sums has been invested own interest. "The Sick Man" now health-So we have absorbed from English ily defends the Bosporus against former alwriters their views of history and politics and lies who would make of it a present to their the reasons they assign for the war and their quondam enemy, and the Kaiser, recognizing that some Christian nation always has been The German military machine is held up the friend of the "unspeakable Turk," is

We hear much of the neutrality of Belthough denying us the freedom of the seas, is gium, nothing of that of China or violations described as almost a beneficent institution of neutrality within the three-mile limit of and an instrument for the fulfillment of the coasts of Chile or Sweden. For Anglo-Saxon destiny. "Deutschland Ueber Alles" as an Oliver Therefore, not even on the Fourth of July "Rule Britannia" is an ancient Roland. We greed. One fat, middle-aged expansionist As for the actual events of the conflict to has taken all he thinks worth having and is date, the situation even more strongly tends satisfied and virtuous. Another, a vigorous predatory ambitions by what he argues is press, all the thought-moulding influences necessity.

built up by methods of diplomacy such as parison larger. were practised by Talleyrand and Metternich in the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and based on alliances such as that by which Edward In fact these countries are not only in war peace seems immeasurably great, but surely now, but they have been since their military international arbitration would be a step in establishments attained to such size. The the right direction. It would permit nations, dawn was to bring the last phase of the so to speak, to count ten when angry as

warning.

In every one of these lands the minds of stockings for billion-dollar indemnities; they friendship of all nations? may repair some of the damage, but they cannot call back these brains.

such trade would become unneutral.

There are two remedies for the conditions be threatened. making for future wars thinkable, neither as an '

shape the raw material. If our crop of mis-Truth is, the whole complicated system, information is large theirs is beyond com-

VALUE OF ARBITRATION

The difficulty in the way of substituting VII sacrificed the advantages of English in- psychological influences which will turn the sular isolation, was bound to result in war. current of national thought to subjects of Iefferson advised individuals to do. At one What is taking place should not excite us time the code of honor required personal to emulate the examples of these countries. encounters to settle differences of opinion. On the contrary it should give solemn This age has passed. Perhaps it will pass with nations, too.

Everyday it seems more likely that as Jean the people are absorbed in the business of de Bloch predicted the war will result in a hunting the enemy. Men work in packs stalemate. Nor will the standing armies or with wolf-like instinct seeking their prey. floating navies be removed as menaces. Brain curtains of whole nations show only Therefore it is even more important that the All their inventive skill is bent on greatest of neutral nations, indeed the greatthe creation of engines of destruction,-not est of all nations, shall adhere to such princonstruction,—and all their energies con-ciples as Mr. Bryan advocates. At a time centrated in their use. It is one recurring when the ethics of so-called Christian nastruggle between defense and offense. The tions show such complete breaking down learned men, the leaders in every line, who from any code of conduct remotely related were making for the advancement of civilization that urged in the Sermon on the Mount tion, give their bodies along with those less our own steadfastness in support of some at endowed for no better purpose than the fer- least of these moral laws is the remaining tilization of the soil. When it is all over hope of Christianity. Are we likely to be nations possibly may dig down into their accepted as mediator if we do not retain the

No greater misfortune not only to our own country but to all the world could occur By far the heaviest cost will be in the than our entrance into this war. Immediatenational hatreds engendered. And the pity ly we would be compelled to enter into an is that some of these are directed against us. alliance with England, from which we could Germany curses us for wounds infected with never withdraw. Without our restraining gas gangrene from shells made in America, influence the present war will be followed Deeply to be regretted is it that we were by a series of struggles between original not as far-sighted as Brazil, Switzerland, Teuton and its vigorous branch for world and some other countries which realized that control. A breaking down in civilization such as followed the fall of Rome might even

There is no sentiment in this country for of which has a remote chance of being "peace at any price." When that which applied. One is a strike by the women of really constitutes the nation's honor is ever these countries against being used to breed again attacked or any effort made to destroy future armies or to encourage this sort of our liberties there will be no question of "patriotism." The other is that the working our willingness to go to war any more than classes shall develop a patriotism for real at any time in the past. Sometimes a nation democracy and cease to offer themselves as just as an individual shows itself braver if military serfs. But the political rulers know it refuses to fight than if it is as quarrelsome their game. The child at its mother's knee as the bar-room bravo. And peace nearly is taught the national hatreds and dedicated always is far less costly, more honorable, and he altar of Mars. Schools, more in the interest of humanity than war.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

IRRESOLUTE RUMANIA

VV for July, Dr. E. J. Dillon, who has we can obtain from the other side in return for long made a special study of the politics of the Near Fact and in the politics of the near the politics of the politics of the politics of the near the politics of the politic the Near East, passes interesting comment (of course, from the British viewpoint) on In his conversation with the Russian minthe psychology of the Balkan States, the ister at Bucharest, the Premier made these de-Rumanian leader, Bratiano, whom Dr. Dilmands: Transylvania, part of the Banat of lon designates as "virtually the dictator of Temsvar, the Rumanian districts of Buko-

crisis, and her opportunity.

claim.

Rumania's position at the present juncture so little outlay as Rumania. of her fortunes is summarized in the follow-Dillon to Premier Bratiano himself:

must be determined solely by the balance of territorial advantages which is offered by each. We and cannot afford to repeat the mistake we made at assistance: the time of the Russo-Turkish war, when, in return for heavy sacrifices of blood and money,

Suppose to the Russo-Turkish war, when, in the Russo-Turkish war, when the Russo-Turkish war, which was a supplied to the Russo-Turkish war, which

RITING in the Contemporary Review guaranteed, and unless they outweigh those which

Rumania in the same sense and to a like ex- vina, and of the two provinces of Crishana tent that Giolitti was the dictator of Italy," and Marmaros. As Dr. Dillon views the Rumania's territorial demands in the present matter, these demands do not seem unfair or

immoderate.

Of John Bratiano, chief of the Rumanian In regard to the practical possibilities of a Liberal party, Dr. Dillon says that as the Rumanian campaign Dr. Dillon finds that the son of an eminent and respected statesman nation now has it in her power to put in the he entered public life "encircled by the halo field about half a million men. In the first of his father's prestige. Gifted with con-line she could place about six army corps, siderable powers, he owes more to birth than numbering some 300,000 soldiers in all. Dr. to hard work and self-discipline." He has Dillon thinks, however, that the value of become the real ruler of Rumania with a these troops as a contribution to the conflict minimum of effort on his part. If he should would be trebled at the present moment by declare war against Austria, Dr. Dillon be- the strategical position they would occupy, lieves that the decision would be generally ac- stretching out a hand to the Russians in the claimed throughout Rumania. Just how far direction of Bukovina and pressing the Aus-Bratiano can go in subordinating national tro-Hungarians on their flank. It is well ideals to party and personal interests Dr. to appreciate this advantage at its full value, Dillon does not pretend to say. He is in- but by asking too much in terms of territorial clined to believe that the weight of such concessions it is Dr. Dillon's opinion that the public opinion and sentiment as exist in Ru-Rumanian Premier runs the danger of obmania is on the side of the opposition leader, taining much less than is now offered. "The Take Jonescu, who would merge Rumania's hour for a decision has struck, because the territorial demands in the higher aims of the present conjuncture enables the Rumanians civilized peoples of Europe, and having to offer the highest measure of help to the helped to secure these, to establish a moral Allies and to secure the largest returns. No state, not even Serbia, will gain as much by

To support his contention that delay is ing imaginary statement attributed by Dr. dangerous and may prove fatal, Dr. Dillon suggests two conceivable consummations, either of which would materially change the "The choice between belligerency and neutrality conditions of the war in the east of Europe impair the worth of Rumania's

Suppose the Teutons contrive to drive the Ruswe were bereft of one of our most fertile provinces sian clean out of Eastern Galicia, or even to imand were given a barren tract of land with indefensible frontiers and the undying enmity of its
Slav incubus, would be in a position to fortify
Bulgarian owners. This time there must be advantageous terms clearly specified, adequately the conquest of that province a task which would dismay not only those army chiefs who are at present in favor of remaining inactive, but also cess in Galicia, the reoccupation of Bukovina, and those who are impatient to liberate their Ruman- such a strong military position as would render ian brethren from the misrule of Vienna and Rumania's co-operation superfluous. What would Budapest. And this state of things, of which an then happen hardly needs explicit mention. Poliaccount would have to be rendered, not to any tical motives, which Hungary,—who is determined foreign state, but to M. Bratiano's own country- to outlive the present European cataclysm at any men, is hardly the goal towards which a common- and every cost,—would not be slow to supply, sense leader would deliberately strive. To risk might move the Allies regretfully to make terms the whole for the sake of a small part is not a with that state which would leave the Rumanian speculation worthy of a statesman.

The other eventuality is a decisive Russian sucfrontiers where they are to-day.

AMERICA'S RIGHTS AS A NEUTRAL

PROFESSOR CHARLES CHENEY the area in which the submarine operates, HYDE, who occupies the chair of Inter- Professor Hyde says resembles that of the national Law in Northwestern University, automobilist who declares to the pedestrian: discussing the "Rights of the United States as a Neutral," in the current issue of the Yale Review, sets forth clearly, calmly, dispassion-safety. Whatever the law used to be, I recogately,—albeit from the position of an avowed nize the validity of none to-day that gives you advocate of the United States,—what are bean equal right with me; for such a law would lieved to be certain elements of strength in its

The property of the law used to be, I recognize the validity of none to-day that gives you advocate of the United States,—what are bean equal right with me; for such a law would not be responsive to my power or my need. position as a neutral; analyzes carefully the grievous violations of the rights of neutrals by both Germany and Great Britain in the present war; and points out the urgent necessity, not only for the welfare of America but also that of all civilization, of devising ways and means to put an end to existing practises. To accomplish that end, he holds, the cooperation of other neutral states is indis-

the receipt in this country of Germany's latest note on the Lusitania issue. But that document that could have caused Professor Hyde to change what he had written.

The first and greatest element of strength diplomatic discussions the United States has placed reliance upon international law, "signifying thereby not the views of college professors, or of text writers, or of military experts, but rather the evidence of the general consent of maritime states, manifest in the practise of nations in previous wars and observed from a sense of legal obligation."

It is contended to-day in Europe that existing modes of warfare made possible by new weapons of offense, such as the submarine, the automatic contact mine, and the aeroplane, not only justify unprecedented measures against an enemy, but also substantially impair the right of neutral ships to enjoy the freedom of the seas.

The contention that, because of both the

"The highways are mine now; I cannot utilize Henceforth you cross the highways at your own

Not merely on the soundness or unsoundness of such reasoning, but rather on the actual weight which civilization to-day attaches to it, hang momentous issues. Neutral nations must examine it and deal with it on its merits. Says Mr. Hyde:

The Department of State has already shown His paper, of course, was published before with clearness and force that the possession of no new weapon of offense can alter a practise which for generations has made the high seas free and safe for neutral ships. International makes no matter. There is nothing in that law has come into being and developed side by side with the invention and use of instruments of destruction. The former has not regarded the latter as the criterion of belligerent rights. The first and greatest element of strength Hence it may be fairly asserted that the duty of in the American position is that, throughout a belligerent to control, with respect to neutrals, the operation of the newest weapons of offense, is no suddenly devised and ill-conceived formula suggested by the letter rather than the spirit of former inapplicable practises, but rather the natural application of a principle founded on the requirements of justice, and therefore hitherto accorded universal recognition.

> After reviewing the diplomatic exchanges between the two governments since the United States "felt the sting of the German submarine on the high seas," he points out

Thus, the United States does not appear to challenge the right of Germany to engage in submarine warfare against the armed vessels of its enemies, or against the unarmed merchantmen thereof so long as the neutral inmates are not limitations and the potentialities of the sub-marine, neutral ships traverse at their peril on board any ship subjected to attack, Germany jeopardized. As, however, submarine operations

is warned that it acts at its peril in destroying by such process an unarmed enemy merchant vessel carrying unoffending American citizens. The right to employ submarines against neutral ships is justly denied. These assertions of the United States are simply declaratory of the application of old and accepted principles of law to the new mode of warfare which the present conflict has developed.

Turning to the British Order in Council, which manifestly failed to conform to international law, the writer says:

Our diplomatic correspondence of the present year has a familiar tone, whether it deals with the treatment of food as contraband, or the validity of a blockade, or the freedom of the seas; for it manifests the recrudescence of old contentions and arguments that Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe combated a century ago. . . .

From this brief review of the past seven months, it is apparent that the United States has seen its rights as a neutral to hold commercial intercourse with one friendly state slowly, yet relentlessly and increasingly, restricted by the conduct of another. This has been brought about, first, by presuming on technical grounds that American cargoes of foodstuffs had a hostile destination; secondly, by practically denying our right to minister to the non-combatant population

Now, self-preservation affords a valid excuse for homicide only when it amounts to self-defense. Professor Hyde points out that this principle is as applicable to nations as to individuals, and he quotes the late Professor Westlake, of Cambridge University. as having said in this connection: "The first interest of a society, national or international, is justice; and justice is violated when any state which has not failed in its duty is subjected to aggression intended for the preservation or perfection of another." Mr. Hyde continues:

When a belligerent contends that its respect for established law spells defeat by a relentless foe, and, that retaliation necessary to prevent its own destruction involves incidental lawlessness towards neutral states of vastly less consequence to them than defeat would signify for itself, it takes a plausible yet untenable stand. In the first place, such a state is incapable of measuring the relative degree of harm which it would suffer by obedience to the law, as compared with that which unoffending neutrals would experience through its disobedience. Secondly, it measures the reasonableness of its lawless conduct by the effect thereby produced upon itself, rather than upon the family of nations. The true merit of its enemy; and lastly, by endeavoring to cut of the excuse, however, depends upon the effect off all commercial intercourse with it.

A DENUNCIATION OF NEUTRALITY

International Journal of Ethics, Mr. James has brought home to us more than any previous Creed Meredith, of Dublin, Ireland, places war the extent to which neutrals, however much that doctrine in a rather novel light, and then proceeds to denounce it roundly,—and incidentally to pay his compliments to the pacifists as muddle-headed enemies to progress. He attacks with sarcasm the notion that there is something dignified and even meritorious in the position of neutrality; points out that "the law of neutrality, and even a word to express that relation," is of comparatively modern origin; holds it obvious that the immediate interest which provisions in respect of neutrality are intended to serve is the localization of war. Then he says:

If the localization of war is part of the settled policy of diplomacy, then nature, in the sense of the inevitable course of human progress, and diplemacy, are striving in opposite directions.

RITING on "Perpetual Peace and localization, the present war has attained the the Doctrine of Neutrality," in the most imposing scale of terrible grandeur yet witnessed in the world's history. Further, this war their neutrality is respected, must become affected

by a great war. Diplomacy, by encouraging neutrality on the part of the nations not primarily interested in a dispute, is in effect simply striving to make all codes of international law so much waste paper. or, at least, to make them so the moment any state chooses to disregard them. International law thus becomes obliged to admit the false and selfdestructive doctrine that it is not concerned with the origin of any dispute, even though the origin be a flagrant breach of the most fundamental principles of international law itself. The disputants are relegated to the primitive right of self-redress, and the duty of all other states is simply to keep the ring. Rights are admitted, but the weaker state is left to enforce its right against the stronger.

The writer holds that if all states,—the disinterested as well as those that are primarily interested in a dispute,—could be The growing complexity, involution, and everincreasing ramifications of trade interests, not to
mention less potent influences arising out of the
general social and political organization of the
human race, make the localization of war more
and more difficult. . . . Despite all efforts at right. In this way the authority of international law would be restored, and to that extent the tendency of war if once started to become universal operates as a tendency to prevent it altogether, whereas all efforts to localize war are only efforts to perpetuate it.

In the development of his thesis, we get such statements as the following:

Besides attempting to rob international law of its appropriate sanction,—the force of disinterested nations whose sympathies would naturally tend to be enlisted on the side of right,-diplo- having its effectiveness secured to it would start macy, in seeking to localize war, is in effect at-tempting to shut out the influence of all states whose primary desire is for peace.

If nature could only defeat the aims of diplomacy, and make neutrality during a long war more onerous than belligerency during a short war, she would have set up the most potent and effective influence in favor of peace. . . .

Here, he contends, pacificism comes forward, a new enemy to progress. He says:

The truly "Great Illusion," which deceives most enthusiasts who devote themselves to the ested.

The international council would then grow up from the necessities of the case, for the powers referred to would naturally insist on investigating the cause of the dispute, and would desire to confer together with a view to concerted action,-it being to all their interests to combine on the same side, so as to make their intervention decisive and bring about as speedy a termination of the war as possible. An international council coming into existence under such conditions would begin by being effective, because its primary purpose would be to determine action. But an international council that came into existence without as a merely academic body, and could never become anything else.

Believing that, in the present state of civilization, varying largely with different races, the notion of attempting a "federation of the world" is simply fantastic, this writer concludes:

In fine, it must be apparent to anyone whose mind has not become unbalanced by the horrors of war, that pressure must be brought to bear on states to intervene individually on one side or the the other long before any system of international problem of preventing war, is the illusion that if relations can be realized under which it would be the ultimate solution must be found in an effec- practicable for a judicial tribunal or an intertive international council, the first step to be taken national council to dictate to them on which side must be to establish the international council, and they are to intervene, and further, that even bethe next step must be to make it effective. But there fore such pressure could be exerted in sufficient would be no difficulty whatever in merely setting strength to coerce every state to intervene in up an international council. The problem of every dispute on one side or the other, conditions making such a council effective is the whole prob- should be so molded that the pressure is only of lem. The first step should be to produce condi- sufficient strength to make the more self-respecttions which will secure active intervention on the ing and influential powers intervene in cases of part of powers other than those originally inter- the flagrant violation of the principles of international law.

MAETERLINCK ON HEROISM

and another country belching forth poisonous observes: fumes of hatred and misprision for their opponents, without any sign of the moderation is the unexpected and apparently general heroand justice the world ought to be able to ism which it has suddenly revealed among all expect from its intellectual leaders. It is re- the peoples taking part therein. One would have freshing, therefore, to find so great a man as believed that courage, moral and physical endurance, abnegation, forgetfulness of self, entire durance, abnegation, forgetfulness of self, entire renunciation of comfort, the capacity for self-cruelly wounded country of all,—singing no sacrifice, and the facing of death belonged only song of hate, but rapt in wonder and admiration at the marvelous heroism displayed
in the field by the soldiers of all the warring representing by the imagination the fearsome
nations. His very beautiful essay entitled abyss which separates this life from the one "Heroism" will doubtless eventually appear of which we know naught. in full in the American edition of his works.

Meanwhile we are glad to give extracts from for mere lack of soldiers; that is, for lack of it as it appeared in the June 6 issue of Les men blind enough or unhappy enough to hazard, Annales (Paris).

ONE of the most painful accompaniments unexpected fact that the modern fighting of the European conflict has been the man is essentially more heroic than the soldisheartening spectacle of famous men in one dier of ruder and more primitive days. He

One of the most consoling surprises of this war

-for the sake of an idea more or less invisible, as are all ideas, the only incontestable realities What moves the great Belgian most is the which each of us possesses here below,—his above all, of his life.

It was the more natural to yield to the weight of such reasoning, since in the measure that existence has become pleasanter, and our nerves more sensitive, the means of destruction in war have become more cruel, more implacable, and more irresistible. It seemed more and more probable that no man would be able to support the infernal horrors of a battlefield, and, after the first hecatombs, the hostile armies, officers and soldiers, seized by an incoercible panic, would turn and flee, in a natural and simultaneous weakness, from the superhuman scourges which have surpassed the most monstrous previsions of those who let them loose.

However, it is exactly the contrary which has come to pass, declares M. Maeterlinck, and he proves his point by references to history and olden romance. He bids us take note of the weaknesses of Homer's heroes, the very archetypes of the world's ideal heroes, remarking on their fear of wounds as well as of death, and declaring that their combats were more declamatory than bloody.

Moreover the fighting men were professionals, picked and trained men, there being no question in the middle ages, even, of a conscript nation forced to bear arms. Finally, most of the olden wars were ended by two or three decisive battles, and even in these one might feel reasonably sure of not having more than one chance in twenty or thirty of being killed.

Now all is changed, and death itself is no longer similar to what it used to be. At least, one saw it face to face, one knew whence it came ness of mystery. It no longer has a visage, nor is always at full tension, everywhere present . . . surging from all points of the horizon, emerging from the earth and falling from the heavens, indefatigable, inevitable, occupying all space, occupying all time, lasting for days, for weeks, for months, without a minute of interruption, without a second of remission.

In other days, our author declares, heroism was a lofty peak where one stood for a sublime but brief moment, to-day it is a limitless plain, as uninhabitable as a peak, but from which there is no possible descent. with unmistakable reference to his unhappy native land, desolated Belgium, he says:

To have saved its life it had but to yield to the enemy; the invader would not have exterminated it. A great nation is never exterminated; it is even impossible seriously to enslave it and

health, his comfort, the integrity of his body, and, coming of death. No! It was a heroism freely assumed, willed, acclaimed, unanimous; heroism for an idea and for a sentiment; that is, heroism in its purest, most virgin form, an unmixed sacrifice and without a backward glance to duty,duty to one's self, to one's own family, to humanity, and to the future.

If life and the absence of danger had been more precious than the idea of honor, of patriotism, of fidelity to traditions and to the race, there were, I repeat, means of making the choice, and never, perhaps, in any war, was choice easier,

for never were men freer to choose.

But this choice, which, as I have just said, never dared show its base shadow on the lowest horizons of the least noble consciences, are you sure that in other times which we have believed to be better and more virtuous than ours, it would not have been perceived and considered? Can you find a people, even among the greatest, who, in the course of a war beside which all others seem like child's play, . . . who would not have wavered, who would not, at least for an instant, have abased their eyes to regard a peace without glory?

M. Maeterlinck's conclusion is that the superior heroism, both moral and physical, evinced in this war is due to the fact that civilization, though it may soften the body, increases the intelligence, and that in the last analysis it is intelligence that compels will While our predecessors seemed stronger than we, closer to nature, more austere, more inured to physical suffering, fatigue, and death, he believes they could not and would not have endured the strain to which modern soldiers are being subjected.

Have we not the right, then, to conclude that and who sent it. Its form was terrible, but it civilization,—contrary to what we had feared,—remained human. . . . In the present day it far from enervating man, from depraying, enadds to all its horrors the intolerable fearsome-feebling, diminishing, and abasing him, really far from enervating man, from depraying, en-feebling, diminishing, and abasing him, really elevates, purifies, strengthens, and ennobles him, habits, nor hours of slumber and of relaxation. It rendering him capable of unknown acts of sacrifice, of generosity, and of courage?

It is because civilization, even when it seems to corrupt, adds to the intelligence; and intelligence, in the day of trial, is potential pride, no-bility, and heroism. Here, as I said in the beginning, is the unlooked-for and consoling revelation of this frightful war; we can definitely count upon man, can have full confidence in him, and no longer fear that in leaving primitive brutality behind him he will lose his virile virtues.

The more he advances in the conquest of nature the more he seems to attach himself to material welfare . . . but the more, at bottom, does he become capable of detachment from self, of self-immolation for the good of others, the better he comprehends that there is nothing to be compared to the eternal life of his dead and his children. . . . The future of humanity was in question, and the magnificent response which comes to us from everywhere completely reasto render it long unhappy. It had nothing to sures us as to the issue of other more formidable fear but shame. . . . It was no question then struggles which doubtless await us, when we do of the heroism which is only a final stand of not combat our peers, but confront the more cruel despair, the heroism of the animal brought to bay and more powerful forces of the great, mysterious and fighting blindly to delay for a moment the enemies which nature holds in reserve against us.

SHRAPNEL



TIME-FUSE SHRAPNEL

(The shell, fired from gun at right against entrenched infantry, bursts about 80 yards in front of them and about 15 feet above the ground. The arrows indicate the zone covered by the bullets)

THE great European conflict has been called an artillery war, a war of siege guns, machine guns and the gun that hurls shrapnel shell. This last-mentioned weapon is, perhaps, the most deadly of the light artillery, and one which the reader of the war news day by day sees constantly mentioned in accounts Shrapnel. the fighting. says Navy and Army Illustrated (London), to which we are indebted for the diagrams on this page, gets its name from its inventor, General Shrapnell, who, during the Peninsular War conceived the idea of filling a hollow shell with metallic odds and ends, combined with an explosive charge. With the bursting of this contrivance, the contents were naturally in all directions. scattered Since the time of its invention, this projectile has been considerably improved, however, and its deadliness and destructiveness greatly in-

CROSS - SECTION VIEW OF

CROSS - SECTION VIEW OF SHRAPNEL SHELL, WITH TIME FUSE, SHOWING DIS-POSITION OF BULLETS explosive charge, and is capped with either percussion or a time fuse. The percussion fuse, which explodes only on coming into contact with a solid object such as the ground, is used extensively against approaching infantry. The timefuse shrapnel can be made to burst practically at any range, and is very effective against entrenched infantry. Exploding almost immediately above the heads of the soldiers, the maximum force of the charge is directed downward over a wide area, and is particularly The experience destructive. of the present war seems to show that a well-timed shrapnel shot is capable of inflicting greater injuries upon entrenched troops than any other missile, beside being most unnerving. For use against approaching cavalry, the fuse is so timed that the detonation occurs a few feet from the muzzle of the gun, the missiles bursting forwards over a wide angle that takes in the horses'

creased. The designs also are varied to meet feet and their riders' heads. The jagged special needs. The modern shrapnel shell is fragments of the steel case tear gaping a steel cylinder packed with bullets, carries an wounds, increasing the deadly effect.



PERCUSSION SHRAPNEL

(Fired from gun at right against advancing infantry, the shell bursts upon hitting the ground, throwing a shower of bullets at the approaching troops. It is also used against buildings, but is ineffective on soft ground)



CASE (SHRAPNEL) SHOT

(Used at short range against cavalry. The shell bursts immediately after leaving the gum. At 200 yards' range the lateral spread is 25 yards)

THE "WAR ORDERS" AND AMERICAN **INDUSTRY**

UNDER the title "The War Orders and pected in any quarter and no painful read-American Industry," the Engineering justment. In its editorial summary, the Magazine for July prints a symposium of Engineering Magazine says: opinions from a group of six eminent American manufacturers as to the effect upon Amer- The testimony is almost universal that from the industrial viewpoint the war orders came as ican industry of the unprecedented buying by a great relief as well as a revelation of our the European Allies of certain lines of goods latent powers. Their immediate effect has been in the United States. A flood of orders from tremendous. The argument is made that they European nations for supplies and materials have developed a poorly balanced and someconsumed in warfare, says the editor of the certain lines of industry and leaving other lines magazine, has taxed the resources of some untouched and in very poor shape because of the lines of manufacturing, forced others to war. The unbalanced condition does not exist change their plants over to make new prod- to such an extent as supposed. It is hardly reucts, stimulated prices and increased produc- of the heavy purchases, how many varied lines tion. "Our industries are experiencing one of production have been affected favorably, and of the most surprising readjustments in their history."

"What has been the exact influence of these 'war orders'?" and "What will be their ultimate effect?" are the questions which were asked of several men qualified to know.

The consensus of the views quoted is that the bulk of "war orders" placed here constitutes unqualifiedly an industrial benefit. and that the ultimate effect also cannot fail to be beneficial. The most cautious observers merely suggest that "we may expect a return to a normal level after the orders are all filled." No serious reaction seems to be ex-

what unhealthy state of business, stimulating only

A TRIUMPHANT ENTRY From the World (New York)

these the most fundamental in our industrial life. A heavy order for shrapnel quickens production in the mines of Missouri, Michigan, and the Rocky Mountains; into a million pairs of shoes goes a series of animal, vegetable, and mineral raw products, drawn from all the accessible corners of the earth; for motor-trucks and shrapnel cases and rifles and numberless other products, the steel manufacturers have to furnish a variety of material that has required continual increases in the percentage of their capacity operated.

The influence of all these demands has to a large extent converged on the machine-tool builders who have had to supply the equipment for extensions and alterations and new undertakings. Since the war began the farmer has been selling wheat, horses, and mules at prices and in quantity he did not dream of a year ago. And it must

THE WAR CONTRACTOR, AND WHY HE IS HAPPY From the Central Press (Cleveland)

ceipts been huge, but the proportion of profits has been far beyond the normal. Great new supplies of capital are thus becoming available day by felt even in quarters not directly affected by war purchases. Of the great industries concerned directly with the products of the earth, only coal and iron mining, lumber and cotton, lag notice- ity of products, and ably behind the procession.

As representative of the general manufacturer, Mr. W. L. Saunders, chairman of the board of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, is quoted as saying that the immediate effect of has stimulated the introduction of a great deal the war orders has been excellent in every way and they came at a time when they were believe that we will be in a far stronger position badly needed. Mr. Saunders does not look than we ever have been with respect to our ability for any increased volume of sales to Europe to supply the materials heretofore imported, as after the war is over, but he adds:

We shall enjoy one great advantage after peace is declared, however; that is an increased opportunity to trade in the countries either neutral or not close to the areas of fighting, such as South America, Africa, and Australia. Our goods will have gained a foothold in these markets and this should not be hard to maintain.

has been the work of the motor-truck. American motor-trucks have stood the test of most says: arduous service, and truck manufacturers have profited greatly. Mr. Vernon Munroe, president of the International Motor Com- have benefited the United States. pany, is quoted as follows:

The present sees the motor-truck industry making heavy profits; the future is uncertain to a high degree. Expanded plants and more highly speeded methods will see us all with much greater capacity than before the war. . . A strong business revival would absorb a largely increased production and such a revival seems to me not at all unlikely.

The war is demonstrating the capabilities of the truck in a wonderful way. This will, of course, help to introduce it into new fields when peace comes. At the same time American trucks are receiving some excellent advertising and getting a foothold in foreign markets.

Speaking for the machine-tool industry, trade has been stimulated opportunely, and that good demand may reasonably be expected for some time to come, but he makes no predictions for the future.

Mr. John A. Topping, chairman of the capital, and supply national confidence. An ad-Republic Iron and Steel Company, says that ditional cause for expecting prosperity after peace the stimulating feature of war demand on returns is the commanding position the United the steel trade is that a substantial tonnage States is coming to have in international finance. has been obtained for direct export, and in addition there has been a large increase in and intensity cannot be foretold, but I for one

be remembered that not only have the gross re- steel products used directly or indirectly for war purposes, so that a better tone has been established in the market generally for iron day, and the influence of these accumulations is and steel products. He sees still further benefits, such as earnest efforts to reduce costs of manufacturing and improve the qual-

> As a secondary effect of the war, I believe that at the establishment of peace, this country will be found to be in a more nearly self-contained position than ever before from every viewpoint. It goes without saying that the present demand of machinery for the equipment and maintenance of the army and navy, but aside from this, I curtailed importations affected by the present war have stimulated research and the adoption of substitutes for many products as well as the production of many items not heretofore manufac-

As representative of the engineering and contracting business, taking a broad view and summing up the general situation, Mr. John F. Wallace, formerly chief engineer of the One of the military sensations of the war Panama Canal and now chairman and president of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.,

> There are three ways in which these orders place they came at a critical time and affected the very industries which the war itself had already injured; they may thus be regarded as a compensation. The electrical and mechanical equipment business and other industries which have been particularly concerned in filling the orders were somewhat slack when the war began, but the first effect of the hostilities was to intensify the previous depression. To these industries the war orders were veritable godsends. . . .

> The second way in which the orders have affected the country favorably is by the balance of

trade in our favor which they have created. . . . The third benefit, as I take it, is a matter of the future. When the war is over, or before it ends for that matter, the United States will have, so far as equipment is concerned, a means of providing for national defense, which should prove adequate to every emergency; the plants Mr. James K. Cullen, president of the that are now engaged in turning out arms, ammu-Niles-Bement-Pond Company, says that that nition, and supplies for the European governments could be used to equip our own armies in remarkably short time. .

After peace is declared, we shall be in a strong position. . . . The effect of the heavy production edictions for the future.

now going on and of the great profits being made
Mr. John A. Topping, chairman of the
will be to stimulate our industries, furnish ready

The final outcome will be the resultant of a demand from the consumers of fabricated am confident that it will be in general good.

THE BELGIAN QUEEN

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART gives, room,—really a living-room,—in which I waited in the Saturday Evening Post of July for the Queen, a heavy red curtain had been 3, a vivid pen-picture of her visit to the the whirlwind of war swept over Belgium, comfortable. the Belgian Queen lived in a modest villa at La Panne in order to be near to her beloved soldiers. Here Mrs. Rinehart visited her and set down her message to the world.

The Queen is living at La Panne, a tiny fishing village and resort on the coast, an ugly village, It is agreed by all who have seen her that

robbed of quaintness by its rows of villas owned by summer visitors. The villas are red and yellow brick, built château fashion and set at random on the sand. Efforts at lawns have proved abortive. The cocroaching dunes gradually cover the grass. Here and there are Freets; and there is one main thoroughfare, along which is a tramway that formerly connected the town with other villages.

On one side the seat on the other the dunes. with little shade and no beauty,-such is the location of the new capital of Belgium. And here, m one of the six small villas that house the court, the King and Queen of Belgium, with the Crown Prince, are living. They live very quietly, waiking together along the sands at those times when King Albert is not with his troops, fairing simply, waiting always,—as all Belgium u waiting to-day. Waiting for the end of this dreadful period.

The royal villa at La Panne faces the sea. It is at the end of the

village, and the encroaching dunes have the English; nor the French. Never." ruined what was meant to be a small lawn. The long grass that grows out of the sand pacing along the sand; the constant swish of the ses wind through the dead winter grass; the half-buried garden seat,-that is what the Queen of the Belgians sees as she looks from the windows of her villa. The villa itself is small and

hung across the lower part of the long French windows that face the sea, to keep out the draft. Queen of the Belgians. Last autumn, when With that and a coal fire the room was fairly

> Into this simple living-room, the scene of so many poignant discussions of tragedy and woe, there came presently the Belgian Queen, a lovely, girlish figure, clad in a simple plain blue dress with white lawn collar and cuffs.

> > "like Queen Mary of England she has suffered from the camera." She is a beautiful woman of small. slender figure, a soft, well-modulated voice. and great simplicity

grow, must get to the sea. I thought it was just talk,—a pleasantry."

She had seen many diaries of the German soldiers; and had heard their own accounts of the pillage of Belgium:

"She went white over the recollection and closed her eyes.

"It is the women and But not this other thing."

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM

coloring and hair, and with direct wide eyes set far apart. Like Queen Mary, she has suffered from the

("She is indeed strikingly beautiful, with lovely

of manner. By birth she is a Bavarian. and, naturally, previous to the war had felt great friendliness for Germany. "I have always, from my childhood, heard this talk that Germany must

children," she said. "It is terrible. There must be killing. That is war. And later she said: "The Belgian army would never have behaved so in a prostrate and conquered land. Nor

The Queen sold her jewels long ago to is the only vegetation about, it; and outside, buy supplies for the wounded soldiers. She half buried in the dune, is a marble seat. A is devoted to the welfare of the troops and sentries with carbines goes personally to the front to inspect the goes personally to the front to inspect the trenches and do all within her power to give comfort and solace to her troops. The Ocean Ambulance, the Belgian base hospital, is under her direct supervision and she visits it welly. The furnishing is the furnishing of a der ner direct supervision and site visits in summer seaside cottage. The windows fit badly daily. In her interview with Mrs. Rineard sattle in the gale. In the long drawing- hart, the Queen expressed gratitude to America for its relief work; she spoke of Brand Whitlock and his activities in Brussels and of the helpfulness of the generous American women. In reference to a German war, she said, "Anyone who knows the King knows that he cannot do a wrong thing. It is impossible for him. He cannot go any way but straight."

This is Mrs. Rinehart's conclusion:

What King Albert sees may not all be written; but this is certain: Both these royal exiles,—this Soldier-King who has won and deserved the admiration of the world; this Queen who refuses to leave her husband and her wounded, though criticism of King Albert's conduct of the day after day hostile aeroplanes are overhead and the roar of German guns is in her ears,— these royal exiles live in hope and in deep conviction. They will return to Belgium. Their country will be theirs again. Their houses will be restored; their fields will be sown and yield harvest,-not for Germany, but for Belgium. Belgium, as Belgium, will live again!

ITALY'S PART IN NAVAL WARFARE

in a late issue of Le Correspondant (Paris). the growing antipathy.

The importance of naval operations, says the writer, in a conflict between Austria and reconstruction of its navy becomes a "work Italy strikes a person at once in unfolding a of hate." The naval budget reaches 155 map of the Adriatic. We see that they face millions in 1889,—the zenith of the policy each other with an extensive front—700 of Crispi and the *Dreibund*. Three or four kilometers on one side, 1100 on the other— years later Italy realizes that she is steering in a narrow sea whose outlet, the Strait of towards bankruptcy; a policy of retrench-Otranto, is still narrower, and at whose ment, entailing the sale of her best ships, northern extremity the two countries are the meager payment of the men, causing contiguous.

It may be stated at the outset that the writer comments, was the worst of all. war did not take the Italian navy unawares. Its strength is very appreciably superior to that of the Austrian navy; it has more warships, and among these more dreadnoughts, as many light cruisers, and a far greater number of submarines.

But the equipment is of no consequence unless the personnel is energetic, trained, and vis. Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian ably officered. In order to estimate a navy throne, cherishes the dream of a national war as a whole, it is requisite to know something against Italy, which would establish the unity of of its history. Founded, like the Kingdom, in 1860, the Italian navy could, until four years ago, point to little more than a single Italy takes the side of France at Algeeiras in battle, Lissa,—and that a blot—on its rec1906; she does not hail the annexation of Herzeords. Lissa was undoubtedly a defeat, but it is extravagant to term it, as has often been done, a disaster, to couple it with Sadowa.

It would be as erroneous, as unjust, to came near causing an explosion in 1912. judge the Italian navy of to-day by that of first military precautions against Austria date from 1903. Austria launched her first dread-nought in 1907. army of 1870 to the French army of to-day.

In 1872 Admiral Pacoret de Saint Bon,

IS the Italian navy ready for war? What units. This was the period of the family part can it play in the present conflict? quarrel. Mentana and the Roman question These and other pertinent questions that obliterated the brotherhood in arms of suggest themselves in connection with Italy's Magenta and Solferino; the French occupaentrance into the war, are discussed at length tion of Tunis put the finishing touch upon

Italy joins the Triple Alliance, and the much discontent, followed. This policy, the

Italy perceived that the Triple Alliance did not satisfy her desires. Back in 1899 Delcassé's conciliatory spirit, as well as that of Barrère, French Ambassador to Rome, begin to be justly appreciated, Italy's eyes to be opened to the truth. The people slowly turn towards friendship with France. Italian policy is gradually outlined; irredentism increases in the peninsula and vis-athe Hapsburg Empire as the war against France established German unity.

Political events accentuate the divergent views. govina with enthusiasm; she is repeatedly checked, sometimes even indirectly threatened, in her campaign against Tripoli and Turkey; finally, the Albanian issue and that of the islands

After detailing the excellent condition of aided by the famous naval constructor, Bene- the Italian naval equipment as well as the detto Brin, disposed of the fleet of Persano, abundant means at the Government's comcommander at Lissa-a deplorable financial mand of maintaining it in good shape, the transaction—and undertook to construct a writer lauds the spirit of the personnel, wholly new squadron composed of powerful which alone gives value to material equip-

ONE OF ITALY'S SUPERDREADNOUGHTS, THE "CONTE DI CAVOUR"

(There are two other superdreadnoughts of the Conte di Cavour type in the Italian navy,—the Leonardo de Vinci and the Giulio Cessre. Each of these was completed in 1914, has a displacement of 22,840 tons, a speed of 23 knots and a complement of 1000 men. The three ships of this type each carry thirteen 12-inch, eighteen 4.7-inch, and twenty smaller and light machine-guns, with three submerged torpedo-tubes. Two dread-noughts of the Andrea Doris type, completed this present year, have a displacement of 23,025 tons each)

bued with patriotism. if need be."

For some years, thanks to useful reforms, the Italian navy has been very progressive. The officers are better treated, the crews, too, partak-ing in the improved conditions. The general medium morale is excellent, particularly since the Turkish five left. campaign of 1911-12. The mobilization of the been accomplished,—is extremely easy.

WHAT CAN THE ITALIAN NAVY DO?

The writer explains why Taranto, Antona, Venice are, owing to the conformation he asks, could dreadnoughts accomplish in the Adriatic, in view of the fact that both posal? And we must remember that not all ago, the excellent port, Avlona, in Albania, submarines. . . .!

ment. The men are all Italians and im- —the only good one in that country,—very Montecuccoli, Aus- probably with the consent of France, Engtria's admiral-in-chief from 1905 to 1913, land, and Russia. The writer cites an obnever missed an occasion to celebrate the servation which he made in a former article, victory of Lissa. "Our new ally did not -May 25th,-"that a blockade of the Adrireply . . . But few people are as dangerous atic would be a visionary scheme until Italy 25 an Italian who remains silent under an should join the Allies, because a close blockoutrage. He will bide his time, twenty years ade of a port supplied with submarines cannot be maintained with large ships.

> The Austrians, like the French, hypnotized by the idea of dreadnoughts, have spent prodigious sums upon them; beginning the war with seven medium submarines, they have scarcely four or

The six Italian dreadnoughts will have a good Italian fleet,—one may say this, as it has just moral effect upon people who still believe in them. The pre-dreadnoughts, with their abundant armament, can be utilized to bombard the nest of German submarines recently arrived in the Mediterranean, where they sank three English warships within a few days.

The fifty-seven Austro-German steamers, seized of the coast, not favorable objects for an upon the declaration of war in the Italian ports, Austrian naval attack. Furthermore, what, serve to reinforce the transportation facilities of the Allies, so heavily burdened by the conflict in the Dardanelles.

"But what we [i. e., the French] appreciate antagonists have submarines at their dis- above all," the writer continues, "because we lack them almost entirely, are the great torpedo-boat the eastern shore belongs to Austria. Italy destroyers and the light Italian cruisers, so swift, with their 28 and 32 knots, and so well armed, did not hesitate to occupy, several months with their 12-centimeter guns; likewise, their fine

The writer details a number of victories already achieved by the Italian fleet, the crowning one accomplished by the old dethe great torpedo-boats, with 32 and more knots, stroyer, Zaffiro, in an attack on the Austrian and their 12-centimeter guns.

But will our new ally have enough of these port, Porto Buso. Mere coups-de-main, one excellent little fleets to keep guard over the armoral effect they will exert upon an enemy already discouraged.

Should the German submarines appear in the Adriatic, to put in supplies at Pola, they will find rough adversaries in the scouts, with 28 knots,

might say, but what fine ones, and what a mored cruisers operating in the Dardanelles,

without leaving the Adriatic denuded? Ah! what an error we have committed in neglecting for ten years the building of flotilla ships!

AN AUSTRIAN ATTACK ON ITALY

(Vienna), contributes the leading article to a recent issue of that magazine, in which he action in abandoning her allies. course in joining the war could, he observes,

If war be indeed only a continuation of political policy with different means, then Italy can point to the fact that, free from all scruples of political faith and morality, she has consistently pursued a course in the world war which she followed in peace for many years. once Austria's ally and her most malignant foe, to form one of the Dreibund and promote the interests of the Entente,—that has for decades been Italy's policy. The official ally of Germany and Austria, she was the secret confederate of the Western powers, and made bold to give practical evidence of it, too, on every occasion. As far back as 1897, when the Cretan issue became acute, she made the cause of England her own. Her attitude was still more pronounced in the Algeciras affair, clearly indicating that neither Austria-Hungary nor Germany could count upon her assistance in case of any great clash of European interests.

It has for decades been an axiom in Italian policy to further everything conducive to a weakening of Austria: hence her displeasure with Russia due to the more friendly attitude of that country to Austria in 1903 and her subsequent rather undignified courting of her favor when opposition between the two Empires was resumed. She furthered the ambitious schemes of the Serbians; the official and unofficial relations between Belgrade and Rome grew closer and closer. Wherever in the Balkans there arose an opponent of Austria, he could rely on the support of Italy,
—Count Berchtold and Count Aehrenthal had
truly a hard road to travel in defending Austria's most vital interests on the southeast, for to Russia's open opposition there was added Italy's insidious enmity.

It has been generally held in Italy that her rise to a world power could be attained only through Austria's downfall. Not even in France and Russia were the publications advocating a disruption of that Empire hailed with as great

BARON CHLUMECKY, political edi- an acclaim. Influential papers made it their tor of the Osterreichische Rundschau prime object to foment hatred of Austria, steadily circulated the myth of the oppression of the Italians in that country. The stage, too, served the same tendencies. Rovetta and D'Annunzio, denounces with a burning indignation Italy's by their dramas, Romanticismo and Nave, inculaction in abandoning her allies. Her cated in hundreds of thousands a hatred of the Empire and preached a war of annihilation against her. Even the schools became nurseries have been foretold by her malicious, under-hand scheming while ostensibly neutral. He savs in substance:

of Irredentism, and official text-books speak of South Tyrol and Trieste as the beautiful, "still" unredeemed lands. The government openly tolerated Irredentist activities and supported the mare-nostro policy, which aimed at Italy's ex-clusive control of the Adriatic.

Austria met all these evidences of enmity with a steady forbearance, bore patiently Italy's un-lawful interference in her domestic concerns, nay, more, she sedulously avoided the commemoration of many a glorious tradition and feat of arms in deference to the excessive sensitiveness of the Italians. In Italy there is scarcely a town which has not immortalized the memory of Solferino,—in Austria even the panorama of the engagement at Lissa had to appear under the anonymous title: "A Naval Battle," because the Duke of Avara considered it an insult to remind Italy of Austria's victory.

All this indulgence, however, this renunciation of Austria's interests, did not succeed in changing Italy's attitude. Morte all' Austria continued to be the almost universal watchword, and for years there has scarcely been a single Italian who deemed it possible that his country would, when it came to the point, fight on the side of her allies. Had the King commanded them to do so, the reply would have been barricades in Milan, Bologna, and Rome. It was not, however, anxiety to save his throne which kept him from conjuring up that danger: the King himself was a decided enemy of Austria; he, too, in his heart sided with her foes; he, too, feigned a loyalty only as long as he feared Germany's and Aus-

All who know Italy have for years been aware that her alliance with Austria was a hollow pact. The latter had a choice of two things: to anticipate Italy's increasingly evident aims and render her harmless, or to wait until she should deem it a fitting moment to strike Austria in the back,-this was the bone of contention between the militarists and Count Aehrenthal, who favored continuing the policy of loyalty to the uttermost.

The reward of Austria is Italy's heinous crime.

which, after ten months of war, compels the when Oberdank was hailed as a national hero former to fight her ally of yesterday. Immediately after the outbreak of the world conflict, hatred of Austria burst forth in Italy with a fiery violence. The abuse of the Empire, derision of its army, enmity to its ruler, and denunciation of German "Huns" and "barbarians," in which the press indulged, exceeded at times the outpourings of the French papers. Then, gradually, a calm set in: it was found that Italy was not in fighting trim; that it was wiser to utilize the first months for equipment and leave the brunt of the work to the warring powers! It has never been Italy's way to gain coveted territory by her own unaided exertions: she has always let others bleed and then gathered the desired booty, at times despite her own reverses. Ten months she armed, ten months she allowed her ally to fight the strongest military forces in the world, and then only had she the courage to throw her the gantlet.

Even in these ten months of "neutrality" Italy rendered the greatest services to Austria's enemies. Her troops were concentrated upon the frontiers of Austria alone, thus preventing the latter from using its full strength against Serbia and Russia, while enabling France to leave its southeastern border almost completely unguarded. The "neutralists" of Italy, though opposed to Austria, thought she was inflicting sufficient injury upon her ally without proceeding to war; they claimed that her attitude had prevented the victory of the central powers, thus entitling her to their gratitude.

This, however, did not suffice for the "interventionists." Not satisfied with only promoting the interests of the Entente, they wanted to see the Dual Monarchy crushed. Hence they demanded, after ten months, the active intervention of the army, which had meanwhile been carefully equipped.

The people, however, would not have been so ready or so enthusiastic to join the cause had not the press, subsidized by France and England, suppressed the latest great Teuton successes in Galicia, even going the length of representing them in part as Russian victories. The great body of Italians thought that Austria's powers of resistance were well nigh spent, they saw her lying prostrate,—then only did they summon courage to stab her in the back, supposing it would be her death blow. The multitude, misled by the press, sees before it a military promenade,
is fired with martial enthusiasm only because it does not expect an earnest resistance on the part of Austria.

As to the responsible parties: a bad conscience, a realization of their treachery and its possible consequences, finally their inextinguishable hatred of Austria,—these are the mainsprings that imfor six years condoned unparalleled manifestations against its ruler, his ally; who, like his dislike of its sovereign, was a pleased onlooker ereign and our country!

solely in virtue of his attempt on the life of Francis Joseph.

It was not with a "heavy heart" that the King decided to declare war against Austria. He was long since ready for that, primarily from fear of a Nemesis, and, furthermore, knowing no better means of securing Italy's future than by annihilating Austria, which he presumes will come to pass. Only thus can Rome's refusal to accept concessions, whose compass could not have been essentially increased even as the result of a victorious campaign, be explained. Italy dares the war not so much for territorial aggrandizement as for the realization of the aim she pursued in peace as well with all the means at her command,—to hurl Austria from her position of a great power. In this sense Italy is consistent: she continues on the path she has followed for decades.

This attitude of Italy, it is asserted, is responsible for the world war. Never would France, England, and even Russia, have brought it on so lightheartedly had they not felt perfectly certain that Italy would under no circumstances be found on the Teuton side. Diplomats of the Entente powers likewise knew that there was a fair chance that the army of Italy would march against its old allies. This apprehension and the loyal desire to maintain the alliance with Italy,-if she showed even the slightest favorable disposition,-is what actuated the Foreign Minister, Baron Burian, to offer her a compensation for her neutrality,-the maximum of what Austria could give without absolutely abandoning its position in the South and on the Adriatic.

Baron Burian did well,-evidencing that the Emperor desired to avoid a conflict at any price, and forcing Italy to lay aside her mask: the nations of Austria know now that their sovereign was ready to make the greatest sacrifices and that Italy went to war with the object of anni-. hilating her former ally.

Against this design, however, [the writer concludes] the whole Empire will rise to defend itself as one man. Austrian blood is not easily stirred, but now when we are threatened by cowardly brigands with a dagger-thrust in the back, now will our wrath rise to a mighty flame, and all Austria echo with the cry: "Down with the traitors!" Now we know where to find our most malignant foe, who wore the mask of friendship, and when she had grown great by our favor and that of Germany, turned out to be an accomplice of our enemies.

No Austrian will ever forgive this, no Hungarian ever forget it. Revenge for a breach of faith unexampled in history,—that will continue pelled King and government to a war against to be the watchword; and we shall not rest, nor the Dual Monarchy. The same King, who has our children, or children's children, if that be necessary, until a people, devoid of all political and moral loyalty, shall have paid a heavy penpredecessors, reared to a hatred of Austria and alty for the crime committed against our sov-

power.

IS JAPAN AGGRESSOR OR PROTECTOR IN CHINA?

points of view regarding Japan's purpose in ness for her neighbor." tions with other nations.

the group to which China most strenuously Rea says: objected was postponed. China accepted the remainder on May 8, being hastened by an ultimatum from Japan presented the day before. The agreements were immediately put into treaty form.

To state the matter briefly, the demands related to railway, mining, territorial, and financial arrangements or concessions in Shantung, Southern Manchuria, Eastern Mongolia, and along the coast. The general tone was that Japan and Japanese subjects should be free to engage in such enterprises, but "the Japanese Government's consent shall be first obtained" whenever such per-

CHINESE OPINION

The press of China is unanimous in condemning Japan, and its tone is exceedingly bitter.

The editor of the Far Eastern Review (Shanghai), Mr. George Bronson Rea, believes that to understand Japan's object it is desirable to glance back at the relations of comes from the editor of the National Rethe two countries in the past few decades. view (Shanghai):

He begins with the war of 1894, which resulted so disastrously to China. Not only did she have to settle with Japan, but other of which Russian "rights" in the Liaotung

T is interesting to scan the periodical press tude of cynical brutality," and in none of of the Far East, with its conflicting which did she show "disinterested friendli-

forcing China to accept a series of proposals Finally, Mr. Rea details Japan's "highor demands which strengthen Japan's in-handed" methods last fall in the war zone fluence and restrict China in its future rela- around Kiau-chau, which grew even more intolerable after the operations against that It will be remembered that on January German stronghold had been concluded. He 19 the Japanese Minister at Peking handed quotes Premier Okuma's statement that to President Yuan Shih-kai a note embody- "Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to ing twenty-one demands, in five groups. As secure more territory, no thought of deprivaries of numerous conferences most of ing China or other peoples of anything which the demands were agreed to, some of them they now possess"; and then, under a headbeing modified; and final consideration of ing entitled "Japan Shows Her Hand," Mr.

> China and the other nations were somewhat astonished at the divergence between Japan's promise and the performance. On January 18, 1915, Japan set up a new and far from attractive diplomatic precedent and showed China plainly that she was going to . . . take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war in Europe. . She is now engaged in endeavoring to bully China into giving her "spheres of influence," where the Open Door is not to obtain, in Southern Manchuria, in Eastern Mongolia, in Shantung and in Fukien. Her pledges, her promises, are by her own showing worthless "scraps of paper" to be torn to shreds and scattered to the wind.

The editor of the China Press (Shangmission is granted to the subject of a third hai). Mr. Thomas F. Millard, believes that:

> China is now facing the most serious peril to her existence as a nation that ever has threatened. The demands of Japan strike directly at China's heart. If they are conceded, or if they are estab-lished by force, China will hereafter take the position among states of a vassal of Japan.

The most bitter denunciation of Japan

Few people have ever believed that Japan desired or had the slightest intention to uphold powers realized her weakness, and difficulties
The annexation of Chosen [Korea], the absorption of the best parts of Manchuria, the assistance led to dominance in the province of Fukien. lent to those plotting and conspiring against the The war with Russia followed, as a result peace of this land, all proclaim aloud that Japan cares . . . little for her promises. . .

Japan has revealed her true character in this Peninsula and Manchuria were transferred business as she never revealed it before. She to Japan. Other incidents, disputes, and dis- has come out openly as the defier of all the fundacussions are enumerated to show that Japan mental principles of international ethics, as the has never been "backward in signalizing her accession to a position of special importance", —in each of thick Japan "adopted an atti-unparalleled in the most tortuous diplomacy of

the worst courts of the vilest periods of history; and have throughout maintained an air of injured innocence that has surely only deceived those who wished to be deceived. . . .

China, of course, could not help herself. She had to give way. But to say that her giving way and Japan's paltry modifications of her demands have brought about a peaceful solution is to talk the sheerest drivel.

THE JAPANESE VIEWPOINT

The official attitude of the Japanese Gov- him first in criticism of Japan: emment is set forth in the ultimatum presented to China on May 7, a portion of which we quote:

The reason why the Imperial Government opened the present negotiations with the Chinese Government is first to endeavor to dispose of the complications arising out of the war between Japan and Germany, and secondly to attempt to solve those various questions which are detri-mental to the intimate relations of China and Japan with a view to solidifying the foundation of cordial friendship subsisting between the two countries to the end that the peace of the Far East may be effectually and permanently preserved. . . .

The attitude of the Japanese press is so well expressed by the editor of the Japan Government. Magazine (Tokio), Dr. J. Ingram Bryan, that we quote his remarks at length:

For some time the people of Japan appear to have been convinced that the safety of the empire depends on the policy pursued by China. If China should recklessly permit western interference, as Korea did, Japan's position would be greatly prejudiced. To safeguard her position in the Far East, Japan has had to fight two expensive wars, both of which would have been unnecessary had China been able to protect herself from western aggression. Japan now sees no way out of perpetual war preparation and intermittent conflict unless she insists on China pursuing a certain policy toward western nations, which Japan herself is prepared to support and defend. Japan feels that she and China must stand or fall together. Give one or more western powers supremacy in China and Japan's doom would be sealed. It is the same conviction that Britain entertains with regard to Belgium and Holland. Should Germany obtain control of Belgium, Great Britain's position would be at once menaced and rendered most insecure. So would it also be with Japan were any alien power to obtain the ascendancy in China. That China is so exposed Japan has not the least doubt. She one object,—to unite these nations in has already driven out Russia and Germany, and further aggression by the white man. she does not cherish the duty of having to drive out a third party or a combination of powers. what to expect and abide by it. But China, urged by outside influence, is in no mood to trust Japan. Yet Japan is determined to come to the desired understanding. The whole Japanese The whole Japanese nation demands it.

A NEUTRAL HAWAIIAN OPINION

Doremus Scudder, editor of the Friend (a religious publication of Honolulu), is removed from the scene of heated discussion and yet close enough to have had unusual opportunities for studying the situation impartially. Earlier in his career he was a missionary in Japan. He is able to see both sides of the question.

Whatever be Japan's real motive in bringing pressure to bear upon China to accede to these demands, it is perfectly clear from a perusal of them that they are not friendly in tone. They bear no resemblance to bona-fide negotiations between two powers striving to enter into a mutually helpful agreement. . . They propose for example that the sovereign power of China to lease or cede a part of her territory be surrendered, and that the power to employ foreign advisers in certain parts of the country, to engage whatever advisers she pleases for her central government, to administer her police without foreign interference, to purchase all of her war munitions where she desires, and to borrow foreign capital entirely at her own motion be curtailed. . . . All these demands propose a distinct and very humiliating infringement upon the sovereignty of the Chinese

So much for one side.

There is, however, another view of Japan's course which merits careful consideration before fair-minded men can reach a conclusion. For many years far-sighted leaders in that Empire have recognized the truth that the only possible safety for both Japan and China in developing their civilization free from the dominance of the aggressive white man lies in their standing together.

The brunt of stemming the tide of European aggression fell upon Japan and she did the work in her war with Russia. That war should have opened China's eyes to her danger. But again she temporized. The European war finally gave Japan another great opportunity to dislodge Europe from Eastern Asia, and she grasped it. Even yet, however, China does not realize that the only safety for herself and China from European aggression lies in making common cause with her valiant little neighbor.

Japan having exhausted every other resource in trying to convince China is now compelled to resort to harsher means to bind the two peoples together. Hence these demands which have but one object,—to unite these nations in opposing all

The reader will have noticed that our To preclude so undesirable an eventuality Japan would enter into an understanding with China quotations of Chinese and Japanese opinion and come to terms, so that the world might know are from journals printed in English and edited by Westerners. In every case the writer upholds the Government of his adopted country, and gives expression to the views of the native population.

KOREA—A TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE **ADMINISTRATION**

EVEN the most outspoken of the critics cessful wars, the finances of the empire of Japan in its relations with China,—necessitated a policy of retrenchment and Korea as indicating what will happen to the undertakings. Chinese Empire,—are prone to admit that A new educational system was evolved, the people of the one-time Hermit Kingdom displacing a curriculum which consisted since its annexation by Japan.

the editor of the Far Eastern Review (Shang- system of four years, and one special school hai), who pauses in the midst of a scathing or college. Most of the higher grades give denunciation of Japanese diplomacy to pay industrial training in order to enable graduthe following tribute to Japanese adminis- ates to obtain a livelihood. One hundred

tration:

Korea's independence, which Japan solemnly guaranteed, only to annex the country when she felt assured that there would be no interference by any other nation. This must not be taken as

As agriculture is the principal occupation, advancing the view that the loss of independence the Government directed its energies toward has involved any material loss to the Korean improving conditions and encouraging propeople. Rather has there been a gain. The currency of the country, which was in a deplorable ductive undertakings. A technical expect condition, has been placed on a sound basis; the was appointed for each province, model by-word, has been reformed and, if not perfect, and improved seeds and fertilizers were disis distinctly better than it used to be; while
necessary public works have been initiated and
in many instances completed.

Rice is the chief article of food and also

years under a protectorate. It resembles cent. in the first two years after annexation. larger), and juts out from the Asiatic main- part of the peninsula are well suited to the land toward the southern tip of the islands growth of cotton, especially the American of Japan. Prior to the advent of Japanese species. Under encouragement from the direction, the native population of approxi- Government, the production of this species mately 15,000,000 existed in apparent con- had increased sixfold by 1912, and measures tentment under almost primitive conditions. already adopted indicate that by 1917 the Matters were growing worse rather than value of the cotton crop will exceed \$5,000,better.

natural outlet for Japanese energy and Jap- velop silkworm culture, particularly as a anese emigration; and with that idea per- means of affording a suitable industry for haps chiefly in mind the administrative au- women. thorities,—headed by the Governor-General, aptly entitled a "Report on Reforms and uted free of charge, and on Arbor Day more Progress in Chosen (Korea)," covering the than 10,000,000 trees were planted. years 1912 and 1913. Copies of the report have just reached this country.

ing passed through two costly though suc- to learn that in Korea the deaths from epi-

who frequently point to the political fate of the postponement of certain proposed public

have profited materially in the five years principally of a study of the Chinese classics. There is now provided a four-year course As an instance of this feeling we quote in the common schools, a higher-school new public schools were opened in a single year, bringing the total to 340 with 44,000 Japan fought two wars ostensibly to secure students. Japanese is taught as the national

of export, and the authorities exerted their Korea was formally annexed by Japan in efforts to improve rice cultivation, with the August, 1910, after being governed for some result that the production increased 20 per shape (although somewhat Climatic and soil conditions in the southern 000. It was worth about \$100,000 in 1909. The world had looked upon Korea as the Another aim of the Government is to de-

The need of conserving the forests was Count Terauchi,-set out, immediately after early recognized. Suitable regulations were annexation, to bring conditions more nearly adopted, planting encouraged, and young up to Japanese standards. The results of trees distributed. During the year under their endeavors are set forth in what has been review nearly 9,000,000 trees were distrib-

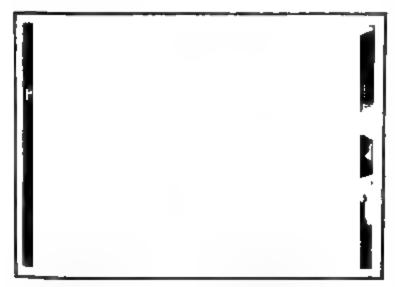
Those who remember the achievements of the sanitary experts with the Japanese armies The reader is reminded that, Japan hav- in the war with Russia, will not be surprised

demic diseases,—chiefly smallpox, dysentery, and cholera,—decreased from 1520 in 1910 to 965 in 1912. Where medical facilities are poor, qualified physicians are attached to police stations. Besides their official duties they extend medical aid to the people in general, and furnish medicines to Korean patients either free or at a low price. Every dwelling-house is thoroughly cleaned under police inspection twice a year.

Extensive highway improvements have been undertaken, with the twofold object of facilitating communication and assisting in the productive exploitation of the country. During the first three years of Japanese control, 5800 miles of highways were constructed by the central and local govern-

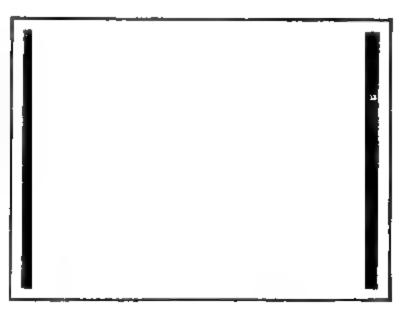
ments.

To the single railway line that ran the entire length of the peninsula, the Japanese have added a branch to each coast (the Yel-



A CLASS IN A KOREAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

(The instructor is Japanese. The scholars are studying the construction of the mouth and throat. Several are using mirrors to follow the teacher's remarks)



A KOREAN GIRL DRYING RAW COTTON

(The development of an American species of cotton is one of the principal agricultural aims of the Japanese administration in Korea)

low Sea and the Sea of Japan), increasing

the mileage by nearly 50 per cent.

Fusan, the terminus of the trunk line and the port nearest to Japan, has become the chief center of foreign trade, outstripping Chemulpo, the seaport of Seoul. Exports and imports have doubled since 1908, Japan doing twice as much business with Korea as all other nations combined.

The Imperial Japanese Government has allowed \$6,000,000 yearly for Korean administration, besides establishing a Donation Fund of about \$9,000,000, the interest from which is expended upon undertakings for affording means of livelihood, and upon educational and relief works. In other respects the modern administration and development of Korea has been supported by the ordinary revenues and by public loans, incurred since annexation, totaling less than \$15,000,000.

THE TRAINING OF SINGERS

I terly (New York) Mr. David C. Tay- of singers. for contributes a refreshingly sane and sen- From a theoretical study of vocal science

O the current issue of the Musical Quar- as in the art of voice culture,—the training

sible article on "Voice Culture Past and alone the subject seems beautifully simple and Present," which can hardly fail to benefit clear. But the singer speedily finds that every singer, and every teacher as well as knowing how the vocal organs should operate every student of singing, who will read it is one thing, and making them operate in with open mind. "A General View of a this manner is something entirely different. Perplexing Subject" is the modest sub-title "It is a curious fact," Mr. Taylor remarks, under which Mr. Taylor utters what he has "that the whole theoretical groundwork of to say, which in reality amounts to an en- modern voice culture has been laid by people lightening analysis of the greatest problem who were neither singers nor musicians. in the whole realm of music to-day. There They have considered their special work to is probably no other specific branch of ap- consist only of formulating the laws of the plied esthetics in which is to be found so vocal action. How these laws are to be utilwide a diversity of both theory and practise ized in the training of voices is a matter

which the theorists have left entirely to the not represent the old school." teachers of singing. Confusion is the inevit- continues: able result of this division of responsibility."

groundwork, is the assumption that the ac- mechanical operations of the voice. and so on, Mr. Taylor says:

operate correctly without intelligent direction and vibration. oversight. The correct use of the voice is be- formed the basis of the old method. lieved to depend on the conscious management of

in singing scales, exercises, and vocalises. An nize any necessity for the conscious management other lesson of experience is that everything de of the voice's activities. . . pends on how an exercise is sung,—how the student handles his voice in practising. There is no question that the old masters based their course of instruction on the natural use of some one way of singing which is favorable to the voice. They built up on that, and led from the development of the voice. But there are natural singing to the perfect technical command a vast number of vocal students who experience of all the vocal resources. . . . The modern idea great difficulty in finding out how to influence is to discard natural singing as inherently incor-

the manner conducive to progress? For a solu- plan of refining and developing the natural mantion of the problem they feel that they are limited to an application of the doctrines of vocal science. What they really desire is a means of inculcating a certain manner of singing,—a mode of vocal utterance which experience has shown them to The only current conception of this be correct. manner of handling the voice is that it consists of some particular management of breath, laryngeal action, and resonance. But the insufficiency of the scientific method to instruct the student on the vital point of tone production is a matter of common knowledge. If the scientific doctrine were sound and its application complete, all voices should derive equal benefit from the system. But this is far from the case. Exactly the same course of instruction in breathing, register formation, and tone placement puts some voices in the position to profit by further technical study, and leaves others little better off than when they began. The vocal problem thus interposes itself as a barrier to the progress of countless ambitious students.

In view of present conditions, the writer thinks it no wonder that the minds of vocalists are frequently turned toward the old ment. In its practical bearing on the training of Italian method. For, during the life of the the voice it is really of vastly more importance old system, roughly speaking from about than the physiological and acoustic laws of the 1600 to 1855, there was no uncertainty about the voice should have been so completely ignored sert that they follow the old Italian system, investigation has been carried on only by throat but "any teacher whose method deals with breathing, tone placement, the singer's sensations, the expansion of the throat, etc., does specialists and acousticians. Each one has been concerned only with his own specialty, and the psychological laws of muscular control have lain outside their province. . . .

So firmly is the scientific idea established that Back of all modern vocal methods and no one has thought to find in the old method anypractises, and even back of their theoretical thing but a set of rules for the control of the tivities of the vocal organs require to be con-conclusion can be reached by investigation along this line. It would have to be admitted that the sciously guided and directed by the singer. old masters knew more about the science of voice After describing the orthodox system of train- production than we do. But this is utterly at ing in the management of the breath, the variance with the facts. Almost nothing of a vocal cord action, the "placing" of the voice, scientific character was known about the vocal mechanism until the invention of the laryngo-scope, in 1855. The old masters did not even know that the voice is produced by the pressure It is everywhere assumed that the voice cannot of the expired breath setting the vocal cords in Scientific principles could not have

Yet the fact remains that the old masters had the muscular actions of the vocal organs. . . some way of imparting the correct use of the Vocal teachers approach their problem from voice, superior to the devices contained in modern the practical side. Experience soon teaches them methods. . . Not only did they ignore the that technical facility in the use of the voice can scientific principles of voice production,—they be acquired in only one way,—by daily practise even went further than this, and failed to recog-

their voices in the correct way. . . . rect, and to substitute for it an artificial manner. How can the vocal organs be brought under of managing the vocal organs. This is the direct the subjection of the will and made to act in opposite of the old system, which followed the ner of singing.

> Nature's provision for the guidance of the singer's vocal organs is the singer's own ear; and the writer points out that this is a fact of such obvious truth that its bearing on the scheme of voice culture may easily be overlooked.

> We can sing tones expressive of joy or of sorrow, harsh tones or tones of beautiful quality, loud tones or soft, just as we will. In every case the ear directs and the voice obeys automatically. This is Nature's mode of vocal guidance.

> For the production of vocal tones of any kind, the desired sounds are first conceived in the mind; a message is instantly carried from the brain to the musclest of the vocal organs, instructing them what movements are necessary to produce the tones demanded by the ear. There is an instinct by which the muscles concerned in voice production are guided, but this instinct is

too mysterious for us to fathom. . . . This is the psychological law of vocal managevocal action. Why the psychological principle of Many modern teachers as- by the vocal scientists is easily seen.

every study is to enable the student to bring the will power to bear directly on the mechanical operations of the vocal organs. There is no time at which the attention of both teacher and pupil is not turned, in part at least, to the working of the pupil's throat and his management of the breath. In the older system nothing of the kind was ever thought of. Attention was devoted plely to the musical and esthetic aspects of the pupil's singing. Pure and beautiful tone was the one criterion of correctness. This was simed at directly, and the vocal action by which it was attained was of no interest.

scious management of the voice were both of the old masters.

Under the modern idea the main purpose of possible and necessary, vocal science in its present state does not meet the requirement," Mr. Taylor thinks that the demand for a revival of the old Italian method, already beard among vocal teachers, will take on a new force when its principles are once definitely established.

But so sweeping a counter-revolution (as that the entire edifice of vocal science will ultimately be abandoned) is hardly to be expected. Much valuable information has been brought to light by the scientific investigation of the past sixty One of the doctrines of the old masters years. Voice culture will without doubt be the richer for this new knowledge, so soon as it is was that the training of the ear is of fully digested and brought into form available for a much importance in the singer's education practical use. Some way may be found for utilas the training of the voice. Why the old izing scientific knowledge, without involving the Italian method should ever have been aban- conscious direction of the vocal organs. A combination of the two systems, scientific and indoned is a baffling question. Pointing out stinctive, may then be found to contain the most the two weak points in the scientific system: hopeful elements of a happy solution. When that that it sets out to do something which is al- has been reached we may be justified in the exready done by Nature in a thoroughly satis- pectation that the old glories of the art of bel factory manner, and that "even if the construction will rival and even surpass the system

THE CHILDREN OF "STREETLAND"

WHAT of the children of "Streetland"?
There are eleven million city children entrusted to us "for keeps," eleven million children in America who to a certain extent must find play or work in the city streets. How shall we help these children to health of mind and body and protect them from the danger and vice that slinks along the public highways of our cities? These questions are asked and answered in "Streetland," a book written by Philip Davis, editor of The Field of Social Service, director of Civic Service House, Boston, and formerly Supervisor of Licensed Minors in the Boston Public Schools.

While Mr. Davis' book is directly concemed with the problems of the street children of Boston, the principles he advocates and the remedies he suggests as alleviations of the evils of our over-crowded districts will apply to any and all cities. He takes the North End of Boston as a typical congested district. This part of Boston, known as Little Italy, was once the farm of one Wilham Copp. The cowpaths of the old farm have become the famous crooked streets of the North End. The population of that part of Boston is 34,000, and the section is so fearfully congested that in some blocks the density of population reaches the appalling figure of 880 per acre, and the aver-

A BOY OF "STREETLAND"

age of twenty persons to each dwelling. The ton's North End and the East Side in New children are forced by sheer lack of dwell- York, if we do not quickly and efficiently take ing space practically to live in the street. It the streets in hand and look after the chilis their work-room, their playground, and dren who make their home in them. there they must learn the lessons in life that shall serve as the basis of their characters.

Boston will serve to set forth conditions:

Visualize a maze of crooked streets that wind streets, for recreation purposes to meet the de-aimlessly nowhere in particular. From these mands of every element in the community. Such streets, alleys break away at unexpected places,— a board should exercise strict censorship over all alleys that lead to old-world courts squalid and places of amusement, such as moving-pictures, colorful. Out of these courts emerge patient burlesque shows, dance-halls, and poolrooms women clad in the everlasting black dresses of Without discouraging any legitimate form of prithe alien women in America, bearing sad-eyed vate recreation, it should insist on strict enforcebambinos in their shawls. The pavements of the ment of laws and regulations controlling comstreets and alleys swarm with men, women, and mercialized amusement. children. The men saunter idly up and down clad in coarse, ill-fitting clothing that gives the impression of being hot and uncomfortable. The children are gay in cheap finery or filthy rags, but rags or gauds, everyone is cheerful in Little Davis finds to have primarily come from seek-Italy. Here and there a picturesque granddam, who still clings to her peasant costume of a flowered silk head-dress, folded kerchief, and imposed on the play instinct is in a voluminous skirts, watches the children at play measure responsible for trespassing and minor and cautions them with rollings of liquid vowels. law-breaking.

the children swarm around curious little shops that face the square, where the unfamiliar eat-ables from "sunny Italy" are displayed. Here petty thieves who live in our city streets after are the bakeries with yard-long loaves of bread darkness has fallen. If their parents will hanging in the windows and bread twisted and baked in huge braids. On the sidewalks are the vegetable merchants and the fish-markets, where you can buy succulent salad vegetables and baby octopuses if you have a taste for that dainty; and over all hangs a spicy smell of garlic. Beyond, and growth to a greater extent than has been where the square widens, stands the Hotel Pa- realized. Over-stimulation, in place of rest and lermo, with its curious stained-glass windows sleep which growing children need, tends to and carved cornices. Farther on are the Italian undermine even the strongest constitutions. It banks, their windows filled with heaps of gold needs no physiologist to perceive that the ravages and bank-notes, and on a corner is an Italian of night life help materially to reduce measurebook-shop where the street boys can buy Italian ments of weight, height, and chest, and to weaken

and enter the Yiddish quarter the atmosphere although tired and mentally dull. Night life dechanges. Swarms of children crowd the streets, stroys the habits of industry,-loitering and loafbut most of them are busy. Many children ing becomes rooted into a habit. assist their parents in the shops; others peddle
papers, candy, shoestrings,—anything to make a
penny,—and importune the passerby nasally in
imitation of their elders. In North Square one late at night. Thus the police matron, or street
instance of the street in the s asked the question: What shall we do for the mother, is here at last. Her arrival marks the child who plays in the street? In Salem Street first important step in the working out of a sysone wonders what we can do for the child who tem of street supervision of child life. must work there.

So within the confines of the North End, divided, but in juxtaposition, you find the two great problems of "Streetland," play and work. In "Little Italy," the tuneful strains of "Il Trovatore," idleness, garlic, bambinos, and blessed dirtiness; and close at hand in Salem Street, a frenzy for work,—the flux of the intake of com- which have resulted in national laws. The mercialism.

Every city should have a comprehensive sys-A brief word-picture of the Little Italy of tem of public and private recreation supervised by a recreation board with a superintendent in charge. Such a board should utilize all parks, playgrounds, playfields, schoolhouses, and even

The kind of juvenile delinquency that comes from the ranks of street children Mr. ing fun and adventure. The restriction He asks us to consider the In North Square, the heart of the North End, "night-children," the newsies, the messengers, the juvenile food scavengers, beggars, and not or cannot care for them and restrain them the authorities must do so.

Night life militates against children's health dime novels as thrilling as our own tales of Jesse heart, lungs, and eyes. . . . Moreover, their James. Children who are out until When you reach the corner of Salem Street midnight must report at school the next morning,

Great Britain, Germany, Austria, and France have in the past two decades, Mr. Davis writes, instituted inquiries into the kinds of work done by children in the streets industrial code of Germany, for instance, does not permit children under fourteen to Mr. Davis asks us to consider the kind of peddle or offer goods for sale, and it forbids men and women we shall have growing up in children under twelve to deliver goods or America from environments like that of Bos- run errands other than for their parents

at work, and these figures are considered to Neither can the State afford to ignore them. underestimate the true number. We must consider the conditions under which these children work if we see our plain duty.

education, and morals of children have not reduring these years. Special tendencies are manifested in both sexes. Tubercular disorders, internal diseases, and peculiar disturbances of the nervous system are likely to arise during these to the public in the hope that it may be years of premature toil. The hurry in which a widely read and stimulate a general movestreet worker eats his lunch and the unwhole-someness and inadequacy of the food cannot but undermine his digestive system. Any child who has no time to play is too busy to grow. More-

Our own census of 1910 revealed the fact over, the rush and excitement of street work are that we have in this country nearly two million children of ten to sixteen years of age

likely to materially affect the nervous system. These dangers should receive the immediate and earnest attention of every enlightened community.

After a thorough exposition of the dangers that wait for the children of the streets, Mr. Davis outlines programs for their super-The dangers in street occupations to the health, vision that include the enactment of street legislation, neighborhood interest and vigiceived sufficient attention. . . . We need to be reminded that the street work engages children at the most critical period of life, adolescence ning that will do away with the savage en-All physical and mental processes are accelerated vironment that "makes many city children

HOME RULE FOR AMERICAN CITIES-FROM THE NEW YORK VIEWPOINT

AT the moment when New York State's was so effective there that its new-hewn Constitutional Convention, or that form has been copied the country over. important question whether the new Consti- for the smaller?" tution shall grant to the municipalities of the State any larger powers of self-government than they now have, the Yale Review is "No!" Taking first the case of New York, as

part of it, at least, composing the Cities "How does it work?" he asks. "Can it do Committee, is wrestling at Albany with the for the larger cities what it seems to be doing

makes a helpful contribution to the discussion in the shape of an eminently readable and good-humored as well as wise article on "commission." . . A city of nearly six million "Home Rule for American Cities," by Mr. Henry H. Curran. Mr. Curran is a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, and chairman of its Committee of Finance. He is one of the aldermen of the new type, who, in the last two or three years, have rehabilitated their ancient office,—which by reason of the growth of petty abuses and general incompetence on the part of its incumbents had sunk so low as to invite abolishment,—who have completely transformed the New York Board of Aldermen from "a collection of curious little local potentates" into a genuine legislature bent in administration. A net funded debt of almost a billion dollars provides the initial impost, and they discover that it costs nearly two hundred million dollars a year to run the town. There are 20,000 school-teachers on the pay-rolls, to care for the 800,000 pupils; 11,000 men and women to be managed by the five commissioners. They find they have taken over twenty-nine city departments, each of which was formerly administered by a commissioner or beard appointed by the mayor. They have succeeded not only the mayor, but all his commissioners. Police, fire, health, education, parks, docks, street-cleaning, water-supply, bridges, lipotentates" into a genuine legislature bent "Home Rule for American Cities," by Mr. people awaits their administration. A net funded potentates" into a genuine legislature bent on constructive work in the public interest.

Mr. Curran begins his article with a consideration of the "commission" form of city government, which came into being as a direct result of the hurricane of 1900 that wrecked the city of Galveston, and which ¹ Streetland. By Philip Davis. Small, Maynard. of the city,—the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen. . .

miles of water-front in New York. This urban prerogatives that legislatures have said could not monster has already become the greatest seaport and manufacturing city in the world, by actual count of tonnage and goods. . . . Her assessed real estate value is \$8,049,859,912; her humblest citizen shares an empire whose cost of government is six dollars a second. So much for a certain overpowering immensity that has come to this child of a new continent. Five men will do well to administer a corner of any such domain.

is the condition of a bewilderingly mixed and miscellaneous population, including every nationality, race, religion, prejudice, and precedent. According to the last census 78 per cent. of all the people in New York City were whites of foreign birth or parentage, and 40 per cent. of the whole were actually foreign-born.

Cheek by jowl, elbow to elbow, the nations and the generations nest a branch apart, and in the struggle for self-preservation fight, compete, in-termarry, and blend. Intense must be the task and desperate the effort of him who would essay it." to govern well here. For nowhere more than in these cities,—the refuges of the oppressed,—is it true that government must be by the consent of the governed,—"of the people, by the people, and for the people"; and what a people it is, to hitch to five commissioners by three prepositions!

Let the smaller cities wrestle with this "commission" medicine; what their bigger brethren need first is a little Home Rule,—a household remedy, as old as the hills, but ever denied to Street to the Battery, at the rate of \$20,000 American cities.

Calling to mind that, from the earliest days, American cities have been "the football of capricious legislatures," Mr. Curran instances a few typical examples of legislative intervention in purely local affairs.

were special bills relating to cities. In 1914, out of some 1200 bills introduced, 525 related to local communities; of these, 217 affected New York a hard-hitting minority that incessantly cast its City alone. Not an angle or phase of local city negative votes against this order of things. In life has escaped the attention of the Solons. The the present board, however, a majority had

There are 326 square miles of area and 577 houses at Hicks Lake. These are some of the be trusted to the people of the cities.

But in recent years the larger American cities, as well as many smaller ones also, have made rapid progress in proving themselves perfectly capable of self-government. New York itself, the largest of the cities and perhaps the most difficult of self-government, the writer says, this renaissance has made the In addition to the incident of size, there most spectacular strides. Since 1902, when the city "emerged from the mire of a fouryear saturnalia of incompetence and corruption," an ever-broadening advance has been made in administrative industry and efficiency, until to-day "it may safely be said that New York is at this moment better governed than at any time since Governor Nicolls gave the city its first charter, in 1665. Even the long-derided Board of Aldermen has finally come into its own, and to those who know the town nothing could be more indicative of the change that has come over Mr. Curran's account of this rehabilitation of the aldermanic body, in which he himself had no inconsiderable part, is particularly interesting.

The aldermanic office in New York touched low-water mark in 1884, when Jake Sharp bought a franchise for the running of cable cars in Broadway, from Fourteenth alderman. Thereafter, each ensuing legislature vied with its predecessors in curtailing the powers of the aldermen, until there was left only a job-lot of petty duties, -"a strange assortment of executive, judicial, and unclassified functions of Lillipution calibre that left neither time nor taste In 1870, out of 808 bills passed at Albany, 212 for the exacting work of a city's legislature."

People of the State of New York, represented in finally fallen heir to the ideas of the old minori-Senate and Assembly," have "enacted" that Portices. The personnel of this majority boded ill w chester may borrow money to repair a firehouse, the old régime. With no one or two or three that village trustees may not sprinkle village men looming above the rest, these 1914 aldermen, streets, that Saratoga Springs may license dogs, by a common instinct, set to work to change the and that Patrolman Campbell, who had been dis-whole course of the aldermanic orbit. They have missed from the New York police force some succeeded. One by one the licensing functions years before for "shooting craps" on post, might have been swept out of the legislative house and be reinstated. The Massachusetts lawmakers into the executive offices where they belong. The have served their State by enacting that Beverly question of "favors," which permeates American may re-locate a draw in the Essex bridge, that government,—as it does all human nature,—right Boston may change the name of the Penitent Feup to the seats of the mighty, was put definitely
male Refuge, and that under certain conditions
in its place. In police matters the door is shut
the good people of Edgartown may take eels entirely, and this is one of the recent changes
from their oyster-pond. The Virginia representthat have brought the police of New York to-day
ative now votes that R. H. Atkerson may erect to a point of integrity and efficiency that is an a wharf on Chuckatuck Creek. In Wisconsin the inspiration to the whole city service. In other dome of the State capitol looks down upon the spheres, the merits of the case, rather than the giving of legislative permission to maintain bath- potency of the messenger, have been made the

test . . . The rules of the board were liberal-

rub their eyes with wonder. It is not to be suptime to the present there has been a steady stream of well-considered and long-overdue legislation making its way to the statute-books of the city. ... New York's circle of competent self-government is complete. The toughest nut of American city government has been cracked, and a satisfied the clock to be turned back.

If, on top of this civic renaissance, the great ized. . . . The committees were reduced in American cities are still to be ruled from State number and rearranged in function, so that every capitols as domestic colonies, and with patent-one of the seventy-three aldermen now has re- medicine "commissions" suddenly superimposed, number and rearranged in function, so that the seventy-three aldermen now has remedicine "commissions" suddenly superimposes, sponsible committee work to perform. In this, as to boot, there may well be cause for concern. The possible committee work to perform. In this, as to boot, there may well be cause for concern. The possible committee work to perform. In this, as to boot, there may well be cause for concern. The possible committee work to perform a Albany restoration of a local legislature to New York and Washington have something to learn in New City, in the rehabilitation of its Board of Alder-York.

These house-cleaning matters were settled with a balance-wheel of peculiar value. . . . Besides These house-cleaning matters were settled with a balance-wheel of peculiar value. . . . Besides a speed that caused the rail-birds of City Hall to thus serving as a check upon the city's business administration, the aldermen are supreme,-subposed that they were settled without a fight; but ject only to the mayor's suspensive veto,—in the they were settled. By April, 1914, the board was field of ordinance-making. Legislation that lays ready for its constructive work, and from that down rules of conduct, as distinguished from that which spends or taxes, is the province of the aldermen.

More and more of this kind of local legislation becomes necessary with and alert electorate will not allow the hands of growth of the cities and the perplexing interweavings that follow every new invention.

THE "NATION" CELEBRATES ITS JUBILEE

(New York) completed fifty years of all who value the things of the mind. continuous publication as the weekly "moni-Sedgwick, William C. Brownell, Professor Oracle," says of Godkin: Basil L. Gildersleeve, Gustav Pollak, Henry Holt, George Haven Putnam, William Rosoe Thayer, and others.

tinuous existence. The Nation of the present any time has had as much. . ssued by Edwin Lawrence Godkin, as editor-that it produced Carl Schurz: for Godkin de-in-chief, and Wendell Phillips Garrison, as veloped younger. Schurz, I think, came here literary editor." That this periodical, practically unique in American journalism, has survived many other weekly papers of high could not brook social inferiority, or even the service of it. aims and exclusive character, has weathered ascription of it. . . .

INTH its issue for July 8 the Nation of prosperity, is cause for congratulation to

That it still perpetuates the impress of its tor and mouthpiece of intellectual America," departed founder testifies to a new generaand it fittingly observed the occasion by pub- tion of readers who knew him not (even the lishing a special number of extraordinary present editor did not know him) something interest and value. Besides the usual fea- of the remarkable quality of the man. E. L. tures, this number contains a remarkable Godkin was an Englishman, born in Ireland group of articles, chiefly reminiscent and his- in 1831, the son of a Presbyterian minister. torical, concerning the Nation, its founder, who later became a journalist. He came to Edwin Lawrence Godkin, and his early as- America in 1856. Mr. Henry Holt, veteran sociates, by Lord Bryce, Henry James, A. V. publisher, in a charming paper of recollec-Dicey, Judge Charles C. Nott, Arthur G. tions which he calls "A Young Man's

It is very doubtful whether any journalist but Horace Greeley ever had so enthusiastic a group of such adoring followers as Godkin's. As Mr. Pollak truthfully avers in his de- group never was as large a percentage of the lightful paper on "The Nation and Its Contributors," "Few periodicals in the history of journalism can claim, like the Nation, to have preserved their original features essentially unchanged during fifty years of continuous prime have been as large a percentage of the group never was as large a percentage of the lightful paper on "The Nation and Its Conpublic as Greeley's, and of course was a different tributors," "Few periodicals in the history set of people, from the opposite pole. How he did hate him! But no editor of my time has begun to have the authority among educated tributors of the public as Greeley's, and of course was a different tributors," "Few periodicals in the history did make the Philistines squirm, and how they did hate him! But no editor of my time has begun to have the authority among educated tributors."

day may safely challenge comparison with Godkin, unless Franklin was a journalist. the number which, on July 6, 1865, was America did not produce him to the same extent

recurrent passages through troubled financial waters, and to-day flourishes in the enjoy-ment of good health and at least a modicum journalist we ever had, "the people" never knew

even his name. Yet his influence was probably the exigencies of practical politics. . greater than Greeley's, because it was greater on people of influence. He was an authority with his judgments severe, not any personal bitterness, authorities.

Viscount Bryce, who on his first visit to America in 1870 brought a letter of introduction to Godkin from Leslie Stephen, says that the Nation had from the first three distinctive merits: "It was brilliantly written. It was full of wit. It was conspicuously independent and individual." He writes of its founder:

E. L. Godkin was stringent in his criticisms, and as he made many friends (for he was a charming companion and a loyal comrade), so he made a good many enemies. The fiercest of these enemies were to be found among those Tammany leaders whom he incessantly assailed. But even with men who had the same aims as renewing institution. honorable and public-spirited men are placed by hope that the best is yet to be."

the rigidity of the standard he applied that made still less any disappointed ambitions, for he had no axes to grind and never sought anything for himself.

The temptation is strong to quote other good things from this surpassingly good Jubilee Number, but the lack of space forbids. While there is a good deal of looking backward in it, it does not end on the purely commemorative note. The present editor holds that the past of the Nation ought to be a pledge for the present and a guarantee of its future. If it has seen many of the causes advocated by it come to triumph, there are others still to be struggled for. Coming days are to be fronted bravely. It is a self-"The spirit of youth his own and were working honestly for them, is forever interpenetrating it. So that there he sometimes dealt rather hardly. I used now is the more reason for confidence as it grows and then to suggest to him that he did not make sufficient allowance for the difficulties in which old, since, with Rabbi Ben Ezra, it may

A TRIBUTE OF RUSSIAN WRITERS TO ENGLISH

SOME time ago a group of English men sympathy and friendship. You scarcely know of letters addressed an appeal to the what Lord Byron was to us at the dawn of our writers of Russia. In replying to that ap- Lermontov, were swayed by him. You scarcely peal 67 Russian writers and publicists have know to what an extent the Shakespearean Hamsigned an address, the text of which appears let, the Prince of Denmark, has become a part of in the Moscow daily newspaper Outro Rossii. our literature, how near to us is Hamlet's tragedy. We quote certain significant passages from this address:

We have known you for a long time. We have known you since we, Russians, came to a commu-nion with Western Europe and began to draw from the great spiritual treasury created by our brethren of Western Europe.

From generation to generation we have watched intently the life of England, and have stored away in our minds and our hearts everything brilliant, peculiar, and individual, that has impressed itself upon the English word, the English thought, and spirit of humanity.

the English life.

We have always wondered at the breadth and the manifoldness of the English soul, in whose literature one finds, side by side, Milton and Swift, Scott and Shelley, Shakespeare and Byron. We have always been amazed by the incessant and constantly growing power of civic life in Engpeople was the first among the peoples of the when the nations that are separated by such a tre-world to enter upon a struggle for civic rights, mendous gulf to-day will come together again and that nowhere does the word freedom ring so upon the one great road of humanity and will proud and so triumphant as it does in England.

We feel proud because you have recognized the that are common to all men. great individual worth of the Russian literature, and we are moved by your ardent expressions of

literature, how our greatest poets, Poushkin and

We, too, pronounce the names of Copperfield and Snodgrass with a little difficulty, but the name of Dickens is as familiar to us and as near to our hearts as the names of some of our own

writers.

We trust, and we even permit ourselves to hope, that our friendship will not end on the fields of battle, but that our mutual understanding will continue to grow, as it lives on together with those sincere and heartfelt words with which you have addressed us. We trust that it will be transformed into a spiritual unity between us, a unity based on the universal achievements of the

We trust even further. We trust that evil will finally become extinguished in the hearts of men, that mutual ill-feeling will be bitter and poignant no longer, and that, when ears of corn will be again fluttering upon the fields, mutilated by trenches and ramparts, and drenched in human blood, when wild flowers will begin to grow over land; we have always known that the English the countless unknown graves that will come turn back once more to the great, universal words

> We trust and we hope. Greetings to you.

THE NEW BOOKS

POETRY

"SONNETS to Sidney Lanier," written by his vard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in brother Clifford, bring us the literary ex- 1911: pression of a great affection between two brothers who represented not only the best blood of the "It is my faith that God is our own dream South, but the rarest intellectual development of this country. Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, in a graceful introduction, calls attention to the fact that Clifford and Sidney Lanier were devoted to each other throughout their boyhood and early manhood; that they fought together during the Civil War, endured bravely its sorrow and hardships, and supported each other with mutual good cheer during the trials of the reconstruction period, and on until the end of Sidney Lanier's fight with broken health that robbed the Southland of its greatest poet. These sonnets seem the stanzas of a hymn to intellectual and spiritual beauty: "Thou magic breather of the silver flute. . . . Thou hast for garner all the world's great heart. . . . Master Architect of tone . . . thy life all music"; such phrases record a fraternal bond that transcended the limits of earthly affection and recognized that neither Death nor Time can destroy the love that is of the Spirit.

The fifth sonnet reveals Clifford Lanier as a poet second in powers of expression only to his

gifted brother:

"Thou magic breather of the silver flute, Arion, skilful of our later time-Enchanting men by thy enchanted lute, And driving to thy yoke of lusty rhyme Wild sea-shapes strange and deepest mysteries, In that all-boundless ocean of thine art; Who, coming to thy called consistories, Straight do thy bidding and espouse thy part; So that thou buoyest high upon the wave To Havens sweet, in Fame's proud glories drest-

Behold, already thy tamed coursers lave Their shining figures in Fame's port of rest; And thou, wave-beaten bard, in kingly form, Art promontoried high above all storm!"

The lyrics published with these sonnets are taken from a volume, "Apollo and Keats," published privately in 1902.

"The New World," a poem by Witter Bynner, is a beautiful tribute to a woman who visioned the possibilities of our youthful democracy in America, and saw in every human relationship the soul of man striving toward the last sacra-ment, that of union with God. Under the title "An Immigrant," it was read in part to the Har-

Of perfect understanding of the soul. It is my passion that alike through me And every member of eternity,
The source of God is sending the same stream.
It is my peace that when my life is whole,
God's life shall be completed and supreme."

The poems of Mary Artemisia Lathbury, the Chautauqua Laureate, have been collected and published in a single volume with an introduction by Bishop John H. Vincent and W. Garret Horder, sacred anthologist, and also a sketch of her life by Miss Frances E. Willard. Bishop Vincent writes of her that she was both poet and saint; that old Chautauquans will never forget her, and the new Chautauquans will sing her songs and learn of her sweet, devout spirit. For several years she was a contributor to St. Nicholas, Harper's Young People, and Wide Awake. Mr. Horder ranks the hymn "Day Is Dying in the West" with "Lead, Kindly Light"; and Frances Willard writes that her songs have "gone to the ends of the earth." Mary Lathbury was a native of New York State. She studied art in Worcester, Massachusetts, and later taught in Newbury, Vermont, at the Fort Edward Institute, and at the Carmel Ladies' Seminary, New York. Several of her books were illustrated by her own exquisite sketches in black and white and in color.

"Visions of the Dusk"4 is the second book of song from the pen of the young negro poet, Fenton Johnson, whose first book, "A Little Dreaming," gave promise of a lyric gift comparable to that of the gifted Paul Laurence Dunbar. The verse of this second volume shows a distinct gain in breadth, power, and facility in the use of verse-forms. The dialect poems and the spirituals are rich with warm, throaty music; and the tributes to Douglass and other great men of his race, while they do not sustain in every case the level of their inspiration, are yet distinguished by nobility and emotional dominance. In "Ethiopia," the poet invokes the spirit of his race, the glory that was, when the pomp of the Queen of Sheba's caravan crossed the sands of the Arabic Sabæa desert. Mr. Johnson has had the courage to keep away from mere literary poetry, to value the traditions of his race, and delve into their ancient history. A feeling for sensuous word-color and a freedom in the use of the invocational chant distinguish his most lyrical inspirations.

¹ Sonnets to Sidney Lanier. By Clifford Anderson Lanier. Introduction by E. H. Griggs. Huebsch. 50 pp. 75 cents. ² The New World. By Witter Bynner. Kennerley. 65 pp. 60 cents.

Aug.-8

^a The Poems of Mary Artemisia Lathbury. The Nunc Licet Press, Minneapolis, Minn. 292 pp. \$1.25.

Visions of the Dusk. By Fenton Johnson. Published by the author. 71 pp.

thirty-eight poems by Arthur Ficke, follows his and now assistant instructor in English. The notable collection, "The Sonnets of a Portrait collection is as a rule graceful and pleasing and Painter." The author was born in Davenport, full of promise of more and better poesy to come. Iowa, and while studying taught English for a One remarkable poem, "The Stirrup Cup," gives year at the University of Iowa. He has trav- us a taste of the innate quality of Mr. Sargeant's eled widely and published six volumes of verse. inspiration. It is like a draught of sparkling toxication of hero worship. This volume contains two long narrative poems and a group of lyrics and another of grotesques.

in lyric measures the awakening of a youth and a maid to the knowledge of life and love. The imagery is rarely beautiful and the poem is well downe, Pennsylvania.

pp. 75 cents.
Our Gleaming Days. By Daniel Sargeant. Badger.
64 pp. \$1.

"The Man on the Hilltop," a collection of geant, once class odist at Harvard University, His work is marked by virile intellectuality, wine mixed with mystery and nepenthe, and the lyric charm, fertility of imagination, and the in- movement gallops like the dream horses of the

Shaemas O'Sheel calls his latest book of verse "The Light Feet of Goats." The book is dedi-"Youth's Pilgrimage," by Roy Helton, pictures cated to dreams,-"that are the light feet of goats on the crags of the world." Several poems of great lyric beauty distinguish a collection that is curiously uneven as regards both technique and sustained. Mr. Helton is a scientist-poet of Lans- inspiration. Mr. O'Sheel's best work, however, has gathered the immortal magic of song into fresh garlands. "He Whom a Dream Hath Pos-"Our Gleaming Days," a slender volume of sessed," "To My Master of Song; William But-lyrics, comes from a Harvard poet, Daniel Sar- ler Yeats," "Roma Mater Sempseterna,"—and from another point of judgment,-"The Final Mercy," are poems that grip the reader with their imaginative intensity.

⁴ The Light Feet of Goats. By Shaeman O'Sheel. Kennerley. 68 pp. \$1.

RUSSIAN PLAYS AND NOVELS

A NOTABLE sucred drama, "The King of the Galilean. Pilate reproves her with these the Jews," has been translated from the words: "You ask what is impossible. . by Victor E. Marsden. The action takes place hardly understand: reasons of state." at Jerusalem during the week between Christ's The author, harking to the mind of the Rus-

tion. The drama has power, color, and atmosphere. The diction is simple and direct. Three sharply defined social masses emerge as the play progresses. First, the Imperial Government of Rome and its long-reaching tentacle that held Judea under the dominion of the Roman Law; second, the lick-spittle Pharisees and Sadducees who, secretly bating Cæsar, praised him with mouth-fawnings; thirdly, the common people, the rabble of the streets who clamored to save the Man out of Galilee who gave sight to the blind and raised the dead.

Twisted between these opposing forces, Pontius Pilate, the Roman Procurator of Judea, is revealed to us as a pitiable figure, yet one that wine our sympathy. Procule, Pilate's wife, pleads for the life of

Russian of "K.P.," the Grand Duke Constantine, there are reasons your woman's mind would

entry into the city and the day of His resurrec- sian peasant to-day, places these words in the mouth of Nicodemus:

> "These peasants' pure simplicity of soul Ay touches me and makes me envious,

In all the heart's dictates they blindly trust,

Nor ever know a doubt"

The action of the drama is in a sense interrupted by forcing in the discussion between Procula and the Tribunes concerning the decadence of the Roman women. The faults and sins of these women,which are those attributed to the frivolous women of to-day,-are pictured as the chief contributing cause of the age of fallen morals that brought about the fall of the Roman Empire.

The description of the settings may well be carefully noted by the student. They are repre-

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE

¹ The Man on the Hilltop. By Arthur Davison Ficke, Kennerley. 104 pp. \$1.26.
* Youth's Pilgrimage. By Roy Helton. Badger. 89

sentative of the careful scenic production given forming Russia into a democracy. Michael Artin Russian drama during the last decade.

Leonid Andreyev, the great Russian writer, has written a powerful and moving play, "The Sorrows of Belgium." He has taken the foremost Belgian thinker,—a man probably intended to be Maeterlinck,—and King Albert for his principal characters, and through them he reveals the conscience and the aspiration of the Belgian nation. The play moves in the exalted atmosphere of the triumph of right over wrong, of the victory of life over death. Already for Belgium dawns the resurrection morn in the sparks of individual wills that shall at a given moment create the enormous energy necessary to rehabilitate the naadmirably rendered by Herman Bernstein.

"Submerged" is a new version of Maxim Gorki's famous drama previously known to the public under the German title "Nachtaysl." It gives a Russian treatment of the theme of "The Third Floor Back." A "Man of Light" comes to a miserable lodging-house and tries to awaken the souls of its sodden inhabitants. Gorki accuses society of neglecting to aid those who are in the depths. For those who are actually submerged, life for my sake, the same shall save it." society's verdict is always "thumbs down."

The books of the Russian realists flare against the sinister background of the present war like torches against the night. They pour forth the fires of the slow-smouldering forces that even now, beneath the sound of the cannon, are trans- phenomena peculiar to this disease.

zibashef is the latest of these realists to come to English readers. Two books, "Sanine" and "The Millionaire," have been most admirably translated by Percy Pinkerton. Artzibashef has color and an emotional intensity that bites into the reader's sensibilities. "Sanine" is a study of individualism, a single phase of a man's life exaggerated beyond all proportion,—a masterly piece of work, but not agreeable reading. The second volume, which includes three shorter stories, enables the critic definitely to place Artzibashef with his literary kindred, Gorki, Tche-koff, Dostoevsky, and Tolstoy. The title story shows us the unhappy rich man, who cannot buy what he most desires, namely love, respect, tion. The play has been written in the interests and appreciation for his own worth. He bungles of universal peace. The English translation is through life, the victim of his wealth, and dies miserably by jumping over the side of a boat, self-conscious even in death, for he hopes no one will see him. "Ivan Lande" is a noble, but not an original, conception. Possibly all the changes have been rung long ago on the theme of a man who actually tries to live on earth as Jesus Christ did. But even so, it is the compelling story of the volume, and it sounds the immortal message: "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever will lose his

Michael Artzibashef is thirty-eight years of age, of Tartar blood and descended on his maternal side from Kosciusko. He suffered greatly during his boyhood and contracted tuberculosis. This probably accounts for the tendency revealed in his work to study the mental and physical

A GREAT AUSTRIAN DRAMATIST

Viennese dramatists and second only to Hauptmann among those dramatists who write in the German among those dramatists who write in the German tongue. Three of Schnitzler's plays, specimens of the work of his maturity, appear in the Modern Drama Series. They are "The Lonely Way," "Intermezzo," and "The Countess Mizzie." Heretofore we have known Schnitzler in the best of the counter of the cou in translation only by his "Anatol," a series of stetches of a man's light love affairs, a work written twenty-two years ago. Mr. Edwin Björkman, who has translated these plays and prepared an excellent critical and interpretative introduction, calls attention to the fact that Schnitzler is a Jew, and that in Vienna, more than in any other European capital, this means isolation and a certain conflict with environment. These facts are reflected in the work of the dramatist. Arthur Schnitzler was born in Vienna in 1862. His father was a famous Jewish throat specialist. The son studied medicine and pursued his father's calling until 1895, at which time his growing fame as a dramatist per-suaded him to step aside from the medical pro-

THE social reformer of to-day must not reckon fession. His training has enriched his dramatic without Arthur Schnitzler, the greatest of the material; he is a master of psychology who reaches through the physical phenomena of life to touch the whiffling balances of our reasonableness, and the erraticisms of the mainsprings of

our impulses.

He has taken middle-class life in the gayest capital of Europe and spread it before us, not as a theorist, but as one who observes minutely and is not deceived. His plays are parts of the great drama of life deflected by a lens of keen intellectuality upon the stage of our emotions and played by each man according to his perceptions. Schnitzler belongs to the latter-day prophets of truth,-those who would strip away all self-deception from the complexities of life wherein we moderns are enmeshed. His plays are the bulletins of the social conscience as it plays through the emotions. "The Lonely Way" values life for those who have never learned that love is service, and service love. For those who will not serve, there lies ahead the "lonely way" of desolate, disillusioned old age,—or

"Intermezzo" is one of the subtlest of the Schnitzler dramas. It weaves the question of a single moral standard for men and women into a

The King of the Jews. By the Grand Duke Constantine. Translated by Victor Marsden. Funk & Wagnalls. 157 pp. \$1.

The Sorrows of Belgium. By Leonid Andreyev. Macmillan. 132 pp. \$1.25.

Submerged. By Maxim Gorki. Badger. 142 pp. 75 cents.

⁴ Sanine. By Michael Artzibashef. Huebsch. pp. \$1.35. The Millionaire. By Michael Artzibashef. Huebsch, 243 pp. \$1.25.

domestic situation that falls into chaos through a the recognition of identical emotional experience. lack of simple honesty and unquestioning faith- Here Schnitzler's irony is leveled at the social fulness. Cecelia and Amadeus make a com- conventions that outrage human emotions. All pact of friendship when they agree to end their the personages in this drama were social owmarried estate. Each one is horrified at the ards; they dared not take what they wanted erother's resignation to the separation, but each cept clandestinely. One noble act would have dissembles and plays the hypocrite. Afterwards saved all of them. Schnitzler's phrases are like

the woman cannot bring herself to build again scourges in the temples of desecrated gods. To him there is no hell like the hell of the coward In "The Countess Mizzie," the Countess, a bal- who denies his own soul. Mr. Björkman's introlet dancer, the Count, a coachman and a noble duction to this unusual volume gives a complete Prince for a brief hour, meet at the same level,- review of Schnitzler's dramatic production.

TALES, PLAYS, AND ESSAYS

In another delightful tale, Lord Dunsany mourns the death of Pan, but at the end pictures the shaggy god slipping like a sly shadow out of his tomb to return once more unto his own.

"The State Forbids," by Sara Cowan (Kennerley), is a virile little drama that deals with our failure to revise our outworn laws and ethics to fit present needs. "Love in Danger" (Houghton, Mifflin) includes three plays that are concerned with happiness in married life. They are excel-lent reading plays. "The Lie," by Henry Arthur Jones (Doran), was a great success in New York last season. It is a study of the contest between two sisters for the right of way to love and happiness. "The Smile of Mona Lisa," by Jacinto Benavente, translated from the Spanish by John Herman (Badger), explains the amile of Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece. Benavente is one of Spain's most brilliant poet-dramatists. "Der Tag, or the Tragic Man," by J. M. Barrie (Scribner's), deals with the causes of the present

"Paradise Found," by Allen Upward,-the adventures of Bernard Shaw in a Shavian world,is one of the wittiest and most amusing books of the year. Through enchantment Bernard Shaw is cast into a trance, his form preserved as a sacred relic, and at the end of two hundred years he is awakened into a world that is governed entirely by his philosophical and sociological precepts. Shaw is disgusted with the practical workings of his ideas and welcomes the resumption of his magical sleep as a happy escape from the evils of a Shavian universe.

essays, short stories, fairy tales, and a new mythology, has gathered together "Fifty-One Tales" into a single volume. They are unique,— Herbert Kaufman's book, "Neighbora" brings your neighbors to you,-the real ones, not the comfortable friends who chance to live next door or in the next block, "Maggie" the factory girl, the bad boy of the street, the beggar man, other people's daughters, "Tommy's Mother," Mary who "went wrong,"—these and others more fortunate he pictures to you as living folk hungry for your sympathy and helpfulness. Then there are little preachments about gentleness and the joy of living,-vital, thrilling words that throw open the doors of our hearts to the wonder of the universe.

a combination of piquant humor, satire, and truth, poured into a structure of prose that now resembles "Æsop's Fables," and again the "Thousand and One Tales." The story of "The Three Tall Sons" pictures a city builded by man, wherein Nature has no part. After a time Nature, in the guise of an old woman, comes begging at the gate, but the inhabitants of this city, obsessed by their artificial civilization, drive her away. She goes, but her three tail sons come and force an entrance into the city. They are

LORD DUNSANY

ORD DUNSANY, the author of brilliant plays,

Nature's sons, "the forlorn one's terrible children,-War, Famine, and Plague."

Arthur Schnitzler Translated by Edwin Björkman, Kunnerley 223 pp. \$1.50.

*Fifty-()ne Tales. By

188 pp. \$1.25. By Lord Dunsany. Kennerley.

* Paradise Found. By Allen Upward. Mifflin, 99 pp. \$1.25.

Neighbors. By Herbert Kaufman, Houghton. pp. 75 centa.

BOOKS FOR THE WEST-BOUND TRAVELER

debted to Director George Otis Smith, of the Francisco that has been built up since the great United States Geological Survey, for the compilation of an authorized "Guidebook of the Western und "the elegant art of dining," as practised by United States." Of this work, which will ulti-Californians, is contained in "Bohemian San mately consist of four parts published in separate Francisco," by Clarence E. Edwords. bulletins of the Survey, Part B, covering the over-land route, with a side trip to Yellowstone Park, been published. The reader is put in possession of the most accurate information regarding the supplied which shows the surface features, and a route map is given in the form of a series of concerning rock formation, stream deposits, etc. Automobilists making the transcontinental journey this season will find in this Government publication the best existing maps of the region Western Advisory Board of the Exposition's Detrayersed by the Union Pacific Railroad. As only partment of Fine Arts. a limited printing appropriation is made, it was found impossible to print an adequate free edition of this guidebook, and so the work will be mentioned several books treating of the old Cali-

Co, have brought out a series of books especially designed to answer the questions of tourists who are this summer visiting the Pacific Coast, possibly for the first time. One of the most serviceable of these is a compact guidebook entitled "Nature and Science on the Pacific Coast." This edited under the auspices of the Pacific Coast useful to an understanding of the subject. Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It discusses, from the scientist's standpoint, such topics as geology of the West-coast region, weather conditions on the Pacific Coast, mines and mining, petroleum resources and industries, vertebrate fauna of the Pacific Coast, flora, forests, deserts, astronomical observatories, mountaineering, and scenic excursions. Dr. David Starr Jordan contributes a chapter on the fishes of the coast, and each chapeler may make his visit to the coast far more profitable if accompanied by this convenient and attractive handbook.

An attractively illustrated book, "San Francisco as It Was, as It is, and How to See It," by

THE American traveling public, and especially Helen Throop Purdy, is full of suggestions for those individuals who are interested in pro- the visitor to the Western metropolis. This vol-moting the "See America First" movement, are in- ume gives a full description of the new San

One of the achievements of the year in artistic has just appeared. So far as we are aware, no bookmaking is a volume entitled "The Art of guidebook on precisely these lines has ever before the Exposition," by Eugen Neuhaus, of the University of California. In this work Mr. Neuhaus gives an interpretation of the architecture, sculpgeological basis, so to speak, of the entire region ture, mural decorations, and color scheme of the over which the route passes. A relief map is Panama Pacific Exposition. Visitors have been powerfully impressed by the art features of this Exposition, and many who have not a technical sheets, each of which gives all necessary details knowledge of the various arts represented, will be greatly aided in their study of the work as a whole by the comments of Professor Neuhaus, who is himself a painter and is chairman of the

sold by the Superintendent of Documents at fornia Missions. None of these, however, can Washington at one dollar a copy.

be said to duplicate in any manner Mr. Paul Elder's "Old Spanish Missions of California, The San Francisco publishers, Paul Elder & an historical and descriptive sketch illustrated chiefly from photographs by Western artists. No claim is made to original research in the preparation of this volume, but full credit is iven to the contemporary and current writings that have been drawn upon. Some of the extracts from letters and journals of the Franciscan book, which is appropriately dedicated to John Friars are extremely interesting, and the selec-Muir, "Man of Science and of Letters," has been tions from modern works are appropriate and

"The Field Book of Western Wild Flowers," by Margaret Armstrong, is the first attempt to give, in a popular manual, descriptions of most of the commoner flowers growing in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. Many Easterners fail to understand, perhaps, that this field includes within its limits all kinds of climate and soil "producing thousands of flowers infinite in ter of the book is the work of a specialist in the ment often as different as that of Heine's "Pine particular subject treated. Any intelligent travfew of the Western flowers cross the Rocky Mountains and become denizens of the East. This field book was prepared in collaboration with Professor J. J. Thornber, of the University of Arizona. It contains 500 illustrations in black and white, and 48 plates in color drawn from nature by the author.

Guidebook of the Western United States: Part B, the Overland Route. By Willis T. Lee, Ralph W. Stone, Hoyt S. Gale and others. Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 244 pp., ill. \$1.

² Nature and Science on the Pacific Coast. A Guidebook for Scientific Travelers in the West. Edited under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Committees of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 302 pp., ill. \$1.50.

³ San Francisco as It Was, as It Is, and How to See It. By Helen Throop Purdy. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 221 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁴ Bohemian San Francisco. By Clarence E. Edwords. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 138 pp. \$1.25.

⁵ The Art of the Exposition. By Eugen Neuhaus. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 89 pp., ill. \$1.50.

^oThe Old Spanish Missions of California: An Historical and Descriptive Sketch. By Paul Elder. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 89 pp., ill. \$3.50.

⁷ Field Book of Western Wild Flowers. By Margaret Armstrong in collaboration with J. J. Thornber. Putnams. 596 pp., ill. \$2.

OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS

ters devoted to descriptions of the various strokes, -to regulations for managing tournaments, and a section on technical decisions. Photographic illustrations and drawings of well-known players like McLoughlin, Williams, Pell, Bundy, Brooks, Wilding, and others accompany the text.

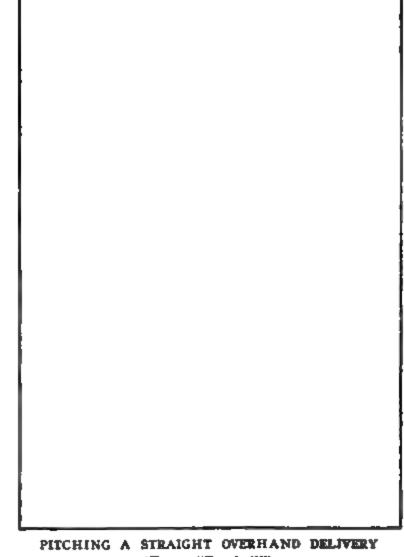
In "Tennis as I Play It," Maurice E. Me-Loughlin, called the world's greatest tennis player and one of the most attractive personalities on the American courts, tells, in the simple un-affected manner of the man himself, just how he does it. R. Norris Williams, the national champion, supplies an appreciative introduction and there are many photographic illustrations. The book is additionally notable in that it is a work by a young present-day champion, who is at the same time the greatest exponent of the dashing and speedy American style of play.

The average American boy gets his baseball lore right on the field, whether his "diamond" is in a back lot, the schoolgrounds, or the city street, with the neighbors' windows in annoying proximity. He gets the practical side of the game and has a good time, too; but here is a volume on "Baseball,-Individual Play and Team Play in Detail," that gives the principles of the game,-

R. N. WILLIAMS, NATIONAL CHAMPION, SERVING (From "Modern Tennis")

THAT tennis-players are not "mollycoddles" is shown by the fact that many of the famous racquet-wielders of England, France, and Germany are fighting with their countries' forces at the front. One of the finest and most popular players,—Anthony F. Wilding, of Australia, who played in the Davis cup match in this country last year,-fell at the Dardanelles in a recent engagement with the Turks. Tennis, indeed, is a game which is not only clean and fascinating, but develops intense activity, alertness, and endurance. Its popularity in this country is deservedly on the increase. Veterans of the sport, as well as its fresh hosts of adherents, will be interested in the new edition of the standard work entitled "Modern Tennis," by P. A. Vaile, an expert who has played and observed the game on every continent. The volume goes into all branches of the game, from the laying out of the court and the grip of the racquet,---with chap-

¹ Modern Tennia. By P. A. Vaile. Funk & Wagnalis. 301 pp., ill. \$2.



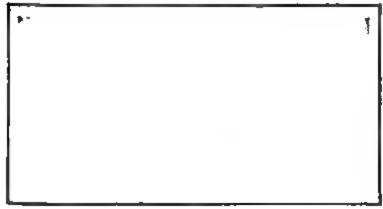
(From "Baseball")

Tennis 25 I Play It. By Maurice E. McLoughlin. Doran. 347 pp. \$2.

Baseball. By W. J. Clarke and Frederick T. Dawson.
Scribner. 195 pp. \$1.

real scientific baseball, such as the big teams play. This is "inside" baseball, the technical, professional article, which will prove especially valuable for the aspirant for the "Varsity" team. Chapters are devoted to all the different positions on the nine, as well as to batting, team plays, base-running, strategy, coaching hints, and what to do in certain contingencies, with a lot of good advice and suggestions that, properly observed, mean real headwork and game-winning. The authors are both college coaches,-W. J. Clarke,of Princeton, and Frederick T. Dawson, of Union. An ample supply of illustrations and diagrams elucidate the text. We must not overlook the "Hints for Spectators," explaining the fine points of the game, nor the sage advice to college playem,-"Think baseball after you have prepared your other lessons!"

"Letters From Brother Bill, 'Varsity Sub," is a thatty little book in which a college football player tells his younger high school brother all the points of the game as he learns them at college. Kicks, tuckles, scrimmages, and strategy,in fact, all the hundred odd things that go to make good football playing, are explained in the simple and charty fashion of one boy's letters to another. Interesting experiences with the college team, and a story-like continuity help to make the letters attractive. Diagrams and photographic illus rations accompany the text.

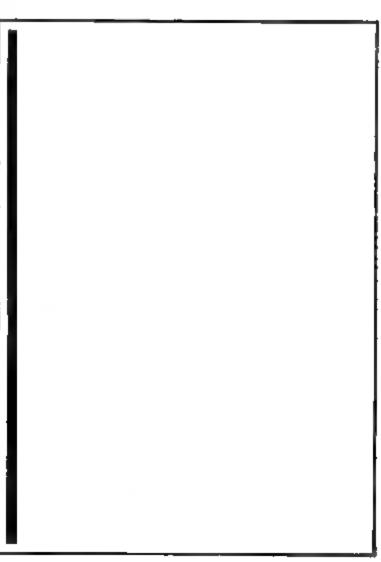


BOW THE BALL IS HELD IN PITCHING THE "OUT-DROP'

(From Baseball)

"Pro and Con of Golf," a charming little volume by Alexander H. Revell, gathers up a most useful fund of golf advice and suggestions for improving one's game. This serious side of the book is delightfully balanced by a multitude of entertaining golf anecdotes, personal reminiscences, stories, and philosophic reflections, with many snappy pen and ink sketches scattered throughout

There are, of course, many excellent golf playem among women. At the same time the majorky of women labor at some disadvantages compared with men in achieving complete success on the links. Mr. George Duncan, in "Golf for proved in his experience to be most useful in



A CAMP-FIRE GIRL

the game from the woman's point of view, and his suggestions should accordingly prove profitable to women who are ambitious to improve their play and better their scores.

"Sebago-Wohelo: Camp Fire Girls," by Ethel Rogers, with portraits and introduction by Mrs. Luther Halsey Gulick, tells the story of their life in camp on Sebago Lake in Maine. The Camp Fire Girls are increasing; there are many camps now in the States, and even one in Alaska. Work, Health, and Love are the watchwords, and the name of the mother-camp, "Wohelo," is a combination made from the first two letters of those words. You will learn from this book how the girls swim, dive, hike, row, paddle, cook, and become skilled in various handicrafts. Beyond gaining objective knowledge, they develop those crowning graces of womanhood, selfcontrol, independence, the capacity for unselfish service to one another, and a great friendship for all the manifold works of Nature. The book is delightfully written, well printed, and illustrated with decorations and photographs.

Young Americans of both sexes are more and more taking to the wholesome outdoor life of camp and trail in the summer time. There is, Women," explains the principles which have however, as all true campers know, a great deal to be learned in order to enjoy camp life thorplaying golf under modern conditions, adapting oughly and avoid its possible dangers. Three them particularly for the guidance of the woman books which supply the necessary information for golfer. The author has made a special study of both these purposes are, "On the Trail," by

Letters From Brother Bill, 'Varsity Sub. By Walter Kellogg Towers. Crowell. 141 pp. 50 cents.

Pro and Con of Golf. By Alexander H. Revell.

Rand, McNally. 376 pp. \$1.25.

Golf for Women. By George Duncan. Pott. 178

Golf for Women. By George Duncan. Pott. 178

Scribners. 271 pp. \$1.25.

Scribners. 271 pp. \$1.25.

Book," by A. Hyatt Verrill, and "Camp Craft,-Modern Practice and Equipment," by Warren H. Miller. The first named volume is dedicated to any time of the year. girls and is, therefore, especially useful to them, but all three books are full of information about every possible phase of life in the open. Here the boy or girl,-or grown-up, too,-who has never camped, will learn about outfits, provisions, camp sites, cookery, and so on, as well as what to do in various emergencies. The fascinating craft of the woodsman and the delights of the trail are thoroughly gone into by experienced campers. No "tenderfoot" who contemplates a camping expedition for the first time should neglect to read a book of this kind.

Dallas Lore Sharp's "The Whole Year Round" combines the author's separate volumes on spring,

book for girls; "The Boys' Outdoor Vacation life of each season is sketched in the author's characteristic style, and containing many pas-sages of "nature writing" which are readable at

Herbert K. Job's "Propagation of Wild Birds"4 has a distinctly practical bent. Although this may be regarded as a new subject in America, the enactment of the Federal Migratory Bird Bill two years ago, along with other manifestations of interest in birds, seems to justify the publica-tion of a book detailing the methods of successful game-breeders throughout the country. Mr. Job has had many years of practical experience in the hand-raising of upland game birds and water-fowl. The book is illustrated from photographs, most of which were made by the author himself. The owner of even a small place in the country may get suggestions from this book as to summer, autumn, and winter, in which the wild the best means of keeping birds about the home.

PHILOSOPHY: EDUCATION

reading public will welcome Professor John Dewey's exposition of the development of classic German philosophy from Kant to Hegel. It is a most lucid and well-reasoned survey of the philosophical principles that have by saturation motivated the development of the German nation. Professor Dewey writes that while pure reason may not in the end affect evolution, and may be a phenomenon utterly apart from the forces that exact the obedience of the universe to an unsolved Will, a great outpouring of ideas, like a physical catastrophe, an earthquake or an avalanche, has results that for a time may prove a blessing or a curse in the locality where it occurs. The zenith of Germany's creative thought, her heroic age, lies within the confines of the immediate past. In that near past we must look for the philosophy that has made possible the magnificent achievements of the Germanic peoples; and we must turn not to Nietzsche, but to Kant, with his conception of two sharply divided worlds in which man functions,—the world of science and sense, set in space and time, and the world of moral freedom which exists in the Absolute. Following this conception one quickly understands how the Germanic civilization of the past fifty years has projected itself enormously with super-human energy along parallel channels of science and so-called Kultur.

Wherein this dual development may succeed and wherein it is doomed to failure, is outlined in a series of trenchant chapters that discuss the moral and political philosophy of Kant, Luther, Fichte, Heine, and Hegel, and include a brilliant survey of the philosophy of history. Professor Dewey writes: "The contrast of the German at-

THE professional as well as the unprofessional titude with that of Edmund Burke is instructive. Burke had the German hostility towards cutting loose from the past, but not for the reason that the past is an embodiment of transcendental reason, but that its institutions are an inheritance bequeathed us by the collected wisdom of our forefathers." The contrast is carried further in a most logical fashion. Of America he writes that it is still so obviously a country of the future that a pragmatic philosophy must continue to guide us to our real opportunity. As regards international peace, we must first discover before we play the rôle of peacemaker if we are willing to forego our principle of national sovereignty and submit ourselves to an international judicial tribunal.

> "Play in Education," a most useful book by Joseph Lee, brings all our ideas for the education of children to a focus upon the Greek idea. of education by the use of various rhythms. Play and work are generally considered to be in op position to each other; they both mean, broadly speaking, the same thing. A boy's play becomes the man's work. Froebel and Stevenson, Mr. Lee writes, have seen this truth. If work is a "consciously directed activity by which one makes good as a member of society," and play "action in fulfillment of a play instinct," it will readily be seen that both end in a deed, in the fulfillment of a purpose, therefore that later must be the training for the former, and the child's hunger for reality must be utilized to prepare for the drudgery of the world, which is an invention of mankind, from which other creatures are exempt. The chapters discuss play as growth; its relations; the different ages of childhood and their needs; the dramatic age; the "Big Injun" age, the mood of play; growth from within; the age of loyalty; the apprentice age; play the compensation for civilization; and play the restorer.

> The educational theories set forth in Mr. Lee's book, together with many others, find a concrete

¹ The Boys' Outdoor Vacation Book. By A. Hyatt Verrill. Dodd, Mead. 821 pp. \$1.25.
² Camp Craft. By Warren H. Miller. Scribners. 822 pp. \$1.50.
² The Whole Year Round. By Dallas Lore Sharp. Houghton Mifflin. 135 pp., ill. \$2.
⁴ The Propagation of Wild Birds. By Herbert K. Job. Doubleday, Page. 276 pp., ill. \$2.
⁵ German Philosophy and Politics. By John Dewey. Holt. 132 pp. \$1.25.

⁶ Play In Education. By Joseph Lee. 500 pp. \$1.50.

embodiment in the experiments described by Professor Dewey and his daughter in "Schools of the pages of his memorable books. There was no To-Morrow." Professor Dewey, in common with highest heaven that Ruysbroeck' could not penemany educationists, has long held theories of his own regarding the elementary schooling of children. It is not, however, for the purpose of reviewing or defending these theories that the present volume has been written. Professor Dewey's purpose in this book is to show "what actually happens when schools start out to put into practise, each in its own way," some of these theories. Educational "experiment stations" from Cary. Ind. to Fairhone Ala were personally Gary, Ind., to Fairhope, Ala., were personally visited, and what was learned in these visits has developed into a book. These schools of to-day give inspiration for the teachers of to-morrow.

The Quest Series, edited by G. R. S. Mead, aims at placing before the layman a set of introductions to the work of various mystics and occultists "simply and clearly written by experts, which shall embody the latest results of the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science, as working together to broaden and deepen our

conception of life."

The latest volume in this series is an account of the life, works, and doctrine of John Ruysbrock, the great fourteenth century contempla-tive, perhaps the greatest of all the medie-val Catholic mystics. Miss Evelyn Underhill has given her literary talent and her knowledge of mysticism to the preparation of this volume. It will not fail to delight all who are interested in the spiritual adventures of mankind. Ruys-broeck was a Flemish priest. For many years he lived in Brussels and ministered industriously to the needs of his flock. In this life of constant watchfulness and discipline, he gained the spiritual equilibrium that enabled him in retirement, emerge pure gold from the during the later years of his life, to give spiritual fact and the logical method.

counsel that has outlived the centuries and write trate by means of faith. Yet swinging around the whole circle of the hidden life of the soul, Ruysbroeck could reconcile all he perceived with the sacramental life of the Catholic Church. taught that our religious life could not be demonstrated by other than the intensity of the "soul's power to become the son of God." He was born in 1293. Eleven authentic books and tracts are preserved in various MS. collections. Miss Underhill regards the ninth and tenth chapters of "The Book of the Sparkling Stone," "How we may become the Sons of God and live the contemplative life," and "How we, though one with God, must eternally remain other than Him," as the most soaring flights in mystical literature.

"The Scientific Method in Philosophy"s contains the eight Lowell Lectures delivered by Bertrand Russell at Boston in April, 1914. While the author admits that he has included much that is tentative and incomplete, he has attempted to show the nature, capacity, and limitations of the logical-analytic method in philosophy, taking as his central problem the relation between the "crude data of sense and the space, time, and matter of mathematical physics." One of the most vital of Mr. Russell's discussions he terms, "On the Notion of Cause, with Applications to the Free-Will Problem." Here he contends against Bergson's grounds for the unassailability of the will. His conclusions plead for a school of scientific philosophy that will consider the simplest, most naïve of our reflections, and the most complex of our postulates, only as they emerge pure gold from the irrefragable test of

WAR-TIME AVIATION

THAT new and dramatic arm of the war serv- war. Full, detailed accounts of the war aviators' THAT new and dramatic arm of the wat serve wat. I do not as yet available, and official reports active in the present war, and the various com- have been but meager; but a great deal of informanders have repeatedly testified to its enormous mation has been gleaned from various available value. Air-scouting has, in fact, become indispensable in warfare, and has had marked effect on There are descriptions of various types of mamilitary tactics. The generals in the field to-day, chines in use, and of the actual work of reconcommanding the clear, quick information secured by their air-scouts, have no cause to echo Napoleon's complaint about the conflicting reports of a multitude of spies and foot-scouts. A new volume on "Aircraft and the Great War," by Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator now at the front, and Harry Harper,—who have both collaborated on previous aeronautical books,—goes with some degree of thoroughness into this fascinating branch of war service. The book is a "Record and Study" of the work of the flying men in the

sources and embodied in the present volume. naissance, range-finding for gun batteries, and the dropping of bombs and "flechettes," or steel arrows, with accounts of some of the especially notable air raids like those of the Allies' airmen on Düsseldorf, Cologne, and Friedrichshaven, in-cluding some dramatic duels in the air. The cluding some dramatic duels in the air. strategy and the peril of aerial scouting and warfare are duly set forth, as well as some of the methods employed to nullify and defeat the air-scout's efforts. Graphic reports of thrilling episodes and personal experiences give an intimate insight into the airman's daily work. The volume successfully conveys the impression of the heroism and efficiency of the air-scout and his great importance in modern military activities. While the book is by English authors, and its *Scientific Method in Philosophy. By Bertrand Rusmell. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 245 pp. \$2.

Afteraft and the Great War. By Claude Grahame.
White and Harry Harper. McClurg. 346 pp., ill. \$3. as were available have not been neglected.

¹ Schools of To-Morrow. By John Dewey and Evelyn Dewey. Dutton. 316 pp., ill. \$1.50.

Ruysbroeck. By Evelyn Underhill. G. Bell & Sons, London. 193 pp.

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF RECENT **PUBLICATIONS**

Books Relating to the War

The Diplomacy of the War of 1914. By Ellery adopted country. C. Stowell. Houghton Mifflin. 728 pp. \$5.

In this volume Professor Stowell analyzes the various official documents which contain accounts of the negotiations that ushered in the war. This book is not merely a volume of transitory interest, like so many war publications, but has a permanent and distinctive value of its own.

Belloc. Hearst's International Library Company. 377 pp., ill. \$1.50.

This is a terse and graphic statement of the conditions, causes, and tendencies which working together through a term of years resulted in the out-break of the European conflict. In this first volume wick. Doubleday, Page. 234 pp. 60 cents. of the series to be devoted to a history of the war the terminal date is September 5, 1914.

The Second Phase of the Great War: A London Graphic Extra. By A. Hilliard Atteridge. Doran. 218 pp., ill. \$2.

A republication of the "extras" issued from time to time by the London Graphic for the purpose of narrating and illustrating the progress of the war, this volume contains numerous illustrations in pp., ill. \$2.50. color, in black and white, and eighteen maps.

The Note-Book of an Attaché. Fisher Wood. Century. 345 pp., ill. \$1.60.

of one of the attachés of the American Embassy in Paris under Ambassador Herrick. Mr. Wood made four different trips to the front during the months of September, October, and November, 1914, and saw parts of the battles of the Marne 1914, and saw parts of the battles of the Marne and the Aisne, and the struggle for Calais. During December and January he served as bearer of special despatches between the American embassies, and saw British, Belgian, and German troops service, read this book. The London Morning graphs taken by the author.

India and the War. By Lord Sydenham. Doran. 77 pp., ill. \$1.

This account of India's part in the great war is prefaced by an essay on British rule in India from the pen of Lord Sydenham. There are numerous illustrations in color which show the uniforms and equipment of the Indian troops.

Peace and War in Europe. By Gilbert Slater. Dutton. 122 pp. \$1.

This work discusses from an English viewpoint Future Maintenance of Peace," and "The Need for been edited to keep pace with that development an International Court of Honor."

By Kuno Francke. Huebsch. 72 pp. 50 cents.

A frank, clear statement by an eminent German-

American leader of the duties of German-Americans both toward their native land and their

Armies and Navies

The American Army. By William Harding Carter. Bobbs-Merrill. 294 pp. \$1.50.

General Carter discusses in this book the military policy of the United States, the lessons to be derived from our history, and various problems
The Elements of the Great War. By Hilaire of army administration. General Carter is especially qualified to write on these subjects by his studies and researches, undertaken in the line of duty while putting in operation the general staff law under which our army is now administered.

The American Navy. By French E. Chad-

Admiral Chadwick's plea for a strong navy is confined to the brief concluding chapter of this little volume. The rest of the book is taken up with history of the navy, including many interesting facts from colonial and revolutionary records which the Admiral has discovered in the course of his researches.

Fleets of the World, 1915. Lippincott. 197

This is an English compilation of the world's naval statistics, including a list of the ships lost By Eric by the powers now at war from August 5, 1914, 1.60. to April 15, 1915. There are over 100 full-page This book gives the experiences in the war zone photographic illustrations of battleships, cruisers, and submarines.

> Naval Occasions. By "Bartimeus." Houghton, Mifflin. 295 pp. \$1.25.

in action. The book is illustrated from photo- Post calls it the best of its kind that has appeared since Kipling's "Fleet in Being."

Science and Invention

A-B-C of Electricity. By William H. Meadowcraft. Harpers. 127 pp., ill. 50 cents.

A new edition of a popular compendium, containing fresh material required to bring the treatment up to date.

Gas, Gasoline, and Oil Engines. By Gardner D. Hiscox. New York: The Norman W. Henley Publishing Company. 640 pp., ill. \$2.50.

such topics as "The Economic Causes of War,"
"Religion and War," "Nationalism and Imperialism," "Armaments," "The Terms of Peace," "The ment of the internal-combustion engine and has

Motor-Cycle Principles and the Light Car. A German-American's Confession of Faith, By Roger B. Whitman. Appletons. 281 pp., ill. \$1.50.

Because of the small space available and the

cycles and light cars, like the Ford, differ from the of the latter being peculiarly entertaining. corresponding parts of the standard automobile. Mr. Whitman explains the construction and operation of those parts.

Mathematics. By C. A. Laisant. Doubleday, Page. 156 pp., ill. 50 cents.

Mechanics. By C. E. Guillaume. Doubleday, Page. 199 pp., ill. 50 cents.

Astronomy. By Camille Flammarion. Doubleday, Page. 192 pp., ill. 50 cents.

A brief, interesting treatment, admirably fitted to meet the needs of adults who for one reason or another have never mastered the elementary principles of the various sciences.

Sea, Land, and Air Strategy. By Sir George Asson, Little, Brown, 308 pp. \$3.50.

A book written before the outbreak of the great war, but containing several chapters that have a direct application in the current news from the four fronts.

Natural Law in Science and Philosophy. By Emile Boutroux. Macmillan. 218 pp. \$1.75. Lectures delivered at the Sorbonne and translated into English by Fred Rothwell.

Experiments. By Philip E. Edelman. Minneapolis, Minn.: Philip E. Edelman. 256 pp., ill.

Stammering and Cognate Defects of Speech. 2 Vols. By C. S. Bluemel. New York: G. E. Stechert & Company. 756 pp. \$5.

A scientific explanation of the facts connected with stammering. The second volume reviews and criticizes the systems of treatment now employed in America and Europe.

Essentials of Agriculture. By Henry Jackson Waters. Ginn. 455 pp., ill. \$1.25.

A bright, attractive book covering the whole range of American farming interests and treating every topic from the view-point of the new agriculture. Nowhere else can one find such a wealth of up-to-date farm-lore in such small compass.

Heredity and Environment in the Development of Men. By Edwin Grant Conklin. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. 533 pp.,

Available discussion by the Professor of Biology at Princeton.

Submarine Engineering of To-Day. Charles W. Domville-Fife. Lippincott. 324 pp., ill \$1.50.

An illustrated description of the methods by which sunken ships are raised, docks built, rocks blasted, and tunnels excavated beneath the surface of the water. There is also a description of the latest types of submarine boats.

Memorabilia Mathematica, or The Philomath's Quotation-Book. By Robert Edouard Moritz. Macmillan. 410 pp. \$3.

A remarkable collection of exact quotations re- better-nourished bodies at lower cost.

necessity of light weight, certain parts of motor- lating to mathematics and mathematicians, many

The Gardenette, or City Backyard Gardening by the Sandwich System. By Benjamin F. Albaugh. Cincinnati, Ohio: Stewart & Kidd Company. 138 pp., ill. \$1.25.

Practical directions for the growing of both vegetables and flowers under urban limitations.

Principles of Eugenics. By Blanche Eames. Moffat, Yard. 91 pp. 75 cents.

A brief popular summary, with references to the standard authorities on the subject.

Loss of Hair. Authorized Translation from the German of Dr. Franz Nagelschmidt. By Richard W. Müller. New York: William R. Jenkins Company. 171 pp., ill. \$1.50.

An account of the treatment for baldness by the quartz-light rays as first employed in Germany and later introduced in this country by Dr. Müller, the translator of this work.

Ancient Hunters and Their Modern Representatives. By W. J. Sollas. 591 pp., ill. Macmillan. \$4.50.

An instructive summary of all that is known to archæologists and anthropologists concerning the hunting customs of men from the dawn of history to present day. Recent discoveries are drawn upon for a great part of the information.

The Law of Biogenesis. By J. Howard Moore. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company. 123 pp. 50 cents.

A partial application of biological principles and methods in the domain of sociology.

Hygiene and Medicine

Psychology and Parenthood. By H. Addington Bruce. Dodd, Mead. 293 pp. \$1.25.

Lessons for parents embodying the latest discoveries in child nature. The author is inclined to emphasize the importance of environment in distinction from hereditary influences.

Painless Childbirth. By Marguerite Tracy and Mary Boyd. Stokes. 316 pp., ill. \$1.50.

A book by the two women who first popularized in America a knowledge of the so-called "twilight sleep" and other methods adopted for the removal of pain in childbirth.

Twilight Sleep. By Henry Smith Williams. Harpers. 123 pp. 75 cents.

A brief account of the new discoveries which are making possible painless childbirth, with a detailed explanation of the Freiburg method.

The Nutrition of a Household. By Edwin Tenney Brewster and Lilian Brewster. Houghton Mifflin. 208 pp. \$1.

A book of fresh suggestions for adopting foods to every-day human needs, which should result in

An experienced teacher of the deaf gives simple tests by which deafness may be detected in a child at a very early age. In cases where treatment offers no hope of success, he shows how the mother can help in starting the child's education in lip-reading and speaking.

Bodily Changes in Pain, Hunger, Fear, and By Walter B. Cannon. Appletons. 311 Rage. pp., ill. \$2.

The results of researches conducted by the author and others at the Harvard Physiological Labora-

The Tuberculosis Nurse: Her Function and Her Qualifications. By Ellen N. La Motte. 292 pp. \$1.50.

A handbook for workers in the tuberculosis campaign, prepared by a graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital who formerly served as nurse-in-chief of the Baltimore Health Department's tuberculosis

Consumption: What It Is and What to Do About It. By John B. Hawes, 2n. Small, Maynard. 107 pp., ill. 50 cents.

A manual of hints and helps for the benefit of the patient and the patient's family.

ris. Doubleday, Page. 581 pp. \$2.

The running comment of a busy doctor on the maelstrom of life. Keen, shrewd observations, human sympathy and helpful knowledge shaped the public, for it inspires the patient to heal himself. into a single volume suited to our every-day needs. The sixth chapter shows the all-important relation health has to certain phases of happiness.

Doctors Versus Folks. By Robert T. Morris. Doubleday, Page. 365 pp. \$2.

A book of common sense, a clearing-away of medical mysteries and a frank discussion of the causes of misunderstandings between doctors and their patients. The Abuse of Surgery, Diagnosis, Hypnotism, Neurasthenia, Vaccination, and Medicine To-morrow, are among the chapter headings.

Microbes and Men. By Robert T. Morris. Doubleday, Page. 539 pp. \$2.

An explanation of the microbe theory of life with an exposition of good and bad microbes, and their offices. One of the best books offered for the person who wishes to understand how the various toxins of the body affect our mental moral, and spiritual welfare. Stimulating and Commandant Maton, Military Attaché of the Belhealthful reading.

The Meaning of Dreams. By Isador H. Coriat. Little, Brown. 194 pp. \$1.

A discussion of the problem of dreams, their mechanism, meaning, types, and their relation to our nerve reflexes.

Sleep and Sleeplessness. By H. Addington Bruce. Little, Brown. 219 pp. \$1.

A book that will give hope to the most chronic General Grant at the outbreak of the Civil War.

What the Mother of a Deaf Child Ought to insomniac. All the exploited theories and recent Know. By John Dutton Wright. Stokes. 107 pp. experimental studies of this mysterious state of consciousness are included, together with other interesting matters.

> Rational Athletics for Boys. By Frederick J. Reilly. D. C. Heath. 125 pp. 90 cents.

> Mr. Reilly, the principal of Public School No. 33 in the Bronx Borough, New York City, has worked out a plan for athletics for boys in elementary schools that offers a rational, thoroughly tested system that should lead to at least 80 per cent. of the boys in a school taking part in the interscholastic games instead of the usual 16 per cent. This system does not exalt the few and neglect the many. The deep-breathing exercises have shown marvelous results. Excellent corrective exercises are introduced and the whole plan tends to harmonious physical development rather than to intensive specialization in athletics. The system can be easily adapted to high schools, colleges, boys' clubs, Boy Scout organizations, summer camps, etc.

> Worry and Nervousness. By William S. Sadler, M. D. McClurg. 535 pp., ill. \$1.50.

A series of plain talks to patients about the cure and prevention of worry and nervousness.

The author takes the ground that "nerves" are the underlying cause of a multitude of our diseases, and offers practical suggestions for selfmastery. Simple remedial agents, the substitution or study cure, the writing or elimination cure, A Surgeon's Philosophy. By Robert T. Mor- play, mental discipline, social service, and faith and prayer cures are given with minute details for their practise. This book is one of the wisest and sanest treatises on nerve trouble offered to

Biography

Alfred the Great. By Beatrice A. Lees. Putnam. 493 pp., ill. \$2.50.

This volume contains all the pertinent results of recent investigation in the somewhat obscure period of English history embracing the reign of King Alfred. Most of these results have already been published in one form or another, but have not been brought together in a single volume. No figure in English history prior to the Norman Conquest stands out so distinctly as that of King Alfred.

The Life of His Majesty, Albert, King of the Belgians. By John de Courcy MacDonnell. Stokes. 190 pp., ill. \$1.

A brief sketch of the popular Belgian king by a resident of Brussels, with an introduction by gian Legation at London.

Life of General Joffre. By Alexander Kahn. Stokes. 114 pp. 50 cents.

A modest sketch of the career of the French ccoper's son, who rose to be commander-in-chief in the greatest war in which his country had ever taken part,—a man to whom the accustomed arts and channels of publicity and self-advertisement are evidently as foreign as they were to our own

Ulysses S. Grant. By Franklin Spencer Edmonds. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Company. 376 pp. \$1.25.

A well-written and serviceable life of the great soldier and president in the series of "American Crisis Biographies." The frontispiece portrait of the volume is from a photograph made in the month of the Appomattox campaign.

Heroes of Peace. By F. J. Gould. Harpers. 117 pp., ill. 75 cents.

A series of stories calculated to stimulate interest in mechanical and industrial triumphs "with the definite object of directing the minds of readers toward the ideal of peace on earth and good will among men." It does this by showing how these peaceful conquests may be quite as picturesque and far more ennobling and beneficial to the race than the victories of war.

Victors of Peace. By F. J. Gould. Harpers. 114 pp., ill. 75 cents.

A companion volume to the above in the set entitled "Brave Citizens" gives further illustramankind

Nathan Hale. By Jean Christie Root. Macmillan. 160 pp., ill. 50 cents.

A readable memoir of the patriotic Yale gradvate who was captured and executed as a spy by the British army occupying New York City during the Revolution.

Sketches of Great Painters. By Edwin Watts Chubb. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. 263 pp., ill. \$2.

This volume is both biographical and critical, yet the author makes no claims to be regarded as either a professional art critic or a painter with theory of art. The book ranges through various periods and schools, from Raphael, Da Vinci, and Michelangelo to Millet, Whistler, Corot, and Rosa Bonheur. A perusal of Mr. Chubb's pages ran. 427 pp. \$1.25. will put the reader in touch with many interesting facts about the various painters represented.

Spencer Fullerton Baird. A Biography. By William H. Dall. Lippincott. 462 pp., ill.

A complete and authentic biography of the organizer of the United States Fish Commission and bead of the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Baird was not only himself a great naturalist, but during his lifetime he was in close relations with such men as Louis Agassiz and Audubon. Much of Professor Baird's correspondence with scientists and public men is included in the present volume.

Twenty Years of My Life. By Douglas Sladen. Dutton. 365 pp., ill. \$3.50.

A volume of personal reminiscences by the author of the English "Who's Who" (we use the word author advisedly, for it seems from Mr. Sladen's statement of the case that he was the originator of the idea of such a publication).

Current Fiction

The Forest of Swords. By Joseph Altsheler. D. Appleton. 317 pp., ill. \$1.30.

A new adventure story of the present war which follows the fortunes of the leading characters in a previous novel by the same author-"The Guns of Europe." The advance of the German Army on Paris, the occupation of the country, the great Battle of the Marne, and the turning back of the Germans are retold, interwoven with the romance of John Scott, an American hero.

The Scarlet Plague. By Jack London. Macmillan. 181 pp., ill. \$1.

A typical Jack London story that pictures the sudden depopulation of the earth by a terrible plague which turns the bodies of its victims scarlet. A few individuals are left and these gather on the Pacific Coast and begin life over again under primitive conditions, with the great task of recivilizing the world lying unrealized before them. One of the survivors,—a college professor,—stores books and scientific secrets in a cave, in tions and anecdotes of heroism in the service of hope that they may some time assist in rearing again the beauty and wonder of civilization.

> The Competitive Nephew. By Montague Glass. Doubleday, Page. 350 pp. \$1.20.

> The creator of Abe Potash and Mawruss Perlmutter needs no introduction to the American public. This new collection of stories of Jewish garment manufacturers and wholesalers, represents the best of Mr. Glass's work for the past two years. His characters combine shrewdness, industry, conservatism, tight-fistedness, generosity, tenderness, fidelity, and rich humor in a way that opens our understanding to a just valuation of certain Jewish types that, before the creation of Potash and Perlmutter, escaped our interest and appreciation.

Maradick at Forty. By Hugh Walpole. Do-

The Gods and Mr. Perrin. By Hugh Walpole. Doran. 318 pp. \$1.25.

The Prelude to the Adventure. By Hugh Walpole. Doran. 308 pp. \$1,25.

The Wooden Horse. By Hugh Walpole. Doran. 316 pp. \$1.25.

A group of constructive novels that possess artistic symmetry and power. In his descriptive passages, in keen analysis of character and the power to project his puppets instantly into the sympathies of the reader, Mr. Walpole is unrivaled among modern novelists. Arnold Bennett writes that in his work there is apparent the "hand of the born and consecrated novelist."

The Awakening. By Henry Bordeaux. Dutton. 438 pp. \$1.35.

An unusual novel of French family life, remarkable for its delineation of character. Translated from the 95th French edition by Ruth Helen Davis.

FINANCIAL NEWS

I.—PUBLIC-UTILITY SECURITIES

N existing condition of credit will af- ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT, A fect all securities of an interest-bearing character alike, though it may make its impression in different degree. Government, State and municipal bonds, the highest types of investment, will reflect high or low money rates, just as will industrial issues at the lower end of the investment scale. The one may move, however, a fraction of a point

and the other many points.

Generations of investors had found in railroad bonds the strongest symbols of safety and the distribution of such securities among private individuals, estates, and institutions in this country and Europe had absorbed over \$10,000,000,000 par value of them. One of the strongest arguments presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission last year in behalf of higher freight rates on the Eastern roads was that the investment of savings banks in railroad bonds, amounting to over a billion dollars, was being jeopardized by the steady decline in railroad credit due to ago were carried in inventories at a large premium over par were being marked down to par and even then were not within five points of going prices. To-day the average EFFECT OF INVENTIONS AND NEW METHODS value of a list of fifty railroad bonds to be found in the schedules of our strongest inthan it was formerly.

come keener.

The magnitude of the public-utility field is scarcely appreciated by the average investor. In street and electric railways alone the gross capitalization is above \$5,000,000,000. In electric light and power companies it is over \$2,000,000,000. This is about 40 per cent. of the investment in railroad securities. Between 1907 and 1912 the gross earnings of the traction lines increased 36 per cent., while the dividends paid on stocks of light and power companies grew from \$19,000,000 to \$34,500,000,—over 70 per cent. From 1902 to 1912 there was an annual average increase of 25 per cent. in the revenues of power-generating stations in this country. A compilation made by the Financial World shows that in the depressed year of 1914 the gross earnings of 275 public-utilities companies were nearly \$900,000,000, which was about 5 per cent. in excess of 1913 and a gain unprofitable tariffs. Bonds that a decade of \$96,000,000, or 12 per cent. over 1912. For the calendar year 1914 American railroads had a gross loss of \$220,000,000, or 6¾ per cent.

Public-utility bonds and stocks cannot be stitutions is twenty points under the best purchased with closed eyes any more than average of the past ten years and the return can the securities of railroads or manufacis just one per cent. on the average higher turing concerns. The processes of elimination and discrimination have to be employed, At the end of 1914 nearly 10 per cent. for there are many worthless propositions of the funded debt of American railroads in the traction, electric-light, power, and was under the jurisdiction of the courts, telephone fields. Every business that repthough not this amount was in default, resents a new idea in developing efficiency Naturally investors who had confined their in trade or advancing the standards of home risks of capital to this one class of bonds life or in giving better transportation facilibecame disturbed and then skeptical and are ties is surrounded with the danger of free now probably more alarmed over their in- competition and rapid change of methods vestments than they need to be, for the ma- involving the capital invested. An authority jority of railroad bonds previously well- on the subject recently said: "Electric light recommended are as sound as ever and show and power, gas, electric railway and telea most satisfactory margin of safety. It is phone utilities in the United States to-day true, however, that there has been a great are no more completed than is the developdeal of shifting in the past five years from ment of our country." Methods and inold issues to new and in this process the ventions to reduce costs change so quickly competition between the bonds of railroads that machinery that seems to be giving the and those of public utilities has steadily be- highest of service to-day becomes obsolete to-morrow. A prominent utility concern

that is preparing to build a gas plant in a Middle Western city has revised its plans the latest engineering devices.

THE "JITNEY" AS A COMPETITOR

A year ago very little was heard concernway of licenses and conformity to laws gov- fund provision. eming franchised corporations will undoubt- widely. changes, though these have resulted in re- outlive the mortgage by many years. ducing costs of production after some ad-

LOCAL CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS

holds good with public utilities. Suppose ings-banks. "A" holds the bond of a corporation dealing revives.

ADVANTAGEOUS FEATURES

The buyer of a public-utility bond, therethree times within two years to conform to fore, ought to inform himself not only of the local conditions affecting his investment, but the diversity of resources by which earning power is sustained and stabilized.

Having satisfied himself in these respects ing the "jitney," but now it is a virile com- he will be in possession of a security that on petitor of the street railway from Massachu- the average yields one-half per cent, more in setts to California and its inroads on traction income than a railroad bond of equal quality, earnings have been so great that a number of which annually earns its interest charges companies have gone into receivers' hands two to two-and-a-half times over and has a and a score more have been forced to reduce feature of great strength, which practically or pass their dividends. Restrictions in the no railroad bonds possess, viz., the sinking-The scope of this varies Some companies set aside one to edly diminish the degree of competition. The one-and-one-half per cent. of gross earnings over-night appearance of the "jitney," how- to retire bonds, others as much as 5 per ever, and its popularity is cited to illustrate cent., and still others an arbitrary sum, as a phase of public-utility investments that a small percentage of the total outstanding cannot be disregarded. In the hydro-electric bonds. The majority of public-utility bonds field there have also been revolutionary are further protected by the franchises which

At the end of the fiscal year 1914 banks ditional capital expenditure had been made, in the United States held among their investments \$584,000,000 of public-utility securities. In Rhode Island public utilities, What is true of every other investment under certain restrictions, are legal for sav-

One of the present advantages of publicentirely in transportation. The "jitney" utility bonds over railroad bonds is the abcuts into its earnings to the extent of \$3000 sence of heavy foreign liquidation. The a day. It cannot balance this loss with in-recent report of the Loree committee increased production of other service and de- dicated an European ownership of American "B," on the other hand, holds the railroad bonds and notes of approximately bond of a concern that not only provides its \$1,800,000,000. Since this compilation was community with transportation, but furnishes made as of March 31 there have been it with electricity to light its streets and liquidated probably \$250,000,000 bonds, but homes and electric power to propel its ma- the amount remaining is large. Public utili-The revenues from the power it ties have been placed extensively in England, manufactures will carry the interest load Scotland, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, while the depression in transportation serv- and Germany. There are two-score issues ice exists. Assume that another concern listed on the London Stock Exchange. The devoted itself exclusively to production of total amount of both stocks and preferred power from a hydro-electric plant and served stock sold abroad, however, is not over a community catering to one branch of trade. \$300,000,000, and quite a number of bonds The products of that trade for some reason are in sterling form. Some few have been or other are in poor favor, plants go on half coming back since the last British loan at time or close altogether, and the generating 41/2 per cent. caused Englishmen to sell their capacity of the power company soon shows foreign securities to reinvest in the highest a ratio of three to one of demand. In this yielding bond their government has offered case again there is temporary embarrassment, in several generations. Selling by Europe with the possibility of a funding of coupons does not, however, constitute a very serious for a period of several years until industry objection to immediate purchase of the highest type of utilities.

II.—INVESTMENT QUERIES AND ANSWERS

No. 654. SUGGESTIONS ABOUT "JITNEY" COMPB-TITION AND PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES

What do you think about the effect of "jitney" busses on street-railway securities? I am the owner of a few utility bonds of this class, and am very much in doubt whether to sell them or hold them.

No broad, general statement can fairly be made in regard to the effect of the advent of the socalled "jitney bus" on the securities of street-railway companies. In some localities the effect has been distinctly adverse, especially as far as the position of the stocks of the railway companies is concerned; while in other localities the effect has been practically negligible.

As the jitney movement has spread, the attitude of municipal authorities everywhere has tended more and more toward the strict regulation of this new form of public transportation, and we are strongly inclined to believe that when the various new problems which the movement has presented are clearly understood, and when a fair basis of regulation is worked out, the rights of the traction companies will be recognized, and equitable competition will be established, if the jitney is to remain at all as a permanent institution, as it seems likely to in many places.

One of the possibilities of the situation which some authorities on transportation questions expect to see realized, in the event that the jitney survives the experimental stage, is the establishment of the zone system of fares for the street railways. Thus, the Bureau of Fare Research of the American Electric Railway Association, in pointing to the short-haul competition as perhaps the principal thing suggesting this possibility,

makes this comment:

"It is obvious that, to the extent that the street railways are deprived of the traffic that costs less than 5 cents per passenger to handle, they cannot continue to carry passengers for 5 cents where the cost is more than 5 cents.

"In so far as rush-hour traffic is concerned, it is frequently found that the extra cars put into service for one or two hours per day are operated at a loss. If the development of jitney service would serve to reduce the concentration of traffic during rush hours, and thus permit the use of plant and equipment more efficiently, and each unit more hours per day, it would be a contribution of some economic value to the solution of the transportation problem.

"There seems little probability of this, however, because rush-hour traffic is not short-haul traffic, and because, with the jitney, as with the electric railway, concentration of service into a

few hours is expensive.

"The jitney bus can compete in the matter of the cost of operation only under very special conditions with the electric railway, and it should be borne in mind that each passenger now riding two miles in an electric car contributes something toward the cost of carrying the passenger who rides ten miles. If the jitney bus, then, is permitted to compete with electric lines for the shorthaul business, it is obviously but a step toward .. the zone system of fares."

No. 655. AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION

Will you kindly tell me something about the American Light & Traction Company, suggesting what you think of the common stock as an investment. I should like to know what it earns, and something about its general character. A friend of mine owns some, and I have

noted recently that the stock is quoted in the market at considerably less than I believe he paid. I have been a constant reader of your views with a great deal of interest.

The securities of the American Light & Traction Company are sometimes referred to as representing the "aristocracy" of the utilities, although it is rather difficult to analyze their exact posi-tion, on account of the fact that there are no statistics available in sufficiently detailed form to show the results of operation of the various constituent companies that go to make up the American Light & Traction Company, which, as you may know, is a holding corporation. On the basis of the records of the parent company, however, it is apparent that there is a large equity and a large earning power back of the stock in question.

For example, the earnings statements of the American Light & Traction Company in 1910 and 1911 showed the equivalent of more than 27 per cent. earned on the common stock in each year, and in the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, indicated earnings on the common stock were each

year in excess of 25 per cent.

Dividends were begun on the common stock in 1904, when 11/2 per cent. was paid. The record since that time shows

3½ per cent. in 1905. 6½ per cent. in 1908. 9 per cent. in 1909.
 9½ per cent. in 1910. 4½ per cent. in 1906. 5½ per cent. in 1907. 10 per cent. in 1911 and since.

In addition to these cash dividends, as indicated, 121/2 per cent. was paid in stock in 1909, and 10 per cent. in stock in 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

No. 656. THE MEANING OF A "VOTING TRUST"

I recently purchased a few shares of California Petroleum common as a speculation, and received what is called a "trust certificate" from the company's voing trustees and depositary. I do not thoroughly understand the meaning of this certificate, and should like to have you explain it. I particularly wish to know whether it will be possible for me to sell the certificate, should I desire to do so.

The language of the certificate you have received means that the control of the company in question is temporarily taken away from the stockholders and placed in the hands of trustees Your certificate, in other words, is in effect a receipt for an equivalent amount of actual stock. It may be negotiated, and may even receive dividends, the same as the stock itself, its important characteristic being that it does not have voting power.

Stated in another way, the trustees of a voting trust have all the rights and powers of absolute owners of the stock, including as your certificate says, "the right to vote . . . for every purpose and to consent to any corporate act of said cor-

poration."

The device of the voting trust, therefore, represents the monarchical form of government in corporation finance, and is not nowadays resorted to, except in unusual circumstances. Broadly speaking, its purpose is to conserve the interests of the owners of the corporation by

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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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TREMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in ietters is sent at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review of Reviews, which is edited and published in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

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		(Scenes like this seem far removed from the thoughts and the soil of American people; yet, if our military experts are correct, it would be not all at all impossible for a foreign power, by seizing a narrow strip of our Atlantic seaboard, including in its area our arms and munitions manufactories, to hold the entire country. Francen residents might very possibly then recens now familiar European refuser access, misrating Westward for safety.
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THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Vol. LII

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1915

No. 3

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

first week of December will be that of the great moral and even practical value in the preparation of the United States for defense peace treaties of Mr. Bryan. It has beagainst the rising tide of militarism that lieved preëminently in the right adjustment threatens to destroy the most sacred rights of unsettled questions as a path to peace, and of nations and individuals. has many phases. Americans, men and women, who think of dency of Theodore Roosevelt, as the most it almost wholly from the standpoint of ulti- sagacious and the most beneficent in all our mate aims and ideals, and whose discussion recent history. is along lines of ethical principle. There are others,-also of the generalizing trend of mind,—who think in terms of broad practical policy and of legal formulas, and are bent upon the construction of world institu- of foreign friends like the Baron D'Estourtions to provide defense for all nations alike. nelles de Constant, that the United States There are others of a more concrete and had no need of any army or any navy, or any direct way of thinking and acting. They kind of preparation for defense, because of try to look at things exactly as they are, and its economic and geographical conditions and to be ready for emergencies that might arise its international relationships. We have alsuddenly. They think of what might con-front us many years before international have a thoroughly adequate navy; and we justice could be guaranteed by means of a have argued that any failure to maintain the strong world organization centered at The fleet on a high scale of strength and efficiency Hague. They ask for insurance against on- would result in calamity. It is our mission slaughts that might take place long before the to bear a proper share of responsibility for sway of ethical ideals could be relied upon the guardianship and the evolution of various to protect the weaker against the stronger. nations besides our own, in a struggling and

national aims, and public duty. It has dis- orable, righteous, and permanent peace. Its cussed them often during the past twenty- motives are not to be doubted. Our own five years, and its editorial doctrines have not right to live quietly in our homes is too valuchanged at any time as regards the mission, able and too sacred to be trifled with by duty, and policy of the United States. This leaving it uninsured. periodical, in its editorial views and in its contributors' pages, has cared as much for the fine ideals of peace and world progress and harmony as Jane Addams, or Mrs. Villard, or Andrew Carnegie, or David Starr malign their own characters and ideals. Jordan. It has, with certain modifications They know that they have a right to live in

Defence" It is now the general opinion tion programs of men like Mr. Taft and errosent that the foremost question before Mr. Knox. It has believed, in spite of cur-Congress when it meets in the rent ridicule and criticism, that there was The question has therefore regarded the policies of Elihu There are excellent Root as Secretary of State, under the Presi-

On the other hand, we have The Duty never been convinced by the arto Be Efficient guments of Mr. Carnegie, and painful epoch. A refusal to be efficient and This magazine has no altered vigorous implies a distrust of our own charviews to express upon any phase acter and motives. This entire nation, by a Alm and End of these questions of war, peace, sentiment overwhelmingly strong, is for hon-

The people of Switzerland, who Citizenship and Training are quite as pacific as we are, do not doubt their own motives or of their ultra-legalism, approved the arbitra- peace, though in the midst of a troubled

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world; and so they put machine-guns and correctly spelled letter. They do not know heavy artillery in every pass, and train every the Bible, or Shakespeare, or Charles Dickboy, to defend his mother and sisters in the ens. They are not capable of reading the enjoyment of their prized blessings of domes- editorial page of a good newspaper. tic and social quiet and order. This maga- criticism does not apply to all, but to what zine, therefore, agrees fully with Gen. Leon- in at least a good many large institutions ard Wood and all those who represent the must include fully half of the undergraduidea that American security and American ates. It would be unjust to locate blame in influence for good in the world would be any specific quarter. The faults lie deep in greatly enhanced if every American man and our current life, and are widespread. There boy were so trained that he could do his full are great resources of worth and of power and well-rounded duty as a citizen in any latent in those very youths who do not find emergency. This is no new doctrine on our themselves absorbed in the study of textpart. For many years we have been of the books, or held to discipline by the sternness opinion that education in the United States of the football coach. But there is a gospel was to a great extent a failure in its results of social and public duty, accompanied by and tendencies. We have made education a certain practical applications, that might be public affair and a public charge, without used to bring out the earnestness and permaking it properly serve public ends.

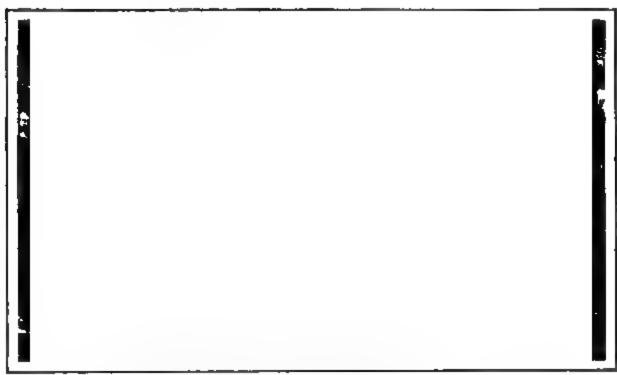
service of primary and higher instruction of every one of these students of high schools, all the children and young men and women. normal schools, colleges, and universities We are training teachers from the scholastic could be so taught and trained as to be well standpoint, and are trying to make the schools prepared to exercise many of the usual, and serve in a better way the individual prepara- some of the unusual, duties of citizenship. tion for industry, commerce, and agriculture. Such training would benefit students in their But we are almost wholly failing to utilize health and morals, would give them a finer the educational system for the specific train- sense of private as well as of public duty, ing of citizens in their various duties as and would furnish them with various kinds such. The consequence is that the standards of practical experience and knowledge that and methods of our political and organized would redound to the welfare of our politilife are lower than those of our private life. cal and governmental life. There is perfect consistency between the ideals of those who glorify peace, and the aims of those who would train every American boy to be ready to help maintain peace in any time of emergency or danger. We are ing until his fitness had been passed upon by not getting anything like the social and pub- a competent committee. He should have lic values that we ought to be reaping from some mental and ethical training in the our investment in schools and education. duties and obligations of citizenship, and Scholarship is not popular in our universities should accept not merely the established prinand colleges. proper outlet, because it is vicarious and the obligation to be prepared to serve effiquasi-professional. A few young gladiators ciently. The kind of training we have in monopolize the athletic activity of our insti- mind would be valuable from every standtutions, and the vast majority are taught to point. It would not merely fit a boy to be look on and yell for the maintenance of col- a soldier or a junior officer in a company or lege or school spirit.

nance, are painfully aware that they are not It would not only teach him how trenches producing the results that ought to be mani- are made in time of war, but it would teach

sonal worth of thousands of these young They should be strongly impressed men. All over the country, at ever- with the gravity of the issues of this momenincreasing cost, we are construct- tous time in which we live. Without much ing splendid buildings for the if any additional burden to the taxpayers,

After a reasonable interval of Proper Conditions of time, no young man should be Voting admitted to the privilege of vot-Athletic life furnishes no ciple of liability to military duty, but also a regiment of citizens called to arms, but it would fit him to exercise the power and dis-Thus our great institutions, cretion of a policeman or to show the courage How to Hough more and more costly in and skill of a fireman. It would make him their appointments and mainte-understand the duties of a sanitary inspector. Many of their students,—a possible him how good roads are constructed and majority,—cannot write a well-phrased or maintained in time of peace. It would al-

low him to specialize, and to learn many necessary modern things regarding inventions and the practical use of machinery. There are a great many boys who cannot learn mathphysics. ematics. and chemistry by way of theory or the use of textbooks. But beginning with the practical machine as a concrete thing in its construction and its use, they



SOME AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS IN A SUMMER CAMP, WITH GENERAL WOOD (SECOND FROM RIGHT) LENDING ENCOURAGEMENT

can be led to a very earnest study of mathe- ability to protect and maintain rights as

Detg and invention

matics, physics, and other branches of science. against militarism and aggression. We have spoken heretofore with commendation of the The great thing that our boys movement for training students in military and young men need is, first, to duty under the auspices of the United States have their earnestness aroused by Army. The student camps of the present being made to see and feel the use of the summer have been notably successful. We thing they are set to do, and second, to be have so few trained soldiers in proportion to given much to do, under proper incentives, the greatness of our population and the vast-It is not militarism that we advocate, but ness of our national interests, that there is common sense and public duty. Militarism imperative need of the immediate training of means the preparation and intention to use a great many intelligent young men who force against the rights of other people. Pre- could be of service in case of the need of paredness, of the kind we advocate, means the raising a volunteer army. This emergency work is one thing, and a very necessary matter. Its gradual merging into that more universal and general training which we advocate is, of course, a somewhat different thing.

We have much more to build A Series of Military Schools upon in the training of intelligent young men to serve as soldiers, or even as officers, than most people are aware. With a sufficient awakening of interest, and definiteness of purpose, we could provide military education on a very great scale at almost no additional expense. Throughout the United States we have a series of State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, known as the Land Grant colleges because created in 1862 under the Morrill Act. They have obtained additional gifts from the nation, and are now receiving, besides their original endowment, \$50,000 a OLD CHINA, DRIVEN BY JAPAN. ALLUDING TO YOUNG year for each State. There are now fifty-CHINA, REMARKS: "I DIDN'T RAISE MY BOY TO BE TWO such institutions, besides sixteen separate ones in the South for negro students. One of the conditions of the grant in 1862, and still maintained in the laws, is the require-

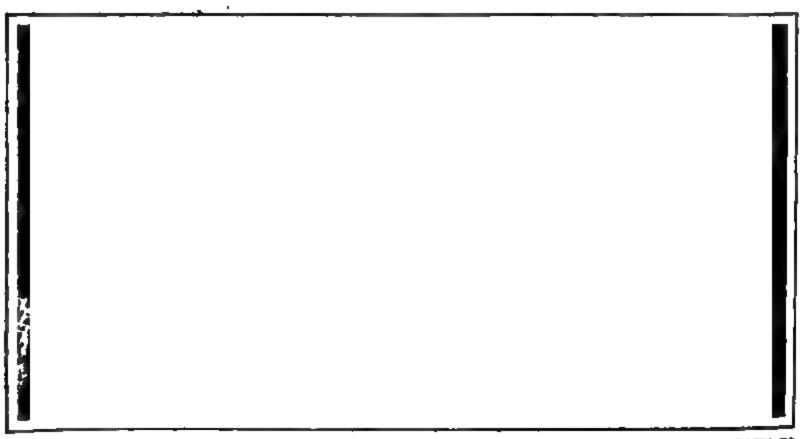
A SOLDIER."

(Mr. Rogers, the cartoonist of the New York Herald, mends us to see in China's condition of unpreparedness for self-defense something similar to our own situation)

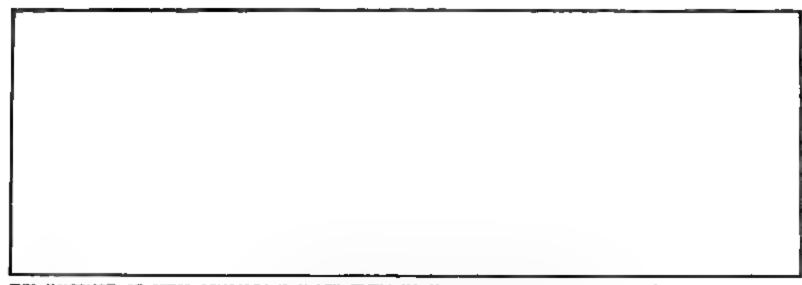
ment of military instruction. Congress may many other educational leaders, are now enat any time give more definiteness and vital- couraging military training among college ity than has heretofore existed to this par- students. ticular branch of required instruction.

Every year, then, Congress is ap-Vitalize the propriating at least, two and a subject the importance that our present needs Army. He must favor the dismantling of sands of students in schools which are avow- the further maintenance of the military esdiscipline goes and much of their instruction. all, we admit the principle that war may A conspicuous type is the Virginia Military come and that the profession of arms is neces-Institute. We referred last month to the sary in our generation. If war should come, Culver Institute in Indiana and the training we must enormously increase the army, of high-school boys under its auspices. Men either by volunteer method or by conscriplike President Hibben of Princeton, and tion. In either case we must enlist men who

An account of the citizens' train-A Citizens' Training ing camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., Camp appears elsewhere in this number half million dollars for the sup- of the REVIEW. Some 1200 men, remarkport of these institutions. There are prob- able for intelligence and character, have been ably more than 30,000 young men in any giving a month for intense technical military given year, enjoying the benefits of education instruction, because they believe that in so in such schools, largely at the national ex- doing they are setting a good example, and pense. The new and up-to-date kind of fulfilling a duty to the country that they military training that the War Department love. Anybody who would criticize either and leaders like General Wood are working the spirit or the method of this movement out could be given in these institutions with- should face clearly the moral and logical out any interference with the other kinds of dilemma. Our technical military resources study in which the young men are engaged, are very small. The citizen who would op-It could be so associated with their physical pose the enlargement of those resources, by and mental training as to be of positive bene- the voluntary effort and self-sacrifice of the fit to them, while adding greatly to the de- kind of men who went to Plattsburg last fensive resources of the country. We have month, cannot maintain the slightest pretext the opportunity,—since the law requires mili- to consistency unless he goes so far as to adtary instruction in these schools,—to give the vocate the disbanding of the United States as a nation render appropriate. Besides these our fortifications and coast defenses, and oppublicly supported institutions we have thou- pose the appropriation of a single dollar for edly of a military character, so far as their tablishment. When we have any army at



A CROUP OF AMERICAN STUDENTS IN A TYPICAL MILITARY SCHOOL, WHO HAVE NOW AN ESPECIAL DUTY TO TAKE THEIR TRAINING SERIOUSLY. THIS GROUP, FROM THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY SCHOOL, STANDS FIRST IN COMPETITIVE MARKSMANSHIP



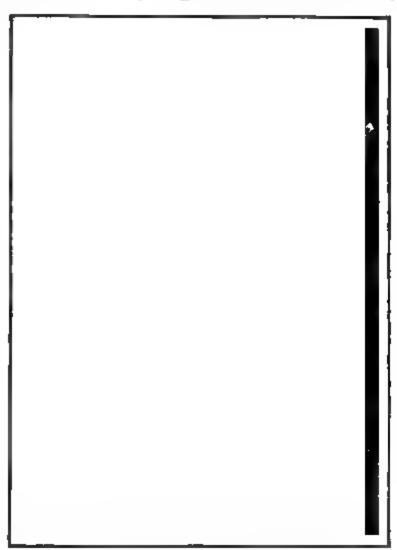
THIS SNAPSHOT OF SWISS SCHOOLBOYS SHOWS THEM IN CERTAIN OF THE EXERCISES BELONGING TO THEIR MILITARY TRAINING, AS PART OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

are either fit or unfit to serve as soldiers. If stationed and transported with some view to lives in large and needless proportion.

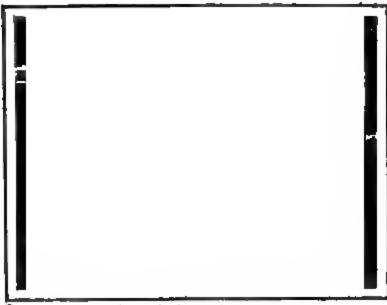
would not only entail comparatively little and train the young men who enlist in it, expense, but would so heighten and intensify the efficiency of the average young citizen as to repay the expenditure many times over. As for our regular army, it ought to be reconstituted, at as early a date as possible, upon a greatly improved system; and it ought to be made much larger than it is, without relatively increasing the cost. Every officer, high or low, in the United States Army, should be not merely a strict military disciplinarian, but should have the motive and spirit of a good teacher. Enlistments in the army should be short, and reenlistment should be discouraged and in due time wholly discontinued. The more ignorant and lessdeveloped enlisted men might be kept and trained for two years. The more intelligent ones, already instructed in the public schools, might be enlisted for one year and given very valuable training and experience. Their mental and moral, as well as their physical, discipline should be considered at all times.

Service for a year in the army should be creditable, and should - carry with it the presumption of worth, efficiency, and character. Young men these GERMAN BOYS, BELONGING TO A SOCIETY growing body of reserves. They should be

they are unfit, we must either spend a long their education and future value as citizens. time in training them, or else sacrifice their Even the German and French army systems, with all their objectionable phases, have many advantages in the training and develop-To maintain an enormous stand- ment of millions of young men who go from ing army of the old-fashioned the comparatively short term of army diskind would be exceedingly ex-cipline to the ranks of civil and industrial pensive, and would produce the incidental life. The United States could have an army evil of militarism. But to make training for of 300,000 young men, on the plan of short military and other forms of public service a and intense service and the highest possible part of the necessary education of every boy, training. Our navy is doing much to teach



serving in the army in this fashion should be AKIN TO OUR BOY SCOUTS, ARE BEING TAUGHT taught as much as possible, in as short a time PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION IN DUTIES AS MEMproving balls of manufacture of manufacture of the community. ALL AMERICAN BOYS SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN THIS WAY



OUnderwood & Underwood, New York

FILIPINO STUDENTS AT WEST POINT

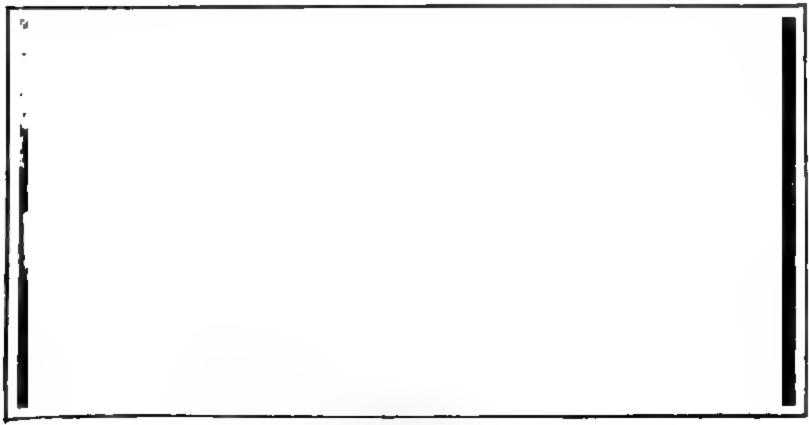
(We are now training and graduating at our National Military Academy young men from our insular de-pendencies. We are teaching boys in the Philippines and Porto Rico many lessons of a practical kind that are not usually given to American boys in our own schools)

and it can do still more of this kind of work in the future. A large navy is an expensive thing, but for the United States it is at the present time a matter of necessity. At least some portion of the expense can be offset by a deliberate purpose to make a brief period of naval service positively valuable for all future life to a very large number of young men. This is Secretary Daniels' aim.

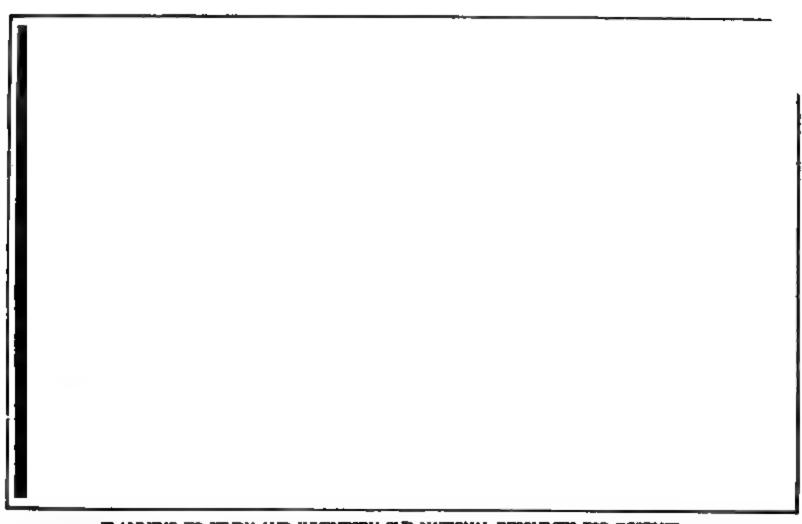
Improving the demar Kaempffert, on the relationship of really want any ships! The navy is an inscientific and mechanical invention to the tolerable burden and expense, unless it is a problems of national defense. Mr. Kaempf- useful and valuable kind of insurance of our

fert's article is appopos of the much-heralded board, devised by Secretary Daniels, for passing upon inventions that might be of use in the navy, and for the development in laboratory testing and research of plans and methods that require patient experiment in order to bring them to perfection. Here again let the man who cavils or objects face honestly the alternatives. Let us refuse to appropriate a single dollar for naval expenditure, and let us put out of commission and send to the junk dealer all the ships we now possess. This is one logical alternative. On the other hand, if we are to have a navyand we are actually maintaining one at an expense of nearly \$150,000,000 a year,—let us refuse to have it inferior through stupidity or through hesitant policies. Let us use the very highest intelligence we can command to make it the most efficient and up-to-date instrument of national defense in the entire world. Let us employ the best inventive genius and the finest administrative talent. and let us have no doubts at all regarding the value of our policy.

There has never been anything A National more intellectually pitiable than Sea Policy the state of mind of certain people who have opposed the consistent policy of We are presenting in this num- two new battleships a year, while willing to ber (see page 297) a very in-compromise on one ship,—their motive being structive article by Mr. Wal- that they did not like the navy and did not



11415 M ENE SHOWS YOUNG ITALIAN BOYS UNDERGOING MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN A MOVEMENT KNOWN AS 1) (IL ITALIAN BOY SCOUTS,—WHICH IS, OF COURSE, MORE, MARTIAL THAN THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT, BETTER FITTED TO TRAIN BOYS FOR CIVIC DUTY



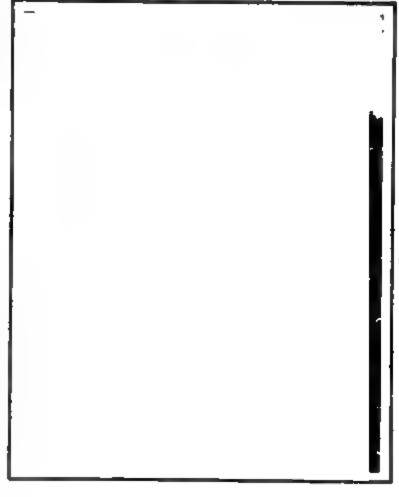
PLANNING TO STUDY AND INVENTORY OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES FOR DEFENSE

(On the left is Mr. Gifford Pinchot and standing is Mr. Thomas R. Shipp, president and secretary of the Kational Conservation Association. The other gentlemen are, from left to right, Norman C. McLoud, E. I., Worshem, and Dr. Henry S. Drinker. They conferred last month in regard to calling a great conference of scientific, industrial, and other experts for the study of our national resources, with a view to our fitness for self-essistenance and self-defense in time of need. The present position of Russia, France, Germany, and some other countries, illustrates the desirability of our knowing just where we stand in respect to the materials that would be most essential if we were cut off from foreign sources)

tional policy. If we are to have submarines, it is ridiculous for a nation of our great population and vast resources not to invent and build the best possible submarines, in numbers adequate to serve the ends we have in view in building any submarines at all. And the same principle applies to battleships and other members and adjuncts of a suitably balanced modern navy.

In the international sense the people of the United States do not constitute a restless nation. For fifty years ours has been the most quiescent, peaceable, and conservative nation in the world, with the exception of some smaller countries like Switzerland. In this modern period world conditions have been changing rapidly, and the elements in all countries that stand for sanity, order, harmony, and progressive civilization, earnestly desire that a country like the United States should be not only well disposed but very strong. When the greater part of Latin America, in the first two decades of the nineteenth cen- A BODY OF AMERICAN STUDENTS TAKING INTENSIVE tury, had broken away from European do-

national peace and dignity, and unless it is minion, our Government took the ground a positive help to us in the maintenance of that not only our own English-speaking what we believe to be a beneficent interna- country,—but also the Spanish-speaking and



MILITARY TRAINING DURING THE PAST SUMMER

struggle. We had allowed both our army and our navy to lag far behind our development in other respects, to the detriment of our rightful influence as a factor in the order of the world. Our Government undertook to persuade Spain to withdraw from Cuba on some terms that the Cubans could accept. But Spain had more than ten times as many soldiers under arms in Cuba as we could send there on short notice. Furthermore, European naval experts supported Spanish opinion in the belief that the navy of Spain was stronger and better than the navy of the United States. were not regarded as ready for the test of force.

after three years of deadlocked and wasteful

THE MAN IN THE LABORATORY NOWADAYS IS THE GREAT RELIANCE OF THE MAN IN THE FIELD; AND THEREFORE THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO PROVIDE FOR RESEARCH AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF IN-**VENTIVE GENIUS**

By "Bart," in the St. Paul News

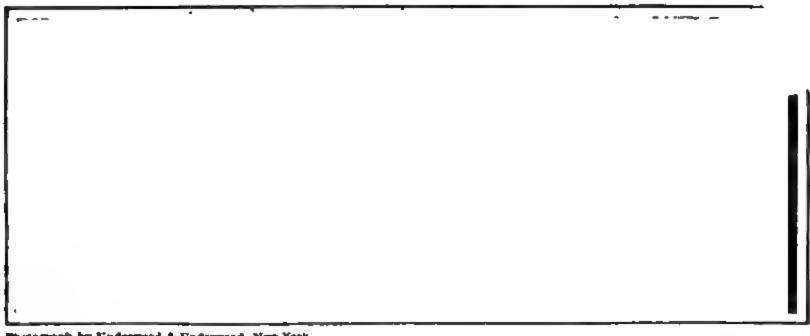
ought to be allowed to develop their own foolish. It involved us in a war that we political conditions under self-government, should otherwise have escaped. And so the Monroe Doctrine was announced Spain to get out of Cuba when her position as a part of a program of peace and order there was no longer tenable would have been for the Western Hemisphere. It was our an act of real service. Helping Cubans, with duty to do what we could to uphold the position that we announced to the world more than ninety years ago. In a good many instances we have been able to protect our sister republics against European aggression; but if we had been without a navy our views in more than one case would have had no determining influence.

The Cuban struggle for inde-The Case pendence that began in 1895 was one of a long series that had kept Cuba in turmoil. Spain had lost the power 'to administer Cuba in peace and order. The Cuban patriots were too lacking in material resources to expel the Spaniards summarily. Neither side could win quickly, and neither could of its own accord yield to the other. Almost 200,000 young soldiers from Spain were wasting their own strength, and exhausting the resources of the home country in a fruitless effort to subdue the Cuban insurrection. There was misery and chaos, ever increasing, throughout the island. It UNCLE SAM IS DRUMMING-OUT OLD "GENERAL became the duty of the United States to try to end a situation so near our own coast,

If the United States had owned If We Had med More even two or three more modern battleships and cruisers, we should never have had the war with Spain. We would have helped the Spaniards to withdraw, and aided in the creation of a Cuban republic, without the firing of a shot. Our position in having as much of a navy as we had, without having enough to prove other parts of North and South America,- convincing to Spain, was highly expensive and

> INEFFICIENCY" AND DEMANDING AN UP-TO-DATE SUBSTITUTE

> > From the Public Ledger (Philadelphia)



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

THE FIRST COMPLETE SQUADRON OF UNITED STATES ARMY AEROPLANES

(This new photograph illustrates what has been very rapid progress in the past year. Both Secretary Daniels and Secretary Garrison propose a considerable increase in the aeroplane service as auxiliary to navy and army. The squadron here shown is now in active service in the Southwest)

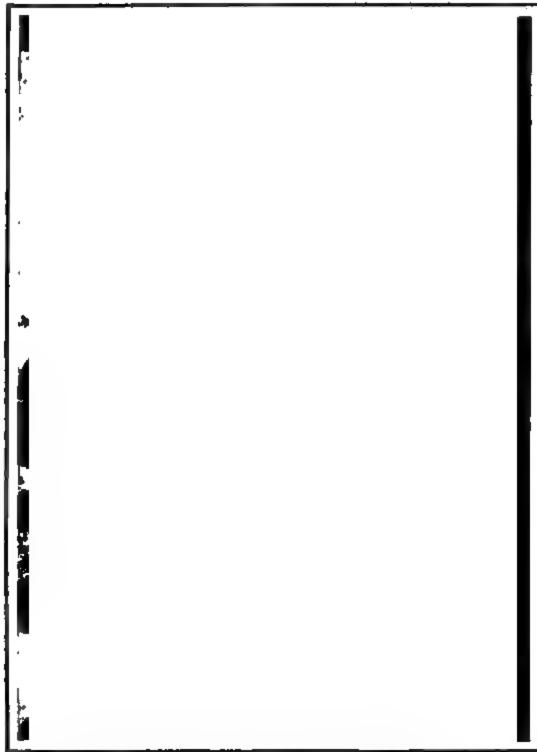
would also have been an act of fine international character. We could have rendered both of these services, firmly and justly, if we had been adequately prepared. The principle involved is so simple that one wonders why it has to be set forth so often. If it is advisable to have a police force to keep order and to make the streets safe, there is no need of arguing that the police force should be large enough and sufficiently well trained to keep order without having to fight mobs, quell riots, and suffer violence at the hands of criminal gangs.

Precisely the range and extent of the recommendations that President Wilson will make to Congress, in accordance with plans that are being worked out in the War and Navy departments, are not yet known. But the Administration is not ignoring the subject, and its views have been at least partly expressed. Questions having to do with the size of the navy and the kinds of ships to be built are highly technical. The ordinary citizen is not competent to deal with such matters by the exercise of his independent judgment. But there can be widespread support of the principle worked out in the War and Navy departments, are not yet known. But the Administration is not ignoring the subject, and its views have been at least partly expressed.

Mr. Roosevelt, as an authority mag our on the War of 1812, has shown that we should probably have avoided that war altogether, and should certainly have escaped its most humiliating incidents, if our army and navy had not been allowed to became so insignificant. We had known for twenty years that we had important rights to maintain and to defend, and that those rights were being violated by England and also by France. We were driven into an unfortunate war with England, after having been on the verge of war with France. At far less expense, and with far greater dignity, we could have escaped war altogether by adopting the policy of being thoroughly prepared from the very start to maintain our rights with insistence and energy. Thus it of our lack of preparation.

Precisely the range and extent of The Governthe recommendations that Presiment and the Ships dent Wilson will make to Conthere can be widespread support of the principle that the United States ought in this period to have an ample navy. It will be the part of the experts, the professional students, the Administration, and the members of Congress to decide what is meant by an adequate navy for the purposes of our country. Secretary Daniels has been conferring with the President on this subject, and chairmen of Congressional committees are in touch with the Administration. All reports are to the effect that a steady increase in the larger kind of battleships will be recommended. while the national sentiment in favor of a very large increase in submarines and aeroplanes is recognized by Secretary Daniels.

by adopting the policy of being thoroughly prepared from the very start to maintain our rights with insistence and energy. Thus it is plain that lack of preparation does not and inventors, who would serve with keep us out of war. On the contrary, nearly all of our wars have been incurred by reason advisory board. The General Board of the Navy, headed by Admiral Dewey, has been



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

A SUMMER PICTURE OF CABINET OFFICERS AT WASHINGTON

(In the center is Secretary Lansing, of the Department of State, whose work has at once commanded general favor and confidence. On the reader's left is Secretary Garrison, whose plans for the expansion of our army and the creation of reserve forces are in accord with the best public opinion. On the other side of Mr. Lansing is Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, who believes that farm prosperity and wealth must continue to be the largest factor in the nation's financial and general security)

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make will be in harmony with the idea of settling international differences by diplomacy or by arbitration. The right kind of preparation is the very thing that will do most under existing conditions to insure respect for those doctrines of law and order that we have always proclaimed to the world, and must never abandon.

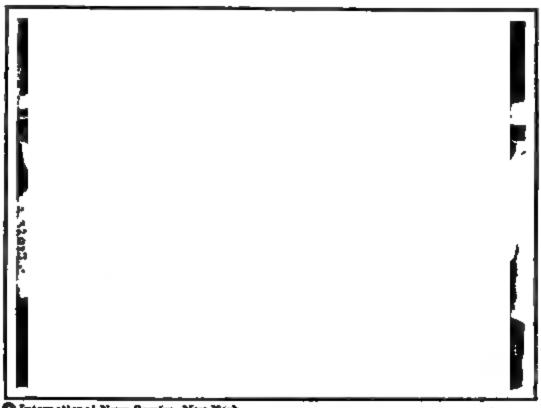
There is no **Politice** need of throwand Policy ing these issues into the strife and disputation of party politics in view of the fact that a Presidential election occurs next It may indeed be true that some public men have a higher degree of energy and capacity in dealing with the practical problems of the army and navy than others. But at the present time there is a very wide consensus of opinion. regardless of party; and the prevailing views are as well expressed by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels as by any other leaders. thing that is wanted is a national policy, around which thoughtful and farseeing men of all parties will rally when Congress meets in December or at such earlier date as the President may appoint Cabinet officers like Secre-

giving the closest attention all summer to taries Lansing, Garrison, Lane, and Houston our own problems as viewed in the light of are known as broad-minded and sagacious citi-Europe's current experience. We may con- zens and publicists, rather than as party polifidently expect that out of the wisdom of ticians. Officials like Secretaries McAdoo this Naval Board, and the study and thought and Redfield, in like manner, are known as of President Wilson and the Administration, men of practical business affairs, rather than we shall have mature recommendations for as politicians in the party sense. If Mr. naval enlargement that the country will be Daniels and Mr. Burleson have been better prepared to support and that Congress must known as aggressive Democrats, it is none not be allowed to disregard. Navies cannot the less true that they are patriotic Ameribe improvised, and that of the United States cans of honesty, conviction, and courage, who must be expanded, even at the cost of some would not, in times of stress and peril, asmistakes that will be due to the rapidity with sume positions for party motives upon queswhich methods of offense and defense by tions involving the nation's welfare and water are changing. The most extensive safety. Congress will be ready to support lefense that we can possibly courageous plans; there should be no delay.

I f. therefore, the present administration will produce a strong, wellrounded, thoroughly courageous and therefore safe policy of national insurance through preparation for defense, the Republicans in Congress ought not to cavil or object for the mere gaining of points to be used in the campaign next year. It is highly probable that affairs may have taken such a turn that the campaign of 1916 will amount to nothing more than a vote of Mr. Lincoln confidence. had come through some painful years, and had been bitterly assailed from within his own party, as well as from without; yet when

ing the verdict of 1864.

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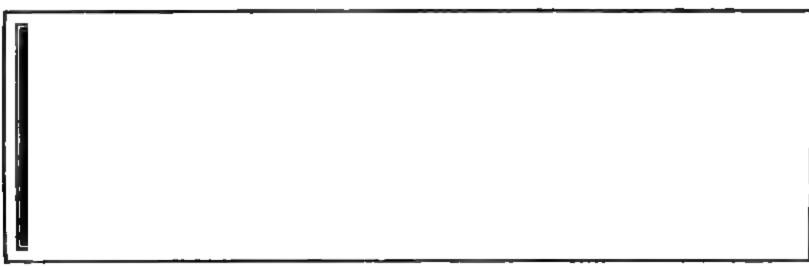
🖸 International News Bervice, New York MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT ARRIVING AT THE BORDER LAST MONTH, TO CONFER WITH GENERAL VILLA

(General Scott's influence is notably salutary with our neighbors of northern Mexico. He stands at the left of the group. At the right is George C. Carothers, a representative of the State Department)

1864 compelled a popular verdict there was when the harsh and unsparing critics of that nothing to do but support Mr. Lincoln. policy attempt to tell us what they would And the country, with its increasing knowl- have done in Mr. Wilson's place, it becomes edge of the conditions then existing, has ever plain that they are much more at variance since been growingly unanimous in approv- with one another than with Wilson himself. Some would have solved the problem by recognizing Huerta and backing him up. It has been very hard to follow Others would have done it by recognizing Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy in Carranza at an early day, and backing him its incidents and details. Yet against Huerta. Others would have made armed intervention in the interest of American and foreign citizens and property. The forty bitterest critics of Wilson's Mexican policy have forty different programs that they declare Wilson should have adopted. And some of the forty have several alternative programs, which they seem to prefer on different days of the week. We must confess not to have liked the Wilson program,—if, indeed, there was any program except "watchful waiting" and an opportunist treatment of details. But it is fair to say that we have not been able to put confidence in the proposals of any of the experts who have had policies of their own.

> The underlying trouble has been that the Mexicans have not We Had a Chance trusted us, and have not wanted our help in the reestablishment of civil order and liberty. Apparently it will be a long time before Mexico can be successfully administered as a whole. The northern part of the country would be better off as a separate republic, under close relations with

PRESIDENT WILSON AND UNCLE SAM SEEM TO BE MUCH INTERESTED IN THEIR TRAINING, AND PRO-POSE TO BE READY FOR EMERGENCIES From the Post-Intelligencer (Seattle)



Photographs by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

NAÓN DE PIÑA DA GAMA SUAREZ-MUJICA CALDERON MENDEZ (Chile) (Argentina) (Bolivu) (Urugusy) (Guatemala)

THE SIX LATIN-AMERICAN AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS WHO JOINED SECRETARY LANSING IN THE CONFER-ENCE ON MEXICO

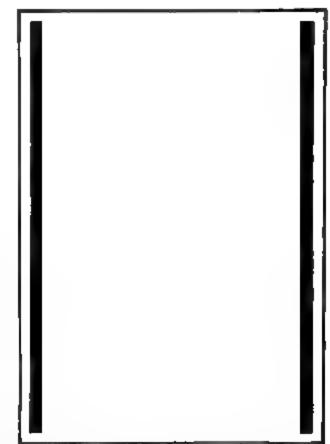
the United States. Such a republic should have its finances and its civil order guaranteed by a device similar to that of the Platt Amendment under which Cuban stability and other members of the body of Latin-Ameriprosperity are guaranteed. If northern can diplomats at Washington, had much to Mexico were thus constituted a separate re- commend it, although its effects might have public, the United States could well afford been more decisive if the conference had not to give it \$50,000,000 for the reconstruction been so long delayed. Besides the three Amof its railroad system, and \$50,000,000 for bassadors, the Ministers chosen were those of the creation of a good school system. In Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, whose return, we could take over the peninsula of seniority in the diplomatic corps had especi-Lower California, which is of no use to ally recommended them. The first session, Mexico, but which would be valuable to us. with Secretary Lansing, was on August 5. And we could purchase a desirable rectifica- An appeal to Mexicans was adopted and tion of the frontier by abolishing the Rio signed by Mr. Lansing, Ambassadors Da Grande as a boundary line and adopting, in- Gama of Brazil, Suarez-Mujica of Chile, stead of the shifting river, certain mathe- and Naon of Argentina, together with Minmatical parallels and meridians on the plan isters Calderon of Bolivia, De Piña of Uruof the lines that separate most of our West- guay, and Mendez of Guatemala. The text ern States. This would solve the Imperial of an appeal to Mexicans bears date of Au-Valley problem. We have been putting gust 14. It is prefaced by this announcegreat skill and zeal into the educational and industrial progress of the remote peoples of the Filipino Archipelago. We have wrought a transformation in the sanitary, political, and general life of the people of Porto Rico. It is a great pity that we cannot have an opportunity to render similar services to our neighbors in the two northern tiers of Mexican states. Our financial investments in those states have been very great, and will in the long run be supported in their rights and claims by public authority. It is deeply to be regretted that the way does not become clear for us to render large services of neighborly good will to the people of a country whose resources, in the material sense, are so certain to be further developed in due time by the capital, knowledge, and energy of men from this side of the boundary.

The plan of calling into consul-A Conference tation the Ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and three

LOOKS LIKE A START TO FINISH SOMETHING From the Post-Intelligencer (Seattle)

ment: 'The Mexican people are informed that the following communication has been sent to many prominent persons in Mexico who possess authority or military power within the republic." The appeal was a tactful one, rightly claiming to represent the opinions and wishes of the entire continent. Apart from the eloquent language in which this address is clothed as adapted to Latin-American manners and sentiments, the appeal is simply a request that the military and political chiefs of Mexico prepare a truce, come together in a joint conference, establish a provisional government, and call a general election. The conferees offer to aid in the election of a place for the conference and in the arrangement of details.

The eloquent and sentimental appeal comes down abruptly to this rather blunt and harsh concluding "The undersigned expect a reply to this communication within a reasonable time, and consider that such a time would be suited, in the opinion of President Wilson, to be chosen ten days after the communication is delivered, as Provisional President of Mexico) subject to prorogation for cause." This appeal was sent not only to Carranza, Villa, Zapata, than a more specific and restricted one. The influential in Mexico. It would seem as if cabinet. so general an appeal might be less effective



Photograph by American Press Association, New York

MR. VASQUEZ TAGLE, PROMINENT MEXICAN LAWYER

and all the fighting chiefs, but to the Gov- natural question was, both in the United ernors of Mexican states and anybody else States and elsewhere, what lay behind this whom it might concern. A good many copies pious expression. Apparently it was the plan seem to have been sent in blank to the City of our Government to support, for Proof Mexico, there to be addressed to persons visional President Mr. Vasquez Tagle, unknown in Washington, but who might be who was Minister of Justice in Madero's

> It further reported that the No Solution United States would stop the export of arms and ammunition to factions failing to support the proposed new government. Disquieting conditions led to our ordering battleships to Vera Cruz early in August, which were subsequently recalled by wireless and then ordered by wireless to proceed. General Carranza, who has been making marked gains, is wholly out of sympathy with any interference, and resents the Tagle suggestion, claiming that he himself is the man upon whom to unite. Villa is declared to be ready to adopt the suggestions of the Pan-American conferees. What may happen next can only be surmised, late in August, at the time when these comments are written. There has been great distress in Mexico, but peace conditions exist in a number of Mexican states, which are wholly tired of war and are operating under local jurisdiction on the state's rights plan. There has been created in the State Department at Washington a new Bureau of Mexican Af-

THEIR NATIONAL GAME

CARRANZA: "Beware, Señor; our people will brook to interference when it comes to their sports and Parties !"

From the Times-Picayune (New Orleans)

fairs, constituted of men who have had spe- term. During the past four years the afcial training or experience. That our Gov- fairs of the country have been directed, or ernment has determined to proceed decisively misdirected, by eight Presidents (see the acfor the protection of American interests and companying chronology). Three of the eight the salvation of Mexico from anarchy, seems were killed, three others saved themselves by to be a growing impression; but extreme cau-flight, one died an apparently natural death, tion remains the watchword at Washington. and the eighth is still in office. The aim of There have been repeated rumors that cer- all insurrectionists in Haiti is the control of tain European belligerent influences have to the customs revenue, a matter of nearly some extent been employed to increase the \$5,000,000 annually. More than half of this difficulties that might embroil the United has to be paid out as interest on the public States with Mexico, and so engage and ab- debt; and last year German, French, and sorb us as to make our resources less avail- British warships,—acting separately, and on able for one or another of the transatlantic different occasions,—saw that Haiti's finanpowers. But such reports have not seemed cial obligations to Europe were not overworthy of serious notice.

The fact that Mexico is not the remaining \$2,000,000. its house in order, has been brought forcibly republic so much needs. to the attention of the American public during recent weeks. A revolutionary movement in Haiti, quickened rather than rethe Carribbean it desirable to keep a warship in tarded by wholesale executions, brought about the downfall of the Government late in July. Washington arrived at Port au Prince on Before the smoke had cleared away, ex-Presi- the second day of the revolution. While too dent Zamor and 160 other political prisoners late to prevent the violation of the French had been executed by Government officials, legation by a mob which sought and murwhile President Guillaume Sam himself and a dered the President there, American sailors number of his chief supporters were in turn and marines were landed to prevent further put to death by the enraged revolutionists. bloodshed. Unfortunately, two of their num-Such a state of affairs is shocking; but it is by ber were killed by "snipers" during the first no means unusual in the "Black Republic." It evening. Rear-Admiral Caperton assumed has been said that only one President of Haiti control of the entire situation, disarmed the ever served out his term,—and he was re- people, and brought about the election of a

looked. The Haitian "general" in the executive chair controls the expenditure of the It is not recorded Resolution In only one of our neighbor republics that any portion of this sum is devoted to the which finds difficulty in keeping public improvements which the unfortunate

Polloeman Haitian waters, and the cruiser elected, and murdered during the second President by the national assembly. The new

RECENT HAITIAN HISTORY

1911 August 4-President Antoine F. C. Simon resigns and leaves country. August 16-Cincinnatus Leconte elect-

ed President.

1912 August 8 - President Leconte killed when National Palace is destroyed by explosion of powder magazine; Gen. Tancrede Auguste chosen President.

1913 May 2-President Auguste dies. May 4-Senator Michel Oreste elected President.

1914 January 27-President Oreste resigns; Senator Davilmar Theodore and Orestes Zamor, leaders of separate insurrections, each proclaims himself President.

February 2-Zamor defeats Theodore in battle.

February 8 - Orestes Zamor elected President.

November-President Zamor forced into exile, supporters of Theodore having gained ascendency; Davilmar Theodore assumes Presidency.

1915 February 22-President Theodore resigns and leaves country, in face of revolutionary movement under Gen. Vilbrun Guillaume Sam.

March 1 - Gen. Vilbrun Guillaume Sam elected President.

July 27-Insurrection under Dr. Rosalvo Bobo gains control of capital; ex-President Zamor and other political prisoners are executed in attempt to put down revolution.

July 28 - President Guillaume Sam killed by the revolutionists.

August 12-Senator Sudre Dartiguenave elected President.

executive is Sudre Dartiguenave, a former president of the Senate and, of course, a "General." He has publicly expressed his appreciation of American assistance,—the continuance of which, as he realizes probably better than anyone else, is his only guarantee of personal safety. That Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, leader of the recent revolution, will long abide by the result of the election is doubtful. Ordinarily, as the dominant military figure, he would himself have been elected President; and he condemned the electors as "not representing the will of the people." He is opposed to American intervention of any kind. "Between that and the annihilation of our country I would choose annihilation,"-such were his words when leading the recent insurrection against President Guillaume, who, he charged, was about to "accept this fate for us." It is to be hoped that he will modify his views.

The Haitian situation has been Hait!'s a thorn in the side of the United States for many years, and particularly during President Wilson's administration. Last year it threatened to bring on a test of the effectiveness of the Montoe Doctrine, for just before the Eurointerests of European countries in Haiti are so large that no scheme of reorganization ter to be dropped. President Wilson then hoped that some day a Haitian Government

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM B. CAPERTON, U. S. N. pean war began Germany declared that "the (Who for a time last month constituted the only recognized authority in Haiti)

or control can be regarded as acceptable un- sent ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey, and less it is undertaken under international aus- later Paul Fuller, Jr., of New York, to study pices." The outbreak of war caused the mat- the situation on the ground. It has been

> might be convinced of the desirability of having the United States either supervise the republic's financial affairs, as is being done for Santo Domingo, or undertake the larger task that was performed so quickly and so well for Haiti's other neighbor, — Cuba. But a definite agreement has never been reached. It is believed that Secretary Lansing favors firm action now; and the energetic, yet tactful, course pursued by Rear Admiral Caperton has inspired such confidence among the Haitian people that the renewed proposals of our State Department may be accepted by those in authority and power.



THE MAP OF THE ISLANDS AND SHORES SURROUNDING THE CARIBBEAN SEA SUGGESTS VARIOUS RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE **ACTIVITIES OF UNCLE SAM**

Whatever is to be done in Haiti should be done for the permanent welfare of the inhabitants. It seems to us that the United States has a Panama by certain guarantees which consticlear mission to the people of the Haitian tute a gentle form of protectorate, nor are half of the great island, even more than to we doing other than wisely and well for the those of the Dominican half. annihilation of the whites,—following the rangements. We have helped Cuba amazperiod when Haiti was so rich and produc- ingly, although there is of course always a tive a European colony,—there remained as seamy side to the political and governmental population elements a persistent mulatto mi- life of a new republic such as the Cubans are nority and a very slowly increasing black carrying on. Mr. Elihu Root, an internanegro majority. Mulatto government was tional statesman who weighs his words, said in due time supplanted by that of the more the other day in his capacity as President numerous faction. Life in the country dis- of the Constitutional Convention of the State tricts has been exceedingly primitive, but per- of New York, that government in the Empire haps is not hopelessly degraded. Revolutions State has been about as representative as in and plunderings originate in the towns. The Venezuela. If the people of New York have first thing to be done for Haiti is to ignore come so far short of making their government a theoretical position of sovereignty which efficient, honest and responsive, it would be the people of the little republic are wholly well not to show too much contempt for the unable to maintain. They are vastly more in poor negroes of Haiti. need of the application of the Platt Amend-knows that in our opinion the expulsion of ment than was Cuba. What they need is to Governor Sulzer from office,—apparently for be promptly guaranteed against revolutions, no reason except that he was exposing rogues to be protected and helped in the matter of and scoundrels,—was in view of all the facts their indebtedness and public finance, and a more disgraceful proceeding than any of carefully assisted in the building-up of local the recent revolutions in Haiti. It violated institutions. They need aid in the matter the express provisions of the Constitution, of education, transportation, agricultural and it violated every principle of Angloprogress, and sanitation.

tions Commission, to assail their character also help the negroes in Haiti. and methods. We live in a period when race problems of all kinds are confronting our The negroes cannot be elimicivilization. nated: there are too many scores of millions of be said from that view-point.

Why not take what there is in To Upbuild Haiti, and build upon it? We Life are not belittling the republic of After the people of Nicaragua in proposing similar ar-Our readers well Saxon political right and liberty. Even the Anglo-Saxons, then, have not made a very A great deal could be done for brilliant success of the business of governto Help Haiti by the scientific methods or ment. But they made the Peasants some of our large "foundations" ability in helping to train wholly non-govthat promote education and health, and that erning peoples in the rudiments of self-dihave been so firmly established in the confi-rected social life and order. They have been dence of the public as a result of the attempts training and helping Egypt and the Sudan, of Chairman Walsh, of the Industrial Rela- Porto Rico and the Philippines. They can

It all resolves itself largely into An Educatio**nai** the terms of a new kind of educa-Mission tion, - specifically directed tothem. Last month we published an article wards the fitness of individuals to be memin this REVIEW by an able and representative bers of the economic and political society in Virginian, Mr. Plummer F. Jones, showing which they live. We must adapt our older sympathetically what the recent Negro Ex-kinds of education in the United States to position at Richmond had demonstrated of a the newer and better kinds we have been half-century's progress in education and ma- devising for the welfare of children in the terial things among our ten million Ameri- Philippine Islands. If we should send a comcan negroes. It is true that the negro re-mission of great experts, headed by Presipublic of Haiti has made a bad record during dent Eliot or Dr. Dillard, or Mr. Wickliffe more than a hundred years. But at least it Rose, to formulate a plan that would rehas somehow continued to exist during that generate the people of Haiti, there would period, and in spite of revolutions there is probably result a kind of educational system some kind of social order and economic life that the State of Georgia, for example, could as a basis for the future. A good deal might at once take over and apply to its own great system of local negro schools. It might also

and those of the upland rural regions.

unduly handicapped by slavery. It was the commissions. cation, and their moral and social upbuild- fortunate incident and a regrettable episode.

ing, is the need toward which the unhappy lynching of Leo Frank points most directly. Let it be remembered that lynching is steadily falling off in the South, and that this is to the credit of all social elements and of both races. It reflects the progress of education, and the growth of respect for law and order. New York State. with its great city population, made up largely of immigrants of a poor class, has its own difficult problems of society and government. It can ill afford to be contemptuous towards Georgia or South Caro-

of the community.

apply a similar system to the schools attended years ago, and forced American supervision by the white children of cotton-mili towns, of customs as an alternative for threatened European intervention. Insurrections have not ceased, to be sure, but they are less fre-We shall not comment in detail quent and less bloody. Only one President upon the unfortunate and sensa- has been assassinated in the ten years, and tional lynching of a prisoner in while three have resigned, it was not neces-Georgia last month. The remedy for such sary for them to seek refuge in flight. In things is better civic training. The "poor fact, the resignations were invariably the rewhite" population of a State like Georgia was sult of compromises arranged by American Confidence poor whites, and not the negroes, who were good faith and disinterestedness has, howthe chief victims of that system. Their edu- ever, been severely shaken recently by an un-

> The incident was the publication of a letter from Secretary of State Bryan to the American Receiver of Customs in the Dominican Republic, soliciting positions "with which to reward deserving Democrats." episode was the two years' régime of Mr. James M. Sullivan as American Minister to Santo Domingo, brought to an end in July by the acceptance of his muchdesired resignation.

O Harris & Bring

HON. WILLIAM WORTHINGTON RUSSELL (Minister to Santo Domingo)

Last month An Experienced the State Diplomat Appointed Department made known its intention to reappoint Mr. W. W.

lina, when some failure of government to Russell, the very diplomat whom Mr. Sullimaintain justice and dignity results in a varadisplaced. Mr. Russell had been in the shameful incident. The only right thing is to diplomatic service for eighteen years, and, go steadily on, with faith in democracy and although a Democrat, had been continued in with a determination to train every child,— office, and promoted, by three Republican training him not merely to get on for him- Presidents. With the advent of the present self in the world, but above all to be a Democratic administration he was retired. law-abiding citizen and a worthy member Senator-elect Phelan, of California, had investigated for the President certain charges brought against Minister Sullivan; and he The Dominican Republic shares not only found evidence of improper relawith Haiti the second largest tionships, but intimated that Mr. Sullivan island in the West Indies. Its was obviously unfit for the office at the time people are Spanish-speaking, mainly mulat- of his appointment. These matters have had toes and negroes, though there are many their effect, and there are people in the little whites,—whereas the Haitians are French- republic who believe that their country is bespeaking negroes and mulattoes, with no ing exploited by American financiers and conwhites. The history of the Dominican Re- tractors. Broadly speaking, however, no one public has been even more turbulent than can doubt the advantages of American finanthat of its neighbor. It was set forth in an cial supervision. The results are a great article by Mr. Stoddard in this REVIEW for tribute to the wisdom and efficiency of Prof. June, 1914. Matters came to a climax ten Jacob H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, who began his reorganization of Do- held all belligerents alike, in their exercise minican finances in 1905. Interest on the of sea power, to a "strict accountability." the entire indebtedness.

Latin tion by the Conservatives next year. The of disagreement regarding the treaty. chief annoyance in Cuban political matters has been a perennial disagreement over the national budget. In Porto Rico there is a responsible movement,—which has the aptension of American citizenship and some White Star Line. Dr. José Pardo as President of Peru.

and that of Germany.

\$20,000,000 public debt is paid regularly, In this note of July 21, our Government and a sinking-fund will in due time wipe out feels impelled "to press very solemnly upon There is enough the Imperial German Government the necesrevenue left over to run the government and sity for a scrupulous observance of neutral to permit the appropriation of half a million rights." This precise language, addressed to dollars annually for public works, such as all offending belligerents by us, last Februharbor improvements and road construction. ary, and maintained with vigor on our part, would have had a most clarifying effect. Dominicans and Haitians alike Apparently, Germany's answer to our last may well envy the more fortu- note will be delayed, and will derive its tone nate condition of their neighbors and form from conditions that may yet dein Cuba and Porto Rico, where American in-yelop. Meanwhile we have gone forward fluence has had a wider scope. This maga- with the negotiations relating to the sinking zine has frequently found opportunity to call by Germany of the William P. Frye, on attention to the wonderful transformation February 27. Our readers will remember wrought in those islands by American medi- that the Frye was a large sailing ship, laden cal experts. The course of Cuban affairs with wheat for England. Our Government during recent years has seemed to justify the and Germany do not agree as to the princibelief that the republic is well on its way ples of international law, and the meaning towards permanent stability and progress of an old treaty of 1828. But Germany, President Menocal has served his people nevertheless, is willing to pay for the Frye, well, justifying the widespread confidence in and the amount due will be settled by a him at the time of his election, in 1912. It mixed commission. It is proposed to arbiis expected that he will accept a renomina- trate at The Hague, or otherwise, the points

Unfortunately, the feeling Another Great Ship Sunk against Germany's submarine policy was again stirred up by the proval of Governor Yager,-urging the ex- sinking on August 19 of the Arabic of the This incident was at measure of home rule. The larger affairs of first treated by many prominent newspapers the great and growing continent of South not only as an unjustified outrage, but as sure America, during recent weeks, have included to involve the United States in case it could the election of Juan Luis San Fuentes as be ascertained that some person of American President of Chile, and the inauguration of allegiance might have suffered loss of life. The Government at Washington made no The series of diplomatic "notes" facts, and proceed in whatever it did with The Correspondence between the United States and great deliberation. It was felt that almost With Germany Germany, having to do with the everything depended upon the question Lusitania matter, has resulted in no sort of whether or not there had been warning. The conclusion. Germany's last note had under- list of passengers was not large, and it was taken to set forth practical ways by which soon known that nearly all were rescued. American travelers should be able to go Two American passengers, however, were rethrough maritime war zones without incur- ported as missing, with perhaps twelve of ring much risk. The reply of our Govern- other nationalities, besides a larger number of ment, dated July 21, rejects Germany's pro- members of the crew. The intensity of feelposals and continues to discuss legal princi- ing in the United States was due to the way ples rather than working arrangements. It in which the Arabic case seemed to follow is plain that there is an irreconcilable differ- and relate itself to the controversy over the ence of opinion between our Government case of the Lusitania. Since in matters which There are many may involve our nation in great crises we Americans who, with the highest respect for ought not to proceed without profound care our authorities at Washington, cannot quite and thought, it is proper to consider certain understand why, from the very beginning, aspects of the Arabic case that are unlike we should not vigorously and promptly have those of the Lusitania. The great ship that

was sunk on May 7 was primarily a passenger ship, loaded with well-known people who were traveling in good faith; and she was only incidentally carrying a quantity of munitions. Furthermore, the Lusitania carried munitions at a time when the supply from America was regarded by nobody as vital in the conduct of the war. Arabic, on the other hand, was chiefly a cargo ship, supremely devoted to the carrying of munitions, while she was in recent months only incidentally a passenger ship, and ought not, in prudence, to have accepted any passengers whatsoever.

Technically, indeed, she was a commercial ship; and under interna- been heavily loaded with vast quantities of to take it up in all its bearings.

The "Arable"

American Press Association, New York THE "ARABIC", WHICH WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE ON AUGUST 19

tional law she was entitled to be halted by a war material. When she sailed on her last warning shot, and to have her passengers and outbound trip from New York, on July 28, crew placed safely in lifeboats, or otherwise she carried the greatest cargo of war muniprotected, before any violence were done to tions that ever left America. Her huge the ship, or her cargo. This is admitted; capacity of sixteen thousand tons was utilized and the Germans, if they gave no warning, to the utmost. She was as much engaged in were seriously remiss in the legal aspects of the service of the war as the ammunition the matter. The incident in that case would trucks that haul supplies to artillery in the be of international gravity, and not exclu- trenches. German supporters claim, theresively an American affair, even though some fore, that any American who chooses to sail Americans were on board. But since our upon a ship of this character, engaged at the Government has taken the leadership in as- very moment in the intensest kind of belligserting the rights of neutral passengers on erent service, is not clearly entitled to those merchant ships of belligerent nations, we can- guarantees that belong, under the recognized not ignore the Arabic case, and are obliged principles of international law, to travelers on ships of a merchant character engaged in ordinary trade. The Arabic had not been a Having said thus much from the regular liner from New York, but had been standpoint of opposition to Ger- transferred from another route for the exmany's conduct, it is not im- press purpose of carrying war materials. For proper to state what German sympathizers months past the German submarines had been and supporters are saying, whether or not trying to intercept her. It is true that her one accepts their views or feels other than technical character as a merchant ship was repugnance for German submarine methods, preserved, because she carried no mounted The Arabic, in their view, was a more guns as an armed vessel. If she had carried important instrument of war, and had been mounted guns she could not, under our law, responsible for a far greater loss of life, have left an American port; and thus she than the submarine that sank her. The pres- would have been unable to render the war ent war is primarily one dependent upon services (ammunition-carrying) that were "munitions,"—that is to say, upon war sup- the sole object of her sailings. International plies and materials. The Arabic was the law is not merely a set of technicalities that largest of the English munition-carriers. She ignore obvious and dominant facts. Muniwas built as a cargo-carrier, rather than a tion-carrying, from the standpoint of our passenger ship, and upon her last three voy- Government, is legitimate; and, therefore, a ages from New York to England she had ship like the Arabic may have her clearance

PROFESSOR WILSON'S SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

From the News (Detroit)

papers when she leaves port. But,—as she under the French flag, with a new French sails the seas under full steam for Europe,— name, in the coal trade between Wales and she takes on a very different character, in the France. There seems to be no doubt whatopinion of an enemy country. She becomes ever as to the violation by France of the

It will be remembered that the sinking of the Frye, which was owner who is now using this American ship, immediately followed Germany's submarine

to her German adversaries a more deadly established principles of international law in instrument of war than any British dread- the seizure of this vessel. It was reported nought. The Arabic was officered by mem- that our Government would protest. The bers of the British Navy, and engaged, as we case is a fair one for later settlement by have said, in the most intense war service, friendly arbitration, and will involve no trouble.

Great Britain's earlier replies to England the various notes and protests carrying wheat to England, in- Neutral Rights sent by our State Department revolved legal questions of international law garding interference with our trade were six and property rights. The Dacia was a ship in the main relevant to the questions raised. under American registry, flying the Amer- They complained of Germany's conduct, and ican flag, which sailed for Germany with a seemed to feel that Americans ought to be cargo of cotton at a time when the Allies willing to have their trade with Europe cut did not dispute the right of neutrals to ship off because Germans had been guilty of alcotton to Germany under neutral flags, leged atrocities, such as the poisoning of wells The Dacia had been bought by Americans in South Africa. It was not until late in from German owners after the outbreak of July that England began to send the United the war. The English have always ad- States notes that were carefully written from mitted and claimed the right of such trans- the standpoint of international law. Several fer when made in good faith. The French of these notes came at the same time, and have held a different view. The English they were made public in the first week of therefore arranged to have the Dacia seized August. The most important one was in by a French warship, and after protests by reply to an American note of March 31. our Government, and months of delay, it The British Foreign Office had taken four was condemned early last month by a months to reply to the American protest French prize court and sold to a French against the British Orders in Council that

policy. We shall have a further opportunity to take up the points involved more explicitly. The ordinary reader, however, should have in mind the fact that England in trying to hurt Germany and destroy her trade, is said by our Government to use means that offend the rights of neutral countries. England has been working out a form of legal support in justification. She has virtually abandoned the doctrine of reprisal; and now defends her Orders in Council upon the doctrine of blockade. A blockade, to be legal, must be effective. To be effective it must operate against ships from one country as well as those from another. To be recognizable as a legal blockade it must be enforced along the coasts of the belligerent country involved. England's blockade, however, does not operate close to the German coast. It "holds up" ships on the high seas, far from Germany.

Furthermore,—our Government holds.—while it cuts off in large part the legitimate trade of the United States with Germany, this so-called a way as is permitted. We do not wish to be prodigiously. on bad terms with England, yet the continued insistence by the British Foreign Office upon the courses hitherto adopted would seem to make it necessary to consider how to make our rights respected.

THE RECORD! From the Sun (New York)

"blockade" does not touch the trade of Swe- thing that the English are asking is that, den nor that of Norway and Denmark with through sympathy and friendship, we become Germany, because Germany controls the Bal- in effect their allies. On the non-official side tic. But besides all this, England goes so this, of course, is what our country has alfar as to assume control over the kinds and ready become in a most important sense. amounts of trade between neutral countries Our leading financiers and capitalists, our like Sweden and the United States, on the great manufacturers, our inventors, our grain ground that if Sweden, for example, were farmers, our cotton growers, our livestock importing freely of cotton or food supplies, raisers, all on the vastest scale are cooperating there might be some secondary traffic in such with Great Britain without let or hindrance. things between Sweden and Germany. Our But our Government has told Germany that readers should clearly understand,-however we would insist upon the most scrupulous strong their sympathies may be with the observance of the rights of neutrals. And if cause of the Allies,—that such methods are our Government takes a different course in beyond the pale of international law, and its official tone towards the Allies, it ought that if we submit to them we abandon the in all frankness to summon Congress and adidea that the high seas are free. We accept vise a direct and open alliance and an immethe doctrine that we have no rights, and diate participation in the war on the side of that we may trade only where and in such the cause that we are already serving so

At the end of June, our read-Our Arms ers will remember, Austria made Trade and a protest to the United States against the shipping of arms and ammunition from this country to the Allies. It should be understood that in Wilson had more than once expressed the these matters the questions at is- grounds upon which the Government could . sue are not those of property or not interfere with the export trade in contraof commercial profits. The United States band supplies. Mr. Lansing's reply to the at the outset of the great war announced its Austrian note is dated August 5, and it elabposition to be neutral; and in repeated official orates the reasons why our Government will statements it has declared that it would not change its attitude. It points out that stand impartially for neutral rights. The Germany and Austria have been in the habit

of furnishing belligerents with war supplies; for the disadvantage of not having been prethat both of them sold such material to pared in advance. The unpreparedness of England for use against the Boers; and that Russia and England would sufficiently ex-Germany went so far as to sell arms to the plain the situation at the end of a year of Turks to use against Germany's own ally, war. Our Civil War lasted four years, and point that has been most commented upon armies began to be veterans, while war supclares that non-militant and peaceful na- destined to dictate terms to their enemies. tions would be at the mercy of aggressive A minority of thoughtful Germans are opous thought.

The course of the great war during August and the latter part of July is set forth for our readof men and materials can gradually make up Philippines is growing.

Italy, in the recent war over Tripoli. The it was in the second year that volunteer at home is Mr. Lansing's statement that in plies and materials were being adequately case of our being forced into war we should produced. In Germany there has begun a be dependent upon foreign nations for arms great discussion over the nature and charand ammunition, inasmuch as we have no acter of the final settlement, on the assumpgreat supply on hand. The Secretary de-tion that Germany and her associates are and well-prepared assailants if it were im- posed to the permanent retention of Belgium possible for them to buy war supplies from and to certain other annexations. The domother neutral countries. Mr. Lansing's note inant German opinion at present, however, again brings attention to the facts about our seems in favor of annexation. What many actual condition. Russia has millions of men, Germans fail to see is that the future of yet she is suffering untold calamities just Belgium is not going to be decided by Gernow because she has been unable to make or many, but by the whole world. As these to import sufficient war materials with which lines were written, on the 21st of August, to meet the well-supplied Germans and the situation in the Balkans was attracting Mr. Bryan has said that we the attention of the world and seemed to be could raise a million volunteers between sun-approaching an adjustment. M. Venizelos rise and sunset; but we would not have guns had become Premier of Greece, and was enfor them. It is true we have important es- deavoring to persuade King Constantine to tablishments that can make guns and am- join in a policy that would again harmonize munition. But General Wood has told us Balkan interests. The prospects were inthat a German officer once pointed out to creasing that the four great Allies would him that practically all these factories are induce Serbia, Greece, and Rumania to acin a limited area near the Atlantic seaboard, cept territorial changes in Bulgaria's interest. and that they might fall into the hands of an In that case Bulgaria was prepared to attack aggressive enemy long before the brave mil- Turkey, and all the Balkan powers would lions of men in the rest of the country could be cooperating on behalf of Serbia and be supplied with guns or cartridges, not to against the Austrians, Turks, and Germans. mention artillery. These things demand seri- This, of course, would at once change the character of the Dardanelles campaign.

As a result of bribery charges Japan and China connected with the Japanese general election last spring, the ers this month, as usual, by the pen of Mr. Okuma cabinet resigned office late in July, Frank H. Simonds, who is recognized as a but within a few days the Premier, at the very careful and accomplished student of the request of the Emperor, withdrew his resigmilitary and the political aspects of this colos- nation and formed a new ministry, in which, sal conflict. In England the gravity of the however, Takaaki Kato, the Minister of Forsituation is better realized, and the Govern- eign Affairs, who has been bitterly opposed ment is taking over for direct control a because of his Chinese policy, refused to regreat number of factories engaged in the tain his portfolio. His successor is Baron making of war supplies. The retreat of Kikujiro Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to Russia seems chiefly due to a lack of muni- France, who is regarded as especially friendly tions. The Germans have been flushed with to the United States. Recent Chino-Japansuccess during recent weeks; yet it does not ese relations are summarized by Dr. Iyenaga appear that the disasters incurred by the on page 338 of this REVIEW. It has been Allies are in any way conclusive. They remarked that Japanese commercial interests merely point to a prolongation of the war, are profiting by the falling-off of European while the Allies with their larger resources trade in the Far East, while trade with the

These roads number forty-one and conduct for rate relief. the transportation business in eighteen States from Alabama to North Dakota. meager and grudging allowance in the present critical situation of railroad finances was transportation companies.

ing the consistency of the majority report, quest for relief. and charging it with failure to meet the vital question with courage. Commissioner Danpropriety of using the shady records of the missioner Harlan added as to the waste and of figuring depends for its validity, of course,

On August 11 the Interstate futility of much of the long-drawn-out sub-Commerce Commission pub-terranean burrowings under masses of sta-Western Boads lished its long looked for de- tistics and testimony when the Government cision on the application of the Western has to consider a simple business matter of railroads for an increase in freight rates, rate changes. He complains most justly that The roads had asked for certain changes in "too much time and labor are expended in tariffs which would yield about \$7,600,000 these recurring rate contests and some way additional revenue per year. The decision should be found under legislative authority allowed increases on certain commodities esti- for arriving at results more promptly." It mated to produce \$1,600,000 a year, an is not only a matter of a waste of time and amount equal to only one-fourth of one per energy, and of an unjust and embarrassing cent. of the revenues of the roads affected. delay in getting an answer to applications

In its majority report, the Com-Some of the mission holds that whereas the Majority Reasoning credit of the carriers has suffered. severe disappointment to the managers and it has not suffered more than the credit of to everyone who believes that one of the industrial enterprises; that whereas the carmost important present requisites for a gen-riers are paying higher prices for materials erally diffused business vigor is an orderly and labor, these are phenomena not peculiar and decently profitable conduct of the great to the railroad industry. But the Commission seems to forget the kernel of the whole matter in ignoring the fact that the regula-The original petition of these tion of rates is peculiar to the railroad in-Western roads asking for in-dustry. When an industrial concern finds its creases in rates equivalent to less unavoidable costs of capital, of material, and than two per cent. of their gross revenues of wages making the expense of delivering was considered by many unprejudiced ob- its product too high in relation to the sellservers to be too modest; the award of one- ing price, it simply increases that selling fourth of one per cent. is, therefore, a vir- price, and it is a really remarkable oblivioustual defeat of the effort to put the houses of ness to the primary question involved to these great transportation companies in or- frame the argument as it has recently been der, and the only comfort to be obtained framed. Comment on it is the more justified from the decision was the bald fact that an because this particular argument has appeared increase, however insignificant, had been sanc- many times throughout the hearings before tioned. Commissioner Daniels gave a bold the Commission, from State commissioners and straightforward minority opinion deny- and others who opposed the railroads' re-

The day after the decision in the iels scored cleanly in his comments on the Freight Rates matter of the Western railroads, the Commerce Commission an-Rock Island, Frisco, and Alton management nounced reductions in the freight rates on as arguments against giving railroads in gen- anthracite coal which will take from the eral such rates as will enable them properly hard-coal railroads something like \$8,000,000 to serve the public and their stockholders, a year in revenues. This sum represents He declared the time has come to make guilt the actual decrease in freight to be paid unpersonal and that the question of railroad der the new rates, but the Commission points rates should not be governed by considera- out that as 80 per cent. of the coal aftions of individual instances of corporate mis- fected is shipped by companies virtually All clear-headed men will owned by the railroads, much of the loss to agree with him in this stand. Commissioner them from the reduced tariffs will be offset Harlan also dissented from the majority de- by the increased earnings of the coal comcision and held that the railroads were en- panies they control, and that when allowances titled to the increases requested on all the are made for these bookkeeping losses, the principal items. It was high time, too, that net reduction in revenue will amount to not some one in authority should say what Com- more than one-fifth of \$8,000,000. This way

on the assumption that the independent coal operators will not seek to increase their sales by reducing prices to the public, as many of them may easily do now, in view of the quoted with final assurance, as by that time smaller transportation cost. The best judg- the harvests were so far advanced that no ment seems to be, however, that the public important changes in the great cereal crops will not gain at all through any reduction in could be expected. The early reports of this the prices of its coal, and that the net result year were highly favorable. Then came, in of this lowering of the tariff will be in- many important grain-raising areas of the creased profits for some independent coal country, persistent and heavy rains, which companies and for the middlemen. At the caused much damage and led to fears of resame time this decision was handed down, duced yield estimates when final figures were the Commerce Commission sanctioned in- to be obtained. These final totals are, howcreases of 25 cents per ton on anthracite coal ever, the reverse of disappointing. The total from Pennsylvania mines to Chicago and production of wheat is estimated at 966,000,other western points, a change which will 000 bushels, 75,000,000 more than last year's decidedly lessen the blow of the general re- crop, which was the largest ever grown in duction to railroads like the Erie, Lehigh the United States. The increase over last Valley, and Lackawanna.

reduced by the Interstate Commerce Com- this year are estimated to produce 2,918,mission. The result is that whereas the net 000,000 bushels; last year there was harincome of the leading concerns aggregated vested 2,672,800,000 bushels. \$1,250,000 in 1913, the same companies crop of oats appears to be 1,402,000,000 showed an aggregate deficit of \$1,130,000 in bushels, against last year's yield of 1,141,-1915, and one of them, the United States 000,000 bushels. Express Company, has given up the fight and gone out of business. The Commerce Comtion of this express situation; it found that about \$5,000,000 a year to all the companies La Follette Seamen's Act. When this ocfunctions they can and do perform for which Railroad. The Pacific Mail Steamship Com-

The Government monthly crop Record report that appeared on August Harvests Assured 8 was the first that could be year's record yield is due to the larger area planted, which in 1915 was 6,000,000 acres The express companies of the more than in 1914. The estimated yield per country have been operating for acre this year is 16.3 bushels, as against last more than a year under rates as year's actual yield of 16.6. The corn lands

There has been wide discussion mission has been conducting a long investigation of this express situation; it found that and the claims of the shipowners during the past year, when the express com- that its provision, requiring all vessels to empanies showed the heavy deficit noted above, ploy crews 75 per cent. of which speak Engthey handled 2,225,928 more shipments than lish, would drive the American flag from the in the profitable year before, and reported a Pacific, and the denials by the friends of the decrease in gross revenue for the larger vol- measure that it would have any practical, ume of shipments of more than \$13,500,000. harmful effect on what there is of an Ameri-Under the lower rates, as prescribed by the can mercantile marine. In the middle of Au-Commission, the Adams Express Company gust it was announced by the Pacific Mail received, on the average, for each shipment, Steamship Company that it had sold five of twelve cents less than it received in 1913; the largest and finest ships in the transthe American Express Company, seven and Pacific service to the Atlantic Transport one-half cents less; the Southern Express Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Company, nine cents less; and the Wells International Mercantile Marine, the huge Fargo Company, six cents less. The Com- but financially unsuccessful combination of mission has now decided that the concerns transatlantic lines engineered by the late are as a whole operating at a loss, and in a J. P. Morgan. The Pacific Mail Company decision handed down on July 22 allows them is also understood to be offering the remainto increase their rates on packages under one der of its fleet for sale, and its president has hundred pounds by about four per cent. of stated publicly that the company will go out the former tariffs. The change will mean of business, and that the reason for it is the in additional revenue. It is hoped that this curs, there will be just one vessel crossing relief will enable the express companies to the Pacific under the American flag,-the keep on in business, as there are a number of Minnesota, belonging to the Great Northern the parcel post offers no adequate substitute. pany has not paid a dividend in sixteen years.

in the world. The five liners sold to the throp L. Marvin. Atlantic Transport Line will, for the present, operate under American registry, but it is thought that this is merely because of the obvious advantage under war conditions in rine vessels than they could carry.

August 4, he attempted to convince his hear- Iowa. ens that the markets of Central and South America will be opened to us with much more facility and profit with the aid of a Government-owned mercantile marine, and shipping and the use of the Panama Canal of their responsibility to the country.

Six of its vessels were the largest flying the will find some remarkable information pre-American flag, and one of them, the Man-sented in the authoritative article written for charia, is said to be the fourth largest ship this number of the REVIEW by Mr. Win-

The Federal Commission on In-A Costly dustrial Relations expired by inquiry limitation on August 23, having the Atlantic trade. The opportunity to expended \$500,000 of public money during make the sale was a boon to the Pacific Mail the two years of its existence. The Commis-Company in its rather desperate situation, sion was made up of nine members, three of and resulted, of course, from the war de- whom represented employers of labor, three mands. Owing to the large volume of ex- the membership of labor unions, and three ports to Europe and, in even greater measure; the general public. President Wilson had to the withdrawal for war uses of vast ton- appointed as representatives of the public the nage of English and other ships, there has chairman, Mr. Frank P. Walsh, of Misbeen more freight offered for the Atlantic souri; Professor John R. Commons, of the voyage to the International Mercantile Ma- University of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, of New York. To represent the employers of labor he had named Mr. It is obvious that the Adminis- Harris Weinstock, of California; Mr. S. tration will, in the next session Thruston Ballard, of Kentucky, and Mr. of Congress, renew its effort to Frederic A. Delano, of Illinois (succeeded obtain a Government ship-purchase bill on later by Mr. Richard H. Aishton of the same some such plan as that outlined in the meas- State); and from the ranks of organized ure defeated last winter. Secretary Mc bo labor Mr. John B. Lennon, of Illinois; Mr. is already actively championing the project. James O'Connell, of the District of Co-In an address at Greensboro, N. C., on lumbia, and Mr. Austin B. Garretson, of

The public has known little Proposed about the doings of this body, Commission save what could be gathered that if there were an ample supply of Amer- from the more or less sensational reports of can ships to carry cotton to Europe, the public hearings in various cities, which, in lower freights would give the planter from the opinion of Chairman Walsh, seem to to two cents per pound more than he is have constituted the prime reason for the ceiving at present. Secretary McAdoo is Commission's existence. The law prescribed obtaining answers from the delegates to the other functions, however, which some of the Pan-American financial conference held in members regarded as serious duties. It pro-Washington last June to a long list of ques- vided, for example, that the Commission tions relating to shipping facilities and ocean should inquire into "the methods for avoid-At President Wilson's request, the ing or adjusting labor disputes through peace-Interstate Commerce Commission is to make ful and conciliatory mediation and negotiaan investigation of transportation lines and tions; into the scope, methods, and resources rates between the United States and foreign of existing bureaus of labor and into possible countries. Shippers throughout the country ways of increasing their usefulness." Those have been asked to write to the Commission members of the Commission who have defiimmediately, giving the fullest information nite constructive ideals tried to center their about existing conditions. In the meantime, activities, as much as possible, on this branch exports in American vessels have increased of inquiry. And while the Commission was during eleven months of the fiscal year no unable to agree on the form or substance of less than 68 per cent., the shipyards of the a general report, the conclusions of Professor country are working at a fever heat, and Commons, Mrs. Harriman, and Messrs. conditions are as different as could well Weinstock, Ballard, and Aishton regarding be from those obtaining when the original a proposed Federal Commission on Indus-Ship Purchase bill was offered and rejected. trial Relations deserve careful consideration. Those interested in the growth of American These members had at least a realizing sense

Futility of Law-Making sentence:

demands for new laws we are not placing them first in our report, but rather the methods of inforcement necessary to make them worth while as cially at minimum-wage legislation. a real remedy.

The report also recognizes the fact that governments in themselves cannot be looked to for remedying evil conditions. Professor City, who were also of national note. The Commons and his colleagues hold that improvement must come through the coopera- lawyer of acumen and a veteran of the Civil tion with government of voluntary organiza- War, who had served in the cabinet of Presitions,—employers' associations, labor unions, dent Harrison and who was regarded as one labor laws it is recommended that both State 4 and Federal Industrial Commissions be cre- appeared very frequently of late in the newsated, all bureaus or divisions dealing with papers. But his mind was keen and active to conditions of labor, including industrial the last; he held strongly for the need of safety and sanitation, workmen's compensa- increased national defense, and believed espetion, employment offices, child labor, indus- cially in the further development of the trial education, statistics, etc., to be placed navy. The Hon. William M. Ivins had under the direction of such commissions. also, like General Tracy, been a prominent Following the recent tendency of labor legis- figure in the citizenship of the metropolis. He lation toward complete centralization in the was a man of wide intellectual taste and hands of a single department, the commis- accomplishments, and a lawyer of great abilsioners advocate a system similar to that es- ity. His death was possibly hastened by the tablished in Wisconsin in 1911, in Ohio in strain of the great libel case of Wills 1913, and in New York during the present Barnes against Theodore Roosevelt. He was year. It is conceded that the existing Fed- Mr. Barnes' principal lawyer, and had coneral Department of Labor should be retained ducted the case under conditions of ill health. for educational and political purposes, while Dr. E. R. L. Gould was a younger man, still possibly a similar bureau might be created in his prime, and a typical member of that in large industrial States like New York and group of citizens of New York whose public Pennsylvania.

throughout the month of August. Among Chamberlain in the administration of Mayor the important votes taken on outstanding Seth Low, was a reformer in politics, and a measures was that of August 18 on the new friend and supporter of President Wilson, plan for assigning the making of State budg- with whom he had been associated in student ets to the Governor rather than to the Leg- days at the Johns Hopkins University. He against this proposition, which was hailed by for the Government into housing and labor leading citizens of the State, including Presi- conditions in Europe, and had served more dent Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia than one university as a professor or lecturer University, as one of the most important in the field of sociology and economics.

Five of the nine members signed steps taken within recent years toward maka report written by Professor ing State government both more efficient and Commons which took strong more responsible. It was expected that the ground against further attempts at labor Short Ballot, which was fully discussed by legislation until ways could be found to Dr. Cleveland in our August number, would make existing laws enforceable. The com- also receive an affirmative vote at the conmon sense, as well as the admirable spirit, of vention, and thus the two most important the report is illustrated by the following changes seriously considered by the delegates seemed likely to be adopted. The amendment offered by Mr. William Barnes for-While recognizing the justice of much of these bidding the Legislature to pass any bill granting privilege or immunity to any class vestigating conditions, of enacting legislation, of of individuals was defeated by a vote of 70 judicial interpretation, and administrative en- to 38. This amendment was aimed espe-

Our obituary record this month Eminent includes the names of three dis-Yorkera tinguished citizens of New York eldest was the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, a farmers' societies. For the administration of of the creators of our modern navy. He was y-five at his death, and his name had not spirit and wide acquaintance with affairs have in so many ways assisted in the improvement The New York Constitutional of municipal government and the betterment Convention at Convention at Albany continued of the people. He was a great authority upon to debate proposed amendments housing and social conditions, was City Only four votes were recorded had in earlier years made important inquiries

RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From July 21 to August 20, 1915)

The Last Part of July

July 21.—The United States sends a third note a Germany relative to the rights of neutral passtagers on merchant ships; the German note of july 8 is declared to be "very unsatisfactory," because it fails to meet the real differences and propoes a virtual suspension of accepted principles of law and humanity; repetition of the incidents peace until Russia is victorious. complained of must be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

It is learned that Australia has taken over Ger-

were seized by Japan.

July 24.—French troops in the Vosges Mountains carry an important German position south of Ban-le-Sapt.

July 25.—The American steamship Leelanaw is sunk by a German submarine off the northwest coast of Scotland, warning being given and the crew being towed to safety; the vessel was carry-ing fax (declared contraband by Germany) from Russia to Ireland.

July 27.—An official statement of British tary losses up to July 20 places the totals at 61,384 tilled, 196,620 wounded, and 63,885 missing; the saval casualties were 7929 killed, 874 wounded, and 303 missing.

German submarine attacks on British merchant ships have resulted in the death of 1550 persons, 22 others being killed in attacks on neutral ships.

July 30.—Germany replies to the American note of June 26 regarding the sinking of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye, stating that a German prize court has held that the sinking was jusd but that the owners should be indemnified; alternative is offered of submitting the whole ase to arbitration at The Hague.

A German gain of British trenches along a front of one-third of a mile at Hooge, in Belgium, is accomplished with the aid of flame projectors, a new

method of warfare.

Austrian troops occupy Lublin, in the great enveloping movement on Warsaw, severing one of three railroad lines available for the withdrawal of Russian armies.

July 31.—The British steamship Iberian is sunk by a German submarine, after attempting to escape; six of the crew (including two Americans) are killed by shots from the submarine.

The First Week of August

August 1.—The beginning of the second year of war finds German troops occupying 20,450 square miles of enemy territory in the West (including Russians hold a strip of Austrian territory in east- was destroyed. era Galicia.

diers made prisoners during July total 230,000. Statistics of German wounded, for the nine months ending with April, show that 88.5 per cent. returned to service, 9.6 recovered but were unfit for further service, and 1.9 died.

The Russian Imperial Duma meets in session at Petrograd and votes unanimously not to conclude

August 2.-Mitau, capital of the Russian province of Courland, is captured by the Germans in an offensive movement aimed to drive southward many's island possessions in the Pacific which behind the strongly fortified line upon which the Russians are falling back from Warsaw.

> August 3.-Three notes from Great Britain to the United States, relating to interference with American trade in the war zone, are made public at Washington; the notes constitute a legal argument to show that Great Britain is adhering to principles of international law as modified by modern conditions and by the exigencies of the present situation.

> August 4.-A French prize court confirms the seizure of the American steamship Dacia, which had been transferred from German to American registry since the war began; the United States will protest the decision.

It is announced at Berlin that Major-Gen. Nich-July 28.—The British Admiralty announces that olas von Below, infantry commander, has been killed in action.

> August 6.—German troops occupy Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland and the third largest city in Russia; no serious defense was offered, the Russians having been content to withdraw their armies steadily eastward rather than risk a threatened envelopment of their whole force by a great German encircling movement.

> August 7.—The Allied forces at the Dardanelles make a fresh landing of the Gallipoli Peninsula, in Suvla Bay, on the northern shore.

The Second Week of August

August 8.—It is reported in Petrograd and London that Germany has proposed a separate peace to Russia, through the King of Denmark; Germany would retain western Poland, now occupied, and Russia would be given Galicia (Austrian territory).

August 9.-The Turkish battleship Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa is sunk by a British submarine at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora.

The British forces in Belgium recover by assault the ground lost at Hooge on July 30.

German airships make a night attack on the nearly all of Belgium and a large section of north- east coast of England; the British Admiralty reeastern France), and 58,000 square miles of Rusports that no material damage was done, but that sian territory in the East; the French occupy a one man and thirteen women and children were small section of German land in Alsace, and the killed; it is also stated that one Zeppelin airship

The Bulgarian Prime Minister, V. Radoslavov, Austrian and German reports of Russian sol- is quoted as stating frankly that, if Serbia would

RECAPTURED FROM THREE SIANS IN JUNE

her armies against Turkey within twenty-four to perform work for the state. hours.

is sunk by a German submarine off the Norwea mine in the North Sea.

August 11.—An official British statement declares that recent activity by Australian and New Zealand troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula has nearly trebled the area occupied by them.

An Italian submarine torpedoes and sinks the

Austrian submarine U 12.

Austrian destroyers attack points on the Adriatic coast of Italy.

year of war France spent \$384,000,000 in feeding the families of soldiers and workers thrown out of employment; 3,000,000 persons are receiving allowances.

August 13.—The United States replies to Austria's protest against the sale of war supplies by American manufacturers for the use of the encmies of Austria and Germany; the reply maintains that the United States, for its own future safety, must recognize the right of a belligerent to purchase munitions from neutrals, and cites in-*:ances of the export of such articles from Germany and Austria to belligerents in past wars.

The British transport Royal Edward is sunk in the Egenn Sea by an enemy submarine, nearly

1000 men being drowned.

The Austrian submarine U 3 is sunk by a French destroyer in the lower Adriatic.

The Third Week of August

all persons between the ages of 15 and 65 furnish prisoners.

cede Serbian Macedonia, Bulgaria would send data to the Government regarding their ability

August 16.—Upon the assembling of the Greek August 10.—The British auxiliary cruiser India parliament, the strength of the Venizelos supporters (confirmed by the recent elections) bring gian coast, and the torpedo-boat Lynx is sunk by about the resignation of Premier Ghounaris and his cabinet.

> A German submarine bombards points on the western coast of England.

> August 17 .- In the Frye case, the United States accepts Germany's offer of indemnity, but proposes that the alternative of reference to Hague Court be also adopted as a method of a terpreting the disputed points.

Kovno, the northernmost Russian fortress on August 12,-It is stated that during the first the second line of defense, is carried by storm by German troops; more than 400 cannon are taken.

> August 17.-A minor naval engagement between squadrons of British and German destroyers, off the Danish coast, results in the sinking of a small British cruiser and a destroyer.

> A third German airship raid on England within ten days causes the death of ten persons near London

> August 18.—Ex-Premier Venizelos accepts the King's invitation to form a cabinet in Greece.

> August 19.—The White Star liner Arabic is torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, while south of the Irish coast on her way to New York; about twenty passengers (including several Americaus) are drowned.

It is announced that the Allies have agreed to declare cotton contraband of war.

August 20.—A German official statement announces the capture of the Russian fortress of August 15 .- Throughout the United Kingdom Novo Georgievsk, with more than 20,000

RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From July 21 to August 10,(1915) :

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Interstate Commerce Commisances in express rates (except in f the Ohio and east of the Mis-will in ease the companies' per cent.

resignation of James M. Sulli-Santo Domingo (against whom en preferred and investigated), . President Wilson leaves

Washington for a second vacation period at his summer home in New Hampshire.

July 27.—The city of Nashville is placed in the **kinds** of a receiver following charges of miniperopriation of funds; the Mayor, several City Commissioners, and the Treasurer are sus-

August 3. The Mississippi Democratic primany results in the nomination of Lieutenantgovernor Theodore G. Bilbo for the Governorship by a majority vote.

August 4.—Official figures show that immigration for the year ending June 30 was the lowest nace 1899; 326,700 immigrants were admitted, as compared with 1,218,480 during previous year.

August 7.—In the Kentucky primaries, the following are nominated for Governor: ex-Congresman Augustus O. Stanley (Democrat), E. P. Morrow (Republican), and Fred J. Drexler (Progressive).

August 11.—The Interstate Commerce Commission permits increases in carload freight rates on forty-one railroads in the Middle West; the equivalent of a 2 per cent, increase on the total freight revenues had been asked, but the increases allowed amount to less than half of 1 per cent.

August 12.—The Interstate Commerce Commis-MOD orders reductions in the freight rates on anthracite coal, amounting to from 10 cents to 80 cents a ton; it is estimated-that the reduction in annual revenue will total \$8,000,000. President Wilson returns to Washington from his summer home in New Hampshire, to deal with the Mexican situation.

August 17.—The Interstate Commerce Commis-100 severely arraigns the financial operations of the Rock Island Railroad, including the recent receivership proceedings.

August 11.—The New York Constitutional Conrention agrees almost unanimously upon its first

vention unanimously adopts a section aimed to sistance from the retiring Zapatistas. sedy the law's delays by revising legal procedure in civil cases.

POREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

majority,

July 25-Juan Luis San Fuentes is elected President of Chile.

July 27.—A new revolutionary movement breaks out in Haiti, under the leadership of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo; in retaliation 160 political prisoners (including ex-President Orestes Zamor) are executed by Government officials.

July 28.—Haitian revolutionists remove President Guiliaume Sam from the French legation where he sought refuge, and kill him; the American cruiser Washington arrives and lands marines and sailors to prevent further rioting,

July 29.—The Japanese Minister of the Interior, Viscount Oura, resigns under charges of

Photograph by American Press Association, New York THE LATE GEN, BENJAMIN F. TRACY (See page 284)

receiving money from a candidate during the recent elections.

August 2.-Mexico City for the fourth time important proposal, for an executive State budget, comes under the control of the Carranza faction, August 19.—The New York Constitutional Con- General Gonzales occupying the city without re-

August 6.—Bernardino Machado (former Premier) is elected President of Portugal, succeeding Manuel de Arriaga, resigned. . . . Elec-July 21.—The voters of Alberta Province, in an overwhelming victory for the Liberals, due Western Canada, adopt prohibition by a large to graft exposures in the recent Conservative administration.

> August 8.-Premier Okuma of Japan decides to withdraw his resignation, at the request of the

. The South and Central men men in a thaird comference ries Secretary of Sente, in News

A seree spon a policia--Continued disturbancemen and Harri. ies the second largest city) cause I save dicers to excessed their con-

1-The Scate Department at Washes perie de en el am appeal sen describe the American Secretary of he Ambamadurs or Minimeters at Wash-Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uru-Guatemala; they propose a conference lirecting the armed movements in Mexofer their friendly and diminteressed

t 16.-Armed Mexicans excess the Rio into Texas and attack are outpost of times cavalrence, killing a corporal. # 19 -General Villa, leader of one of the secures in Mexico, formally accepts the formal States and other Amer

THE MONTH

. T. T. Buring incident to a strike of ers at the Scandard Oil plant in Bayone, course in the death of two strikers and the T I mere of policemen, strikers, and on-

no the Remington Arm ret & Britismert Come, involving several me & minures, is coded by the granting of

HE METALES WHE SHOPET MEETS. 11" 3- The excession steamer THE SEE ME SEE MET PIET IN Chicago; many waster and children) are Towns the light, close to the shore, is

11 The Bearing write of oil-works of THE REAL PROPERTY. The a second of the efforts through the efforts Hudson County, who some and desired a wage moved

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THE PRINCE

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THE RESERVE

August 11 .-- A shipment of \$50,000,000 worth of gold and securities from Great Britain to the United States, to equalize exchange, arrives safely at its destination in New York City. . . The Vesuvius, Etna, and Stromboli volcanoes, in Italy, become active following a mild earth shock.

August 12.—The fall of an army aeroplane at Ft. Sill, Okla., causes the death of Captain George H. Knox and serious injury to Lieut. P. B. Sutton.

August, 13 .- The Pacific Mail Steamship Company sells to the Atlantic Transport Company five of its transpacific steamships; announcement had earlier been made that the provisions of the new Seaman's Law, regarding labor, would compel the company to discontinue its sailings.

August 16-17.-The Texas coast is struck by a severe tropical storm, which causes the death of nearly 200 persons and property damage amounting to millions of dollars; at Galveston the great sea wall holds, but buildings along the waterfront are destroyed; a United States military camp at Texas City is completely wrecked.

August 17 .- A band of armed men in Georgia lynches Leo M. Frank after breaking into the State prison at Milledgeville; Frank had been convicted of girl murder, but the death sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment because of the doubtful character of the testimony. . . . The Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railways are placed in the O American Press Association, New York hands of receivers.

OUNTUARY

July 21.—Wayland Richardson Benedict, emeritus professor of philosophy at the University of Cincinnati, 67.

July 22.—Sir Sanford Fleming, a noted Canadian railroad engineer and scientist, 88. . . Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn, the author, 67.

July 23.—William M. Ivina, the eminent New York lawyer, 64. . . . Edwin C. Martin, former editor of McClure's, 64.

July 24.—Edward Bunnell Phelps, an insurance statistician and editor, 52,

July 26 .- Jordan Lawrence Mott, one of the morist, 38. most prominent Eastern manufacturers, 85. . . . Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of the Oxford English dictionary, 78. . . . John Jones Jentius, Lord Glantawe, a notable figure in Welsh industry and politics, 80. . . . George Deardorff McCreary, ex-Congressman and former City Treasurer of Philadelphia, 70.

July 29.—Thomas Y. Crowell, the book pub-

July 30.-Dr. David Streett, dean of the Baltimere Medical College, 60. . . . Rev. Madison Charles Butler Mason, D.D., a noted negro educator, 56.

July 31.—Dr. William A. Croffut, formerly a prominent newspaper editor, author, and trav-

August 2,-Col. Gustavus Benson Brackett, for many years Chief Pomologist of the Department of Agriculture, 88.

August 3,-Dr. Joost Marius Willem van der

than thirty years librarian of Bowdoin College, 58. of Massachusetts, 68.

THE LATE WILLIAM M. IVINS (See page \$84)

August 6.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy and a distinguished New York lawyer, 85. . . Ferdinand Sulzberger, the New York meat-packer, 84.

August 7.—Rev. John Scrimger, D.D., principal of McGill Presbyterian College (Moutreal), 66.

 August 8.—Guy Stevens Callender, professor of political economy in the Sheffield Scientific School Company of the Co (Yale), 49.

August 9.-George Fitch, the author and hu-

August 10.—Prof. Thomas Bliss Stillman, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, a noted chemis:, 63. . . . Charles Heber Clark ("Max Adeler"), formerly a well-known humorist, 74.

August 13.—Rear-Adm. John McGowen, U.S.N., retired, 72.

August 14.-John Wesley Harper, the publisher, 84. . . . Prof. Frederick Ward Putnam, of Harvard, a noted anthropologist and zoologist, 76. . . Thomas Campbell Bagnia, the blind musician and composer, 64.

August 16.-Kalman von Szell, former Premier of Hungary.

August 18.-Dr. Elgin Ralston Lovell Gould, of New York, interested in movements for model tenements and loan systems for the poor, 55.

August 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, 81.

August 20.-Dr. Paul Ehrlich, the distinguished Poorten-Schwartz ("Maarten Maartens"), the German medical scientist, 61... Dr. Charles J. Dutch author, 56... Rear-Adm. James M. Finlay, who first discovered that yellow-fever is transmitted by the mosquito, 81... James Robtransmitted by the mosquito, 81. . . . James Rob-August 5 .- Dr. George Thomas Little, for more ert Dunbar, formerly justice of the Superior Court

RUSSIA'S BALTIC CITY THREATENED	

A STREET SCENE IN KOVNO, CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS LAST MONTH

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Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE WITH HIS STAFF ON THE WESTERN BATTLE-PRONT

(Last month various activities of the Crown Prince's command, consisting of Wurttemberger troops, were reported from the Argonne forest west of Verdun. Some French trenches were taken by the aid of asphyx atag shells, but on the following day the French regained all except the first line of trenches.)

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HISTORY IN CARTOONS

THROUN TO THE WOLVES! From the Sun (New York)

been the tremendous Fastern sweep of the German forces. Driving the Grand Duke's army before them out of Galicia, the Germans concentrated on and captured the great Polish stronghold of Warsaw. The great Russian retreat was chronicled by cartoonists the world Sacrificing the Laur's whelp, is the 'r. Carter, of

· York Sun,

THE outstanding feature of the Euro- aptly characterizes the evacuation of Warpean War during the recent months has saw by the Russians.

"WE HAVE MADE THE RUSSIAN BEAR DEVELOP LEGS LIKE A GIRAFFE"
From Kiberibi (Vienna)

HISTORY IN CARTOONS

"YOU SHOULDN'T MIND A LITTLE THING LIKE

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY, ACCORDING TO JOHN BULL From the Star-Telegram (Fort Worth)

Between Great Britain on the one hand, and Germany on the other, Uncle Sam's position as a neutral nation, endeavoring to maintain his rights on the sea, is somewhat exasperating, to say the least. Each of the powerful belligerents maintains the correctness of its views, and Uncle Sam's only satisfaction is an increasing accumulation of diplomatic correspondence.

THAT, SAM" From the World (New York)

INTERNATIONAL LAW A BACK NUMBER A BRITISH-GERMAN DURT: "It's out o' date!" From the Sun (Baltimore)

ATTENDING TO HIS CORRESPONDENCE From the Tribune (Chicago)

THE GERMAN REPLY

GERMAN GRETCHEN (to American tourist): "I have already done so much for you, that there will now be nothing left for me to do."

From Kladderedatsch @ (Berlin)

Kladderadatsch, of Berlin, frankly suggests that Germany has reached the limit of her concessions to the United States, while Punch, of London, thinks that Uncle Sam is ready to lay down his pen and proceed to load up his revolver.

AUSTRIA'S DEFENCES AGAINST STARVATION
From Kilberiki (Vienna)

BY WAY OF A CHANGE
UNCLE SAM: "Guess I'm about through with letter

UNITED WE STAND

North and South America getting together on the Mexican situation.

From Punch (London)

From the Daily News (St. Paul)

THE INVENTORS' BOARD AND THE NAVY

BY WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT

marine engineer. Who invented the ma- industries that were benefited. chine-gun, which squirts death every day on a dozen European battlegrounds? Not a HARD ROAD OF THE GOVERNMENT INVENTOR colonel or a captain, but Hiram Maxim, a artist.

tive but lamb-like private citizens. Usu- genuity. ally their contrivances are anything but perdier has been most serviceable.

I T is one of the anomalies of warfare that began his experiments with the telephone; the machinery for fighting and killing Edison was a patentee of telegraphs and has been brought to its present ghastly per-phonographs when he gave us the incanfection not by swashbuckling, bloodthirsty descent lamp; Marconi was a mere lad with soldiers, but by mild-mannered, peace-loving a liking for physics when he conducted his civilians. True, both army and navy of- first successful experiments in wireless telegficers have exercised their ingenuity to raphy. With the single conspicuous excepheighten the terrors of battle, but theirs are tion of Edison not one of the inventors who rather academic improvements on the more have blazed new trails gave to the world dedaring contrivances of civilian mechanics and vices that could be marketed at once. Deengineers. Who gave us the turreted iron-velopment was necessary,-development by clad? Not a naval officer, but Ericsson, a less brilliant intellects identified with the

If, then, the history of invention offers brilliant American mechanic. Who gave the any criterion Secretary Daniels' plan for battleship its quick-acting gun-elevating mobilizing our leading inventors and scienmechanism? Not an ensign or a commodore, tists for the upbuilding of the navy's matériel but Janney, an American mechanical engi- must at once strike everyone as commendneer. Who invented the motors for turning able. The tales of mute, inglorious inventors turrets rapidly? Not a lieutenant, but H. who for lack of appreciation fill paupers' Ward Leonard, one of Edison's former as- graves are no doubt exaggerated. But they sistants. Who planned the submarine? Not are surely numerous enough to justify any a Hull or a Nelson, but Robert Fulton, an reasonable method of removing the obstacles thrown in the mechanical genius's path by So, one after another, the really impor- narrow-minded conservatism. As it is, the tant, the really epoch-making inventions com- introduction of a new machine with marprising the mechanism of warfare prove to velous possibilities is as much a test of opbe the conceptions of romantically imagina- timism and persistence as of mechanical in-

We have been told that the Navy Departfect. They must be developed, and it is in ment has rejected inventions only to contheir development that the professional sol-clude that they had merit after they had been adopted by foreign governments. That lt is thus not only with the guns and sub- is not literally true. The fault rests with marines of war, but also with the telephones Congress rather than with the Navy. Under and electric lights of peace; for the inven- the present system no adequate sum is aptions that have made the United States and propriated for the systematic examination of other countries commercially great came not new devices. A few inventors have been from within given industries, but from with- financed by the Navy Department; but the out. Always it is a dreamy pioneer, an in- best that can usually be done is to ask the trepid free-lance, aflame with enthusiasm, inventor to submit a full-sized model at his who enriches his country with a radically own expense for test. If the invention is a new labor-saving device or way of utilizing new type of gun for super-dreadnoughts the energy. Morse was a portrait painter when inventor must spend perhaps \$50,000 and he first turned his attention to the telegraph; haul the weapon at his own risk and expense Bell was a teacher of deaf-mutes when he to the Government's proving-grounds.

slim in the face of that adverse official judg- industry. ment.

MISTAKEN TESTING SYSTEM OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY

ness men we would have no telephone, no tory proprietor expects from a designer of incandescent lamp, no linotype machine, no machine tools or steam engines. Congress has printing-press, no automatic shoe-making made no provision for the inventor. machinery. Every invention is the product is why the Navy seems lax. Certain moneys of an evolution. founded on instructive failures. slaved month after month before he pro- auxiliary work. Nothing is set aside for the duced the first operative incandescent lamp,— inventor,—at least no substantial sum. No an exhausted bulb in which a thread of doubt Congress fondly imagines that manucharred cotton glowed feebly for a few facturers of naval material will spend their transmit speech, and when the first conversa- inventor. But manufacturers are not so comtion with the instrument was held between mercially obtuse. If they invest millions in New York and Boston the man at the trans- a plant for making guns it is because the mitter had to yell greetings and songs be- machinery can be utilized for other, more neath a blanket so as not to disturb the in- peaceful purposes. No steel plant would pay mates of the boarding-house in which he dividends if it made only armor and guns happened to be living. One million dollars for the Navy. in money and a decade in time were spent before the "pulling-over" machine, now part of every shoe-factory's equipment, was brought to commercial perfection. It cost a the present war, the Bureau of Ordnance great German chemical manufacturing firm alone has been asked to consider no less than nearly two million dollars to devise that one hundred and thirty-five proposals for wonderful process of making synthetic in- the improvement of the Navy's fighting digo which has completely destroyed the nat- mechanism. Officers already over-burdened ural indigo industry of India. No great in- with work must pass upon the suggestions. vention, whether it be a poem or a dynamo, Ninety per cent. of the ideas submitted are ever leaped from the brain, perfect in every so obviously old or absurd that they can be detail. And yet the whole system of testing politely dismissed at once. But what of the inventions for both the army and the navy other 10 per cent.? Who knows that among presupposes finality.

RESULT: WE COPY FOREIGN MODELS

reproduction of the best to be found abroad. Clearly we need a special bureau or board Within the last twenty years we have orig- which shall have no other function than that inated nothing radical. Our naval con- of studying new ideas from every angle and structors designed super-dreadnoughts only for testing them at the Government's expense. after England had shown them the way. We have not a single battle-cruiser in commission, —the type of 25-knot ship that made the engagement in the Bight of Heligoland sen- gestion that a laboratory be established for sationally historic. Our submarines have too research and for the development of promfew "mother" ships such as Germany has ising schemes. No one appreciates more keendesigned to act as floating docks and as ly than he the need of investigation and exbases of supplies. Our target practise is periment. Did he not send men to the utter-

few rounds are fired; the gun turns out to woefully behind that of the Germans and be badly constructed, although the funda- English. If a manufacturer were to follow mental principle is correct; a report is sub- the same Chinese plan of copying his more mitted to the Secretary of the Navy that the enterprising rivals, there would be no Ford piece failed. The possibility of raising capi- in the automobile industry, no Carnegie in tal for further experimenting is woefully the steel industry, no Rockefeller in the oil

MANUFACTURERS LUKEWARM

The officers of the Navy are not blind to the absurdity of demanding from the in-If this same system were followed by busi- ventor of guns and ammunition what no fac-Success in mechanics is are appropriated for building certain ships Edison and for carrying on a certain amount of Bell's first telephone could hardly own money for the encouragement of the

A BOARD TO ANALYZE NEW IDEAS

In a single month, since the beginning of them may not be found a radical departure in gun construction of terrible possibilities? Or a method of keeping a battery on a target What is the result? Our navy is but a far more effective than that at present in use?

NEED OF A RESEARCH LABORATORY

To Mr. Edison we owe the excellent sug-

marketable phonograph?

Such is the task of improving the highly thwarting him? complex organism of a battleship that a re-The new gas-filled tungsten incan- in a laboratory. descent lamp which has so wonderfully cheapyear but month by month.

THINGS THAT SHOULD BE TRIED OUT BY THE NAVY

it is assumed that the hot gases from the ex- comes superfluous. plosives pit and score the bore of a gun so that it must be returned to the shops in order to be relined. We have some plausible thetimes or more.

most parts of the earth in quest of fibres and that occurred off Coronel and Falkland Isgrasses that might prove available for the lands sailors were drowned by the hundred. making of carbon-lamp filaments? Did he Cannot life-rafts of sufficient size and buoynot himself conduct literally thousands of ex- ancy be carried and stored away even though periments before he hit upon a particular va- decks must be cleared for action before going riety of Japanese bamboo, only to discard into battle? A torpedo can be directed from a that eventually in order to spin a filament submarine only after an officer has by comfrom a solution of guncotton? Did he not pass taken the bearings of the hostile ship fail a hundred times before he produced a upon the destruction of which he is bent. Is there no way of deranging his compass and

The development of a single invention may search laboratory is a vital necessity if the mean a revolution in strategy. Just as the lay inventor is to be encouraged. No one telescope made modern astronomy possible, man is omniscient enough to devise, unaided, just as the oil immersion lens opened up the new steels, new powders, new compressed whole field of modern pathology, so unexfoods, new torpedoes. Modern invention is pected effects may follow the adoption of an more than ever the result of cooperative ef- apparently minor improvement worked out

But once a laboratory is established,—a ened electric lighting was developed not by a laboratory in which the foremost scientific single superb intellect, but by a regiment of investigators and engineers are installed, chemists, metallurgists, physicists, micro- it may be questioned whether we need a scopists, photometricians, and spectroscopists, supervising board of civilians. The Departworking together unobtrusively in the splen- ment of Agriculture, the Bureau of Mines, didly equipped laboratories of a great electric the Bureau of Standards, and other governcompany, one man concerning himself only ment institutions conduct an immense amount with gas pressures, another with the physical of extremely useful scientific research for the properties of wire, a third with the improve- benefit of farmers, miners, and manufacment of lamp bases, a fourth with the dis- turers; but no one has yet suggested that covery of a better glass,—the results achieved civilians shall direct their investigations. If by all being ultimately welded together in a an inventor of telephones patents a method product which is improving not only year by of talking from San Francisco to New York his discovery is passed upon not by the board of directors of a telephone company, but by trained engineers. Indeed, the directors never hear of the inventor in the first instance at What may not be expected from a simi- all. The corporation's research laboratory is larly conducted naval laboratory? Take the inventor's court of first and last resort. single problem of gun erosion alone. Every- Only if the invention is worth purchasing are one knows that the rifles of our battleships the directors consulted. Establish Mr. Edimay be fired scarcely two hundred times; son's laboratory and the Daniels Board be-

INVENTORS TO PASS ON INVENTIONS

There still remains the question whether a ories to account for gun erosion, but no facts. board of inventors composed of Edison, Or-Only laboratory research will give them to ville Wright, and other prominent inventors us; and when we have them we may be able will really serve its purpose. It must accomto invent guns of more resistant steel alloys, plish something merely because the public exguns that can perhaps be fired a thousand pects action of some kind; but it may be doubted if it will prove an ideal organization. The problem of gun erosion is but one Inventors are not always the most charitable among a hundred that leap to the mind. Bat- judges of inventions,—particularly the inventleships seem helpless against torpedoes. Can tions of competitors. When John Ericsson no adequate protection be devised? A sub-submitted the plans of the Monitor to marine has only to dive in order to escape a Napoleon III. he learned what it means surface enemy. Can no form of under-water to have his schemes judged by a rival. Nasubmarine-chaser be invented? In the battles poleon gave Ericsson's drawings to Dupuy de

Lôme, probably the boldest engineer and in- land a whole nation must be shaken out of ventor that France ever produced,—the type its apathy, out of its almost sullen indifferof man who would grace any technical com- ence to organized scientific research. In the mittee of public safety. Dupuy de Lôme re- United States, Congress must be prodded into jected Ericsson's plans. Why? He was the taking a livelier interest in our national deinventor of an excellent ironclad himself. If fenses. That explains at once the difference such occurrences are typical, what may not between the English Board (composed as it is be expected when the improver of a torpedo of Admiral Fisher, a great naval officer, Sir submits his ideas to a board one of whose J. J. Thomson, a great physicist, Sir Charles members is himself an inventor of torpedoes? A. Parsons, a great engineer, and Dector The patent infringement suits that make George T. Beilby, a great industrial chemist) : dreary reading in law reports supply evidence and the American board composed of distinenough that inventors, like opera tenors, are guished inventors whose remarkable achieveinoculated with the germ of jealousy.

THE ENGLISH BOARD OF SCIENTISTS

The idea of invoking the aid of the most English board is as conspicuous a public imaginative and at the same time the most figure as Thomas A. Edison. Indeed, Edpractical minds in the country for the benefit son is probably better known to London of the Navy is not original with Secretary taxical drivers than Sir J. J. Thomson or Daniels. In England H. G. Wells has long Doctor George T. Beilby. conducted an energetic newspaper campaign. Swayed as our legislatures are by popular for the purpose of compelling the British opinion, Secretary Daniels has acted shrewd-War Office and Admiralty, by the sheer ly. Congress must be shaken into activity force of public opinion, to accept the advice by an advertising scheme of national proporof the leading British scientists and thus to tions. The willingness of Edison to head place the army in France on a plane of tech- the Board is a spectacular advertisement nical efficiency at least comparable with that Reject the advice of an Edison, the greatest of the German enemy. He has succeeded so inventor that America or any other country far that England has at last bestirred herself has ever produced? Congress can hear the to the point of creating a board which is to hisses of the multitude in its mind's ear. consider the suggestions of laymen.

the American and British Boards! In Eng- and the Senate convene again.

ments have in years past inspired column after column of newspaper comment and admiration. Not one of the members of the

That is why we may expect decisive action How strikingly different is the genesis of for the benefit of the Navy when the House

SWINGING ALONG LIKE A TROOP OF REGULARS

THE PLATTSBURG RESPONSE

A CITIZENS' MOVEMENT TOWARD MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

BY WILLIAM MENKEL

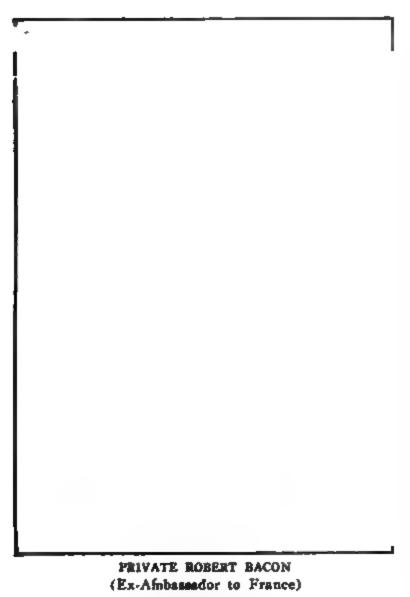
PLATTSBURG, in northern New York, itary school more unique than any ever held is picturesquely situated on the western on American soil,—or anywhere else for that shore of Lake Champlain. Besides being a matter. manded, respectively, by Benedict Arnold and Sir Guy Carleton, fought the first

force.

United States customs port and a thriving Nearly twelve hundred men,—enough to manufacturing community, it is an attract form eight full companies at war strength,--tive summer resort, and has interesting mili- gathered here on August 10 for a four weeks' tary and historical associations. Here is lo- course of military instruction. This alone cated an army post with barracks that are did not make the encampment significant. among the largest in the United States. Off It was the type of the men, the work they Valcour Island near-by, on October 11, accomplished, and the spirit of it all, that 1776, the English and American fleets, com- gave the enterprise its remarkable character.

THE UNUSUAL PERSONNEL

it ever occurred between for these were not boys from a military d the United States. Dur- academy, nor was it a college students' mili-1812 Plattsburg was the tary instruction camp, such as its immediate the American forces on the predecessor at this ideal spot. The pupils r. The famous battle of here were business and professional men, in which Commodore Mc- prominent in public affairs and in private d a British fleet, took place life. Among them were diplomats,-incluy, and in a land action in ding an ex-ambassador,—several ex-goverieral McComb repulsed a nors, high city officials, financiers, lawyers, college professors, writers, physicians, engi-.....h Plattsburg received more neers, and merchants, as well as noted sportsattention from the country at large than ever men, and a generous sprinkling of humble before in its history. This was owing to clerks. They came mainly from the big the fact that there was conducted here a mil- cities of the East,-Boston, New York, Phil-



adelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington,-with large groups from many other portation, and signal, medical, and sanitary widely scattered sections. Twenty-six States in all, and the District of Columbia, were represented in the camp. Some men came from as far south as Louisiana and others from the States of Colorado and California. More than 90 per cent, of them were university graduates, and the professional or business experience of the remaining 10 per cent. or so had enough value to bring the general standard of intelligence up to a very high average. Not more than a third of the men

The newspapers made much of this unusual personnel of the camp, the distinction and wealth of the men, and their personal doings. The emphasis placed on these features undoubtedly tended to give a wrong impression.

had ever had any previous military training.

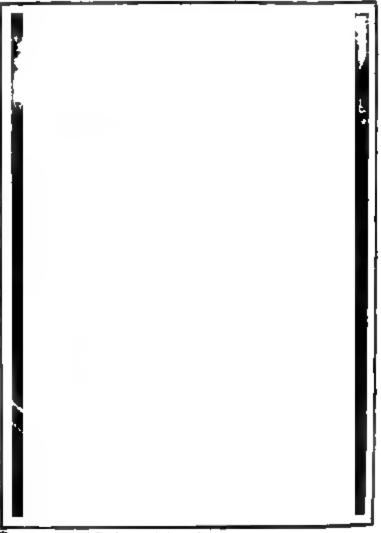
THEY MEANT BUSINESS

This was no mere play-soldiering, no sporting trip, or summer outing with military trappings. Social diversions were barred, and wives, sisters, and sweethearts were noticeably absent. These men came to work and to learn. They did both in dead earnest. Shunning publicity to the best of their ability, they indulged in no spectacular personal "stunts" for the benefit of the daily press.

Of idle jesting about the business in hand there was none. The orders of the day, self-imposed, and obeyed to the letter, were for hard, steady work and absolute submission to discipline.

Men like the Mayor of New York, chief of an army of 60,000 city employees, and Commissioner Arthur Woods, in authority over New York's police force of nearly 12,000 men (which, by the way, is morethin one-third of the mobile army now in the continental limits of the United States). Aid duty submissively as privates. In more an one case men obeyed orders given by these who in private life are their subordingtes. With the donning of their khaki uniteres the personalities of all these eminent gentlemen were completely merged with the com, ---ex-governors and ex-ambassadors, mayors, commissioners and so on, becoming sixply Private Smith or Private Jones, and the whole group forthwith plunging into the serious business before them. That business was to learn, during their brief course, all that they possibly could of the real work of a soldier.

All branches of modern army service were represented in the camp,—infantry, cavalry, artillery, machine-gun battery, motor trans-



DUnderwood & Underwood, New York

DR. T. E. DARBY, CAMP PHYSICIAN, INOCULATING THE MEN AGAINST TYPHOLD

Photograph by American Press Association, New York

GENERAL WOOD, THE CUIDING SPIRIT OF THE CAMP, AND HIS CAMP STAFF

(From left to right. Capt. Halstead Dorey, Camp Commander; Col. E. F. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Department; Major-General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Eastern Department; Col. J. B. Bellinger; and Capt. Gordon Johnston, Adjutant of the Camp.

and other automobiles.

Ca. 8 AND THEY WORKED HARD

day until supper-time at six o'clock. Then the men gathered in a large semi-circular group on the parade-ground and listened to

corps. The use of motor-cars, notable for rest, both during the day and at night, its importance in the European war, was brought no cessation of effort. Work went in the nature of an experiment here, for on voluntarily. All over the tented field, no such equipment has as yet been tried men drilled, or sat studying, or lay prone, in our army. This automobile division, to-practising the sighting of their rifles. Nor gether with the machine-gun troop of some did these self-imposed tasks end with daysixty men/-was under the command of Cap- light. Walking over the grounds in the tain R. C. Bolling. The cars were loaned darkness of the night, one could hear short by various manufacturers, and consisted of and vigorous commands, followed by the officers' reconnoitering car, searchlight car, sound of tramping feet, and the thud of guns hospital car, a car with a machine-gun mount- on the rain-soaked sod. Turning the corner ed upon it, and a dozen or so of motor-trucks of the company street, you would come upon the dimly outlined figures of a squad still hard at work. Further on, where there was a powerful electric light, forty or fifty men No men ever worked harder at the busi- would be gathered in a group, and,—apness or,--according to the testimony of army proaching to find what was holding the close experts,—achieved more in the same time. interest of the men at this hour,—you could The day's routine, from the reveille call at see Captain Dorey, or some other regular 5:45' in the morning to 10 o'clock taps at army officer, before a blackboard explaining night, was crowded with tasks. Setting-up some infantry formation. And everywhere, exercises, infantry and cavalry drill, gun on benches, under the lights at the corners sighting and aiming and artillery practise, of the streets, or in their tents, men singly or map-reading and signalling, occupied the in twos or threes, pored over their text-books.

GETTING AHEAD OF THEIR LESSONS

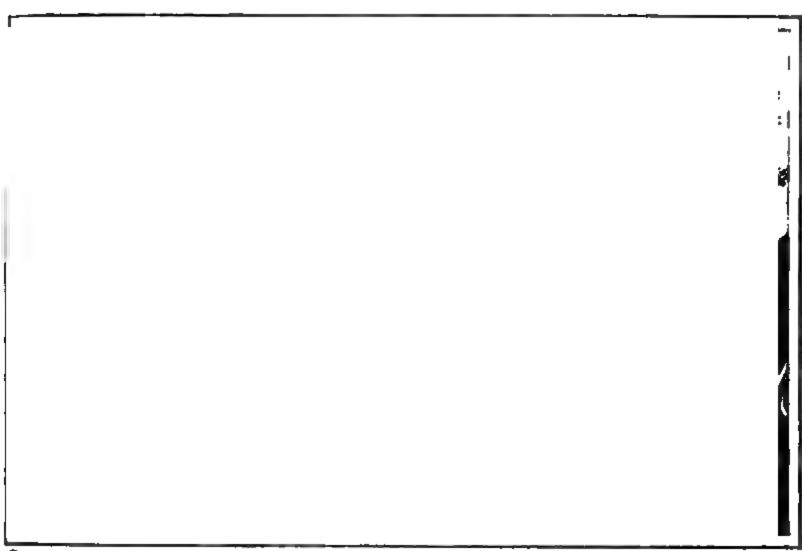
So grimly did these men go at their tasks, a lecture on some phase of military work, one would easily have obtained the impresor an address by a noted visitor. After the sion that the enemy had fixed a time for talk the men were really free to do as they landing on our shores, and that the day was pleased until bed-time. But the periods of not far off. They outran the pace set for

LEARNING HOW TO OPERATE THE THREE-INCH FIELD GUNS

them and constantly got ahead of their les- affairs, most of them past the text-book studylexicons. Sick leave was reduced to a mini-cious time, doing heavy field work by day and mum by the men themselves. Less than 1 knitting their foreheads over books at night. per cent, were absent from duty, and these And such an array of books as these men had only for serious reasons. Such thirst for in their tents! Besides the Infantry and knowledge is exceptional at any time. But Cavalry Drill Regulations, the "Manual of

The word "shirk" was not in their ing age, giving up four weeks of their prehere were men of large public and business Military Training," and the "Field Service Regulations," there were works on "Tactical Principles and Problems," "Elements of Military Hygiene," and "Military Map-reading." Some of this was "required" reading, but most of it optional. The demand for text-books actually exceeded the supply at the camp stores.

The earnestness with which the men worked, and the high standard of intelligence represented, told heavily in the results achieved. The rate of progress was ten times more rapid than that usually attained by men in this field. After only a few days' training the men maneuvered on the paradegrounds with splendid alignment, eliciting the applause of visitors and the praise of army officers. The "close order" marching, however, was far from being the main thing-That was simply for discipline. The real business was battle practise,-field work in extended order, lying on the ground and shooting, advancing over rough country toward the enemy, digging trenches and occupying them even when filled with water. This serious side of the business of fighting, the drab drudgery of the soldier's work



Cadarwood & Underwood, New York

TEACHING THE MEN HOW TO HANDLE THEIR RIFLES (LIEUTENANT BULL AS INSTRUCTOR)

greatest emphasis.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED

experience they can go on next year where serve in time of need. they have now left off. It is suggested that the study may be continued during the winmate touch with an admirable body of regular enrollment had been received. army officers, and mutual profit has resulted.

in modern warfare, was what received the the line, were soldiers and gentlemen of the highest type, whose instruction was courte-

ously and efficiently given.

The success achieved at Plattsburg was These men were not graduated as officers highly gratifying to General Wood, as well from this brief schooling. It was not in- as to everyone else who had opportunity for tended that they should be. The four weeks' observation. It is worth noting that while intensive course covered the work that oc- attendance at this camp did not increase the cupies five or six months in the usual train- obligation of the men to any future service ing of soldiers, and that gives men a good with the colors, their spirit was such that grounding in military education. With this there can be no doubt of their willingness to

WHY THIS CAMP?

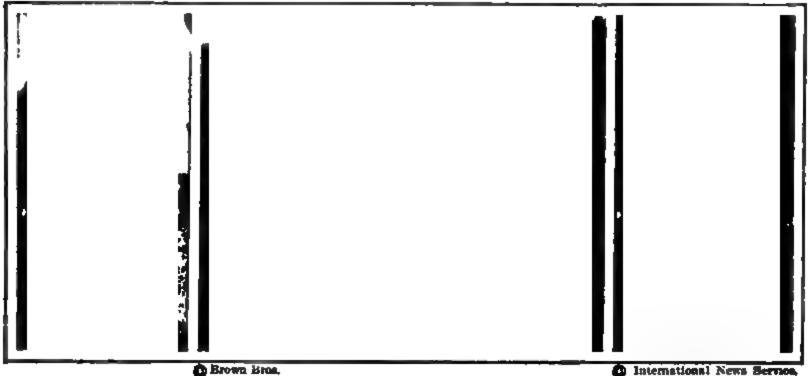
ter by means of correspondence. But if these The thing grew from a very small beginmen go no further in their work,—and they ning. A few men, becoming interested in are not the type of men who quit,-they will our lack of preparation, were eager to secure still be far better qualified to become officers some military instruction. General Wood than men fresh from the shop, the desk, and gladly consented to help them, making the the field. They have also become competent provision that they should gather a company to choose the particular branch of the serv- of at least 75 or 100. He would doubtless ice to join in case of need,-whether the in- have been gratified if no more than this numnantry, the cavalry, artillery, hospital, sani- ber had turned out. After the movement tation, or signal corps,—thus avoiding mis- had started, however, enthusiasm grew raptakes made by men in the Spanish War. idly, and when the time came to start for Moreover, these civilians have come into inti- Plattsburg over a thousand applications for

These men did not leave their affairs to at-Those in charge of the camp, from Captain tend the camp for pleasure, or for the nov-Halstead Dorey, the commander, and the elty of the thing. Probably any of them Adjutant, Capt. Gordon Johnston, all down would have chosen other methods for mere

🕝 International News Service, D. A. REID, OF PITTS-BURG

W. STUYVESANT CHANLER, HAMILTON FISH, JR., GEORGE WHARTON PEP-AND REGIS H. POST, EX-GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO PER, OF PHILADELPHIA

Photo by American Press Am'n.



WILSON O'SHAUGH-NESSY AND DUDLEY FIELD MALONE

A GROUP INCLUDING J. H. LOWELL, OF BOSTON, AND J. W. FARLEY (PUBLISH-CHARLES E, WARREN, PRESIDENT OF THE LINCOLN ER, BOSTON HERALD), NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK

International News Service. AND G. W. HUBBLE

Brown Bros.

J. W. PICKERING, OF (1) ARTHUR WOODS, POLICE COMMISSIONER OF NEW BOSTON, THE OLDEST YORK; (2) ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT; (3) CAPT. G. H. "ROOKIE" (AGE 67) WHITE, AND (4) THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.

O American Press Association RHINELANDER WALDO, EX-COM MISSIONER OF NEW YORK POLICE

Photograph by American Press Association, New York MAYOR MITCHEL OF NEW YORK, LEADING A CAVALRY CHARGE

country in time of need. To make of them- the actual need arises. selves efficient units in a system of national defense. One eminent member of the camp, -who had brought two sons with him,—said try in a better state of preparation for de- provided, the volunteers can be raised at

iense, and were willing to contribute their share of personal service promptly toward that end. were not the kind who are ignorant of conditions either here or abroad. Intelligent and efficient, they were men who are used to going at a problem in a direct way, to achieve maximum results with a minimum expenditure of time. They saw a problem and applied themselves personally, promptly, and practically to its solution. The camp, in its spirit and methods, furnished a lesson in efficiency for the development of our nation's program of defense.

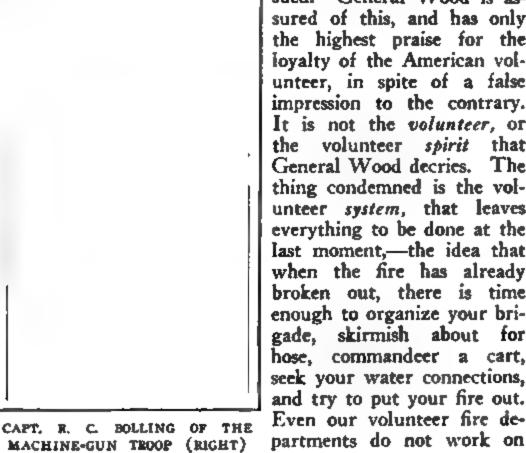
It is now fairly well known that the need of the country is not only for a

summer recreation. Some of them had all larger navy and a larger mobile army, but ready had their outings. Others gave up for more reserves, more equipment of all vacations to enlist in the camp. To all of kinds, and for the systematizing of our transthem it meant the giving up of a twelfth of a portation and supply forces. We need a sysyear's time. And what was the meaning of tem of military training that will give us a it all? Why did they do this thing? sufficiently large body of reserves and will To fit themselves for service to their provide for the raising of volunteers when

FALLACY OF THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM

The plan prepared by the General Staff in he was there as a personal protest against our 1912, and approved by the Secretary of War, condition of unpreparedness. The men gen- calls for a force of 500,000 men, regulars and erally felt the same way. They were con- state militia, and in addition for the raising vinced of the necessity of putting the coun- of 300,000 volunteers. Once such a plan is

> need, and they will be forthcoming when the call is issued. General Wood is assured of this, and has only the highest praise for the loyalty of the American volunteer, in spite of a false impression to the contrary. It is not the volunteer, or the volunteer spirit that General Wood decries. thing condemned is the volunteer system, that leaves everything to be done at the last moment,—the idea that when the fire has already broken out, there is time enough to organize your brigade, skirmish about for hose, commandeer a cart, seek your water connections, and try to put your fire out. Even our volunteer fire de-



this plan. Their apparatus has all been pro- for such officers are now limited. Retired vided in advance and is ready for the call, military men who are still young enough to

pared in advance, the system duly worked Those who have qualified through examinaimmediately, with sufficient men for garrison- Department, form another source, also liming our outlying possessions and the coast ited. The military schools of high standing defenses, besides a reasonable force as a can supply a number. Then there are the mobile army within the country. The rais- agricultural and mechanical colleges which, ing of the volunteers may be left until the under the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862. crisis comes. But the thing that cannot be receive government aid on condition that they left until that particular moment is the pro- provide military courses. But the military viding of officers to train these volunteers, instruction in these institutions is variable Officers must be developed in time of peace, in amount and quality. It needs to be standso as to be ready to take the million or so of ardized: When this is done a large number Mr. Bryan's "between sunrise and sunset of officers may be obtained from them. volunteers," and turn them from a disorgan- All these sources, properly regulated by ized, helpless mob into an effective machine, the government and under control of the To leave the training of the officers to the War Department, will assure a regular anlast minute means the wanton sacrifice of the nual supply of volunteer officers. But Convolunteers in the first shock of battle,-"de- gressional action is needed, and it is hoped liberate murder by the nation," as a great this will be forthcoming as a result of the soldier termed it. There is a pathetic, warn- increasing interest in the subject of our naing note in the recent words of an English- tional defenses. man whose son was sent to Flanders after only three months' training and was killed fessional men at Plattsburg shows the temper in action. Said he: "All the men of my of a portion of our citizens, and their defamily have been either in the army or the termination to discharge their obligation to navy, and I am proud of that fact. The their country. The word obligation, by the only thing I regret is that my boy did not way, needs emphasis, for it is an obligation, have even a sporting chance."

THE IMPERATIVE NEED OF OFFICERS

This, therefore,—the providing of officers as any other tax. for the training of men,—is the great purpose of such institutions as the Plattsburg ment, the first camp of its kind in the courcamp of last month. To officer properly the try, was held under the auspices of the Eastmillion and a quarter volunteers that would ern Department of the United States Army. probably be called for in a case of sudden. It is gratifying to note that the Western need,—and modern war is sudden, with the Department has planned a similar camp for aggressor well prepared,-would require the coast, to open about the first of this month some 40,000 officers. The sources of supply at the Presidio, at San Francisco.

Similarly our military plans should be pre- serve will furnish some, though not many. The regular army should be enlarged tions and whose names are listed by the War

Meanwhile, this camp of business and oroas General Wood has pointed out; not a merely voluntary affair, a free-will offering, but a debt to the nation, a blood tax as real

This highly successful Plattsburg experi-

GERMANY'S GREAT SWEEP EASTWARD

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

against France with the purpose of elimi- Carpathians. nating the Republic from the conflict in the Successful in postponing Austrian disaster, in the first great advance.

make clear, Germany not only missed a de- German contingents. fired on November 15.

her mission. Hers was the duty to hold to the west. Russia, while Germany disposed of France. Thus, in a military sense we are witnessposing of Austria.

It is well, then, to fix on November 1 as

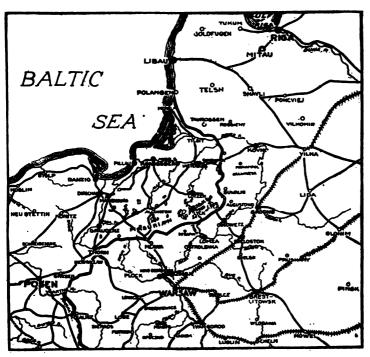
I. WHY GERMANY WENT EAST trians and Von Hindenburg's first drive at Warsaw, made with a relatively small force THE first phase of the Great War has and a raid rather than a serious bid for de-I long ago become clear in the mind of cision, had temporarily relieved the pressure all observers. In August of last year the upon the beaten Austrians and held up the whole German military machine was directed Russian advance toward Cracow and the

first six weeks. The failure at the Marne Hindenburg's first campaign demonstrated was followed by the repulse on the Yser. clearly that Russia was becoming too for-Not only was Germany unable to get a midable to be left to Austria. Austria, too, decision in her first campaign, but she lost had become far too weak to be relied upon much of the territory occupied by her troops for any great feat of arms in the future, except when her armies should be reorganized More than this, as recent reports begin to by Germans and her masses stiffened by

cision, but she lost the great chance to In December, then, we have the first of the occupy the Channel ports of France and thus long series of German operations in the East, obtain a base for her attacks upon Great which were designed to bring about a de-Britain. When the main effort had been cision in this field. For,—note the unity checked at the Marne and German troops and consistency of German thought as rewere safe behind the Aisne, there came the vealed in her strategy,—it was essential that second and last effort in the west, the drive Germany should get a decision over one of at Calais, which was stopped at Ypres. her foes, before they could collectively beat With this drive German offensive operations her down. What she had tried to do against in the west ended. The great deadlock was France, it was now even more essential that an accomplished fact after November 1, and she should accomplish against Russia. She the last shots of the Battle of Ypres were had planned to bring her victorious armies west from France to destroy Russia. She Meantime the whole face of the situation must now fight a campaign to release all her had changed. Austria had failed utterly in eastern armies for use against the Allies in

For six weeks the Hapsburg armies were to ing to-day the closing operations in the second hold back the Czar's masses. But in four, phase of the war. Germany's second bid for the Austrian armies had been routed and a decision is at the critical point. Within weet fleeing from Lemberg to the San. Ger- the next few weeks we shall know whether had not in six weeks disposed of the decision that was not to be had in the Frame, but long before this time was up west has been attained in the east and the Rush was well along in the work of dis- victory lost at the Marne has been retrieved at the Vistula.

In view of the importance of the eastern approximately the date when Germany de- operation, in view of the obvious fact that cided to turn east, to reverse her program it constitutes the most colossal military operaand, while holding back French and British tion of modern war, in numbers, in extent troops in the west, strive to eliminate Russia. of territory, in strategic combinations, I In the meantime, early in October, she had purpose to devote most of my comment for sent troops from the west to aid the Aus- this month to a slightly detailed review of



FIELD OF THE TEUTONIC ADVANCE AGAINST RUSSIA

rubber ball held in the mouth of a dog. The sian armor. upper teeth are supplied by East Prussia, the lower by Galicia.

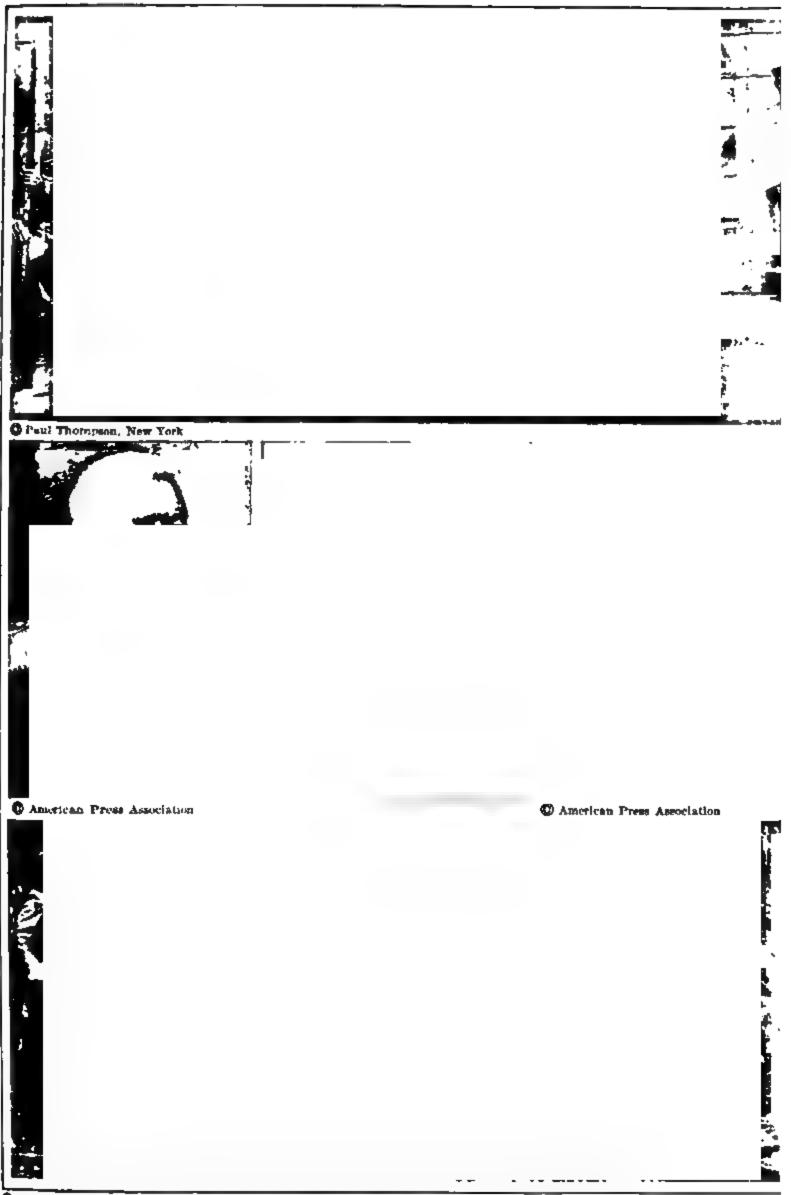
enveloped, captured, or at the least, driven stock to the Kiev-Warsaw line at Kovel. in a confused mass eastward through the gap In making her plans a few years ago Rusbetween the invaders coming north and sia announced that her mobilization would uth.

Toguard against such an attack Russia had long ago fortified the front of these two sides of the triangle. On the north nature had done much to aid the engineers, and the Niemen, Bobr, and Narew rivers, with surrounding swamps, made a prime military obstacle, which was strengthened by fortresses at various points. Kovno, Ossowetz, Lomza, Ostrolenka, Rozan, and Novo Georgievsk in a line from east to west covered the Petrograd-Warsaw railroad, along the whole face of the East Premian frontier, whence a German attack might be expected:

On the south, the the eastern campaign and leave to another Kiev-Warsaw railroad is covered for a long number the discussion of other phases of the distance by the Vistula River. Ivangorod, war, as yet wholly insignificant by contrast, at the great bend of the Vistula, was strengly A hundred miles southeast of fortified. THE EASTERN BATTLEFIELD Ivangorod begin the great Pinsk matthes, which offer a serious military obstacle, and At the outset of such a discussion it is the roads into this district are covered by the necessary, once more, to recall the main fea- fortresses of Lusk, Rowno, and Dubno. But tures of the geography of the eastern battle- in this gap between the Vistula and the field as it affects the military operations swamps there is no fortified post. Lublin Russian Poland, extending into the territory and Cholm, the stations on the Kiev railroad of the Central Powers, forms a gigantic in this district, are open towns. This Lubsalient, is more or less suggestive of a big lin gap, then, is the weak joint in the Rus-

Now behind this first line of fortifications, covering the Warsaw triangle, the Russians The military geography is quite different have been recently constructing a second line. from the political. This may be indicated This runs due south from Kovno on the by the lines of the Petrograd-Warsaw and Niemen, behind the Niemen to Grodno, then Kiev-Warsaw railroads, which form the south through Brest-Litowsk to the Pinsk sides of a great triangle, of which Warsaw is marshes at Kovel. This new line is the base the apex. Only so long as these railroads of the Warsaw triangle. In making this were in Russian hands could Russia hold second line the Russians paid most attention Warsaw. If these railroads could be cut, to Brest-Litowsk, which is due east of Warwhile the mass of the Russian armies were saw and at the point of intersection of the about Warsaw, that is west of the points Moscow-Warsaw railroad, and the line from where the lines were cut, then they might be the Petrograd-Warsaw railroad at Bielo-

take place on the Brest-Litowsk line, instead



O ATTERIOR PROSE THE BIG PERSONALITIES IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE ON THE EASTERN FRONT

The Picture: The German Emperor (center): beside him, to the right, General von Seect, Chief of the Gener Staff of Mackensen's army; the tall figure on the right is General Mackensen. Center Row General von Bulow Grand Duke Nicholaevitch, Commander of the Russian armies. Field Marshal von Hundenburg. Bottom Picturi Proce Leopold, of Bavaria, who entered Warsaw at the head of the German forces, with his staff on the Easter front (the Prince is facing this way, and has a beard).

of about Warsaw. This roused French pro-escaped only by a retreat which ended in test and the plans were subsequently modi-something approaching a panic-stricken flight. years ago recognized that the Polish salient at the Polish salient. was a dangerous thing to defend and had already contemplated abandoning it in the ambitious purpose. It set out to abolish the opening days of the conflict.

it is now possible to indicate the situation. at the same moment and the Russian military If the Polish salient were attacked at the front carried to the Vistula, from the Thom same time by armies coming north out of to Dantzig, and to the Carpathians from Galicia and striking at the Lublin gap and Cracow to Rumania. Could this plan be south out of East Prussia aiming at the for- carried out Russia would then have to maintresses opposite the Lublin gap on the Narew tain only a straight line from the mouth of River, notably Ostrolenka, Ossowetz, and the Vistula to the Rumanian frontier. All Lomza, then the line of retreat of all the danger incident to the Polish salient would Russian armies to the east would be threat- be abolished. ened, and if the attack were completely successful might be cut off, as by a pair of destroyed one half of this scheme. pincers.

the north or from the south would carry no On the other hand the Galician operation deadly peril, because, even if the northern was uniformly successful, and by April Rusor southern rail lines were cut, there was sia had carried her military front west from room and there were railroads available for the Polish frontier to the Carpathians. There retreat from Warsaw, if the invader could was now no Polish salient. Rather there not be checked. We shall see presently how was an East Prussian salient, between Poland the single thrusts failed and how the first and the Baltic. Again and again Russia had combined north and south thrust broke in the attempted to crush in this salient, but the whole Polish salient and compelled the with- defeat of the Mazurian Lakes had confirmed drawal to the second line of defense, which the decision of Tannenberg and put an end is the Brest-Litowsk line.

III. First Efforts

while the attention of the world was fixed gle about Lodz, in November, had merely upon the western field, Berlin and Vienna carried the Germans to the Bzura line, where bulletins began to chronicle successful opera- the real military front of the Russians began. tions in the district just south of Lublin. An Time and again Mackensen and Hindenburg Austrian success at Krasnik in the last week had attempted to break through the Kovnoof August, 1914, was made much of in Ber- Novo Georgievsk barrier, but every effort lin, but promptly thereafter forgotten. Now had failed. what actually happened was that an Austrian army had been mobilized quickly and thrust probably had been much earlier to the Gernorth at the Lublin gap. Its mission was to man high command, that the invasion of break in the south side of the Polish salient, Poland could only succeed when it was made cut the Warsaw-Kiev railroad at Lublin and through Galicia, that the Lublin gap was advance against the Warsaw-Moscow line at the one vulnerable point in the Polish salient Siedlee, west of Brest-Litowsk.

lapsed, when the Russians, sending their At the same time there was equally patent masses into Galicia east of Lemberg, routed the hopelessness of any Russian effort to beat the Austrian armies about the Galician capi- down the East Prussian salient. Russia had tal and began to flow west toward the San. therefore transferred her masses to the Car-This put them in the rear of the Austrian pathians and in April was striving to break armies at or near Lublin and these forces through the mountains into Hungary, having

But it is worth recalling that Russia This was the first try of the Central Powers

Russian strategy now disclosed a vastly Polish salient by a double invasion. East With these few geographical facts in mind Prussia and Galicia were both to be taken

But the Prussian victory of Tannenberg Prussia was not occupied. The upper of the On the other hand an isolated attack from two millstones remained poised above Poland. to these efforts.

On the other hand the same period had seen successive failures of the Germans to operate against the apex and the northern Very early in the progress of the war, side of the Polish salient. The bloody strug-

By March it was plain to the world, as it and this was to be reached only through This ambitious strategical venture col- Galicia and after Lemberg had been retaken. at last captured Przemysl and its great garrison.

¹As a military term, the noun "salient" signifies simply a projecting angle.

	& Underwood,	 -

THE CREAT RUSSIAN RETREAT

In this picture, received in the United States late in August, can be seen a Russian column in order! retreat from Galicia, while the peasants, in their picturesque costumes, stand by as interested observer

Pastofrum by Paul Thompson.

In March the second great crisis of the had come when an Austrian army could again war arrived. The first had been in the be driven north toward Lublin, toward the Battle of the Marne. Had the British been Warsaw-Kiev railroad. At the same time able at this time to put Kitchener's million Hindenburg in East Prussia was again in the in the field, amply munitioned for an offen- field striking south against Ossowetz, Ostrosive, the Germans would have been unable lenka, and Lomza. The Russian position had to concentrate all their troops just coming become that of a nut between the jaws of a out of training-camps in the east. An Anglo- cracker. The masses holding Warsaw and French offensive would have demanded at- the lines along the Bzura-Rawka were danelles campaign succeeded, Russia might a double thrust. have received some of the ammunition, the Two separate phases are to be noted in lack of which was to cost her dearly in the what followed and they are marked by the next few weeks.

not wholly by British unreadiness. A pre-could now hold on at Warsaw; second, liminary attack by the Germans about Ypres whether he could bring his armies safely out disclosed the British weakness, a number of of the net that was spread for him. French attacks were beaten down from answer to the first speculation came, as it was Alsace to Artois. Germany was free to make bound to come, from the south. If the armies her great bid for a decision against Russia. which had been driven out of Galicia could She was bound to make it in Galicia, because be rallied and were able to stand south of of the impregnability of the northern de- the Warsaw-Kiev railroad, the Polish salient fenses of Poland. Thus about May 1, there was safe. But they failed. Desperate fightbreaks out that tremendous engagement ing, and a clear defeat for the Austrian wing along the Dunajec-Biala line which is the of the armies coming north, were of no perprelude to the march to Warsaw.

sen the Russian line along the Dunajec himself, could he get away as Joffre had melted into rapid flight. There was here escaped in August, when the defeats at Mons something of a rout which for the moment and Charleroi seemed to insure enveloping imperilled the whole Russian mass along the disaster? Would he fail as Lee had failed Carpathians. For a week the world watched from Richmond to Appomattox? If he failed, to see if the Grand Duke would succeed in the main Russian military force might be extricating his Carpathian armies from be-enveloped completely, but what was more tween the pincers, which were supplied by likely was that it would lose its artillery and Mackensen's army moving eastward through its organization, and be driven east into the Galicia and the Austrian troops coming north swamps as a disorganized mass. through the passes.

line from Ivangorod on the Vistula to Przem- until the masses from Warsaw were safely ysl, then the Lublin gap was still closed. But east of the closing pincers. the Russian ammunition again failed. Przem- now from Kovno to Novo Georgievsk the ysl was retaken, then Lemberg. Galicia had most intense fighting of the whole campaign, been reconquered. A thin line of Russians while the struggle about Lublin was hardly hung on east of Lemberg, but the beaten less terrific. masses were going north into the Lublin gap, followed by Mackensen.

days of the war were reproduced. The time sen have been held back, as one would hold

Again, had the ill-starred Dar- threatened a hundred miles in their rear by

successive speculations of all military ob-But the Allied chance was lost, mainly, if servers, first as to whether the Grand Duke manent avail.

Before the German and Austrian armies IV. FROM THE DUNAJEC TO THE touched the Kiev line at Lublin, thus penetrating the gap, the world knew that the Polish salient was lost. Then came the great Under the storm of the attack of Macken- question. Could the Grand Duke extricate

All now depended 100n two things: (1) The Russian commander succeeded, al- The ability of the troops still holding the though his losses were tremendous. Then northern side of the triangle to hold on came the second problem: Could the ad-against Hindenburg, (2) the ability of the vance be arrested along the San and the troops on the south, now coming north from Dniester? If the Russians could hold the Lublin and Cholm, to retard Mackensen

Yet when these lines are written, after the middle of August, there is every evidence that In a word the Polish salient was now the Russian escape has been completed and The conditions of the opening that the armies of Hindenburg and Mackenpublished the fact will unquestionably be since the Polish capital was occupied. established; but as it stands to-day, Russian As to the possibility of an advance upon takable.

V. IN COURLAND

the south.

The extension of this operation in the more reasonable explanation. latter days of July and the first fortnight of Bulow, who commanded here, were sufficient there remained to her. regained Mitau.

Meantime the military observers saw in their retreat beyond their second line.

back the jaws of a dog. The evacuation of German offensive seemed to be shifting to Warsaw was completed with no sign of the north, and there was plain suggestion haste, German bulletins disclosed none of that Hindenburg gave his chief attention to the huge captures which were so frequent the reduction of the fortress of Kovno, the in Galicia and in the other successful opera- northernmost post in the Brest-Litowsk line. tions. Kovno and Ossowetz long held out With the capture of Kovno the Germans are and Kovno was only taken on August 17. able to move east and beyond the flank of Lomza, Ostrolenka, and Rozan have been oc- the Russians to the south and there is begincupied, but only after time sufficient to enable ning to develop another salient, with even the troops to the south to escape. Novo greater peril to the Russians than the aban-Georgievsk has been invested and cut off; but doned Polish salient, since it is protected on apparently its garrison has been sacrificed as the north by no line of forts such as had Joffre sacrificed that of Maubeuge and for a long maintained the Polish salient intact. similar reason. The Russian fortress com- The fall of Kovno also opens a gap between mands the Vistula as Maubeuge commands the Russian armies in Courland and in Pothe Paris-Liège railway, the main line of land. A thrust at the Petrograd-Brelostok German transport. North of Lublin and railroad at Vilna becomes probable. It is the Cholm, Mackensen has made almost no first serious consequence of Russian retreat progress. By the time this magazine is and the first considerable German success

success in escaping destruction seems unmis- Petrograd along the shores of the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, this seemed contingent upon the success of the Warsaw operation still uncompleted and the situation in the west and in the Balkans. The threat of such But while the Warsaw operation was still a blow might serve as one more warning to going forward, a new German offensive in Russia to give over the struggle, the similar Courland claimed attention. The combined threat this operation constituted to the main naval and land operation against Libau had Russian armies on the Brest-Litowsk line appeared at first rather as an effort to divert might necessitate a further retreat, compell-Russian forces and expand the field of Rus- ing the Russians to go behind the lines of sian apprehension than as a serious attempt, the Pripet swamp and thus to disappear as having a close relation to the campaign to a serious factor for many months to come. In the present situation the latter seems the

In sum, it is reasonable to suppose that August, however, began to suggest that it German strategy had in mind two objects. was in fact, either a part of the whole eastern The first and far more grandiose was the operation and designed as a very wide turn- disposing of Russia. On getting a decision ing movement, or else the beginning of a new in the east, Germany had risked a larger drive, aimed at Petrograd. The forces under part of all the reserves that it is conceivable She had resigned to sweep back the local troops. In the sec- the offensive in the west, giving Great Britain ond week in August an attack upon Riga by at least four months to bring on her armies the German fleet was noted, while the Ger- and develop her munitions factories. A simiman armies occupied Mitau and the civilian lar respite had been granted to the French. population fled east. But the fleet was re- The risk that these western foes might be pulsed and a Russian counter-offensive able to take the offensive successfully, Germany seems to have discounted safely.

But if the decision escaped her, then Gerthe movement a possible effort to swing by many could at the least occupy lines as adthe north around the Russian right, above vantageous to her as were those that she took Kovno and Vilna, cut the Petrograd-Warsaw after the Marne. The line of the Niemen, railroad far north of the Brest-Litowsk line, the Vistula, and the Dniester could be held interpose between the main Russian forces with far fewer men than the old front; the and the capital, and compel them to continue menace to Austria would be abolished; the battle would be fought on Russian territory; Coincident with this development the main the Poles might be enlisted in the armies of

far from the decision hoped for and sought, the same policy by which she ultimately but would show real profit,—a profit calcu-ruined Napoleon. lated to satisfy German public opinion and negotiations for peace that might come.

army, by the conquest of Russian territory,— broken organizations. by either or by both. If this should fail (and a few weeks must decide this), Warsaw sian conviction that the Germans can be might prove another Antwerp,—a brilliant beaten only by attrition; that the war is to military feat, barren of any but local conse- be long and the decision to come only after quences.

VI. Russian Strategy

egy in the recent critical operations. We Germany get the supreme profit out of her have seen that Russia's first effort was to present material and human superiority,beat down both the East Prussian and the this is the sum of Russian strategy as dis-Galician menaces to Poland. This was given closed in recent months. And it is the kind over, after the defeat of the Mazurian Lakes; of strategy that defeated Napoleon. and Russia endeavored, while containing the German troops from the Pilitza to the a Napoleonic character. Niemen, to dispose of Austria, to break into Italy recalled to the whole world the circum-Hungary and to force the Hapsburg Mon- stances of 1813. archy to a separate peace in order to escape real hope lay in making peace; and history

end to all Russian offensive strategy. For Now Germany has sought by victory to the time the sole possibility was to rescue eliminate first France and then Russia. She imperilled armies. Russian ammunition had failed in France, has she failed in Russia? ent of renewing it. As in Manchuria, so in suggests yet that Russia has been eliminated Galicia, after disaster Russian military genius or is ready to give over the struggle. Maxishone forth in a brilliant retreat. treat from Galicia began as something ap- against such a delusion in one of his last pubproximating a rout. It ended in an orderly lished comments. Religious, dynastic, racial withdrawal.

The decision to retreat from Poland seems feat in Galicia Russian strategy is no longer mans, even though Russia is practically put

the Central Powers. Such results would be to be mistaken. Russia has adopted precisely

Thus the German official reports relate give Germany still more hostages for the that as the Russians retire they are burning the crops, laying waste the country, turning Yet to occupy Poland at the cost of half provinces into deserts, driving the population a million casualties,—added to an equally before them. This is 1812 over again. But large number in Galicia and doubled by the what is of most interest is to recognize that Austrian casualties in the same campaigns,— the Russians have clung to the main idea and not eliminate Russia, might prove in the that it is essential to keep their armies in end a German defeat. This, unless Russia being. They have declined to risk their could be persuaded to make peace while her armies in a dangerous defensive. They have armies, although undestroyed, were heavily followed the famous strategy of their ancesbeaten and a large sweep of her territories tors. They have copied the method of Joffre occupied. Inescapably, the conclusion forces last year, when he gave the Germans northitself upon the observer that the chief purpose ern France to save the French armies. They of the eastern campaign was to get peace expect to regain their lost provinces, when with Russia, by the destruction of the Russian they obtain ammunition and restore their

In all this there is unmistakable the Rusthe enemy has been exhausted. To fight to the last moment of safety, to retreat and to fight again, to exact the last possible casualty, but to keep their armies intact, to go back It remains now to glance at Russian strat- more miles if necessary, but never to let

More and more, too, the war is assuming Thereafter Napoleon's records his many vain efforts to divide his The disaster along the Dunajec put an enemies in the closing months of his empire. There was no prospect for the pres- Certainly nothing in the Russian situation The re- milien Harden has warned his countrymen influences all point the other way for him.

Yet well-informed German opinion has to have been determined by the pressure of expected a termination of the war this fall: 2 Mackensen on the south, but there is at least quick drive at the west after a complete trisome ground for believing that it was de- umph in the east. Is this possible? The termined in Galicia and that the Grand answer must be found in the facts about the Duke recognized then that long retreats were Warsaw drive not yet established. But there inevitable. At all events after the first de-still remains the problem whether the Ger-

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY RETREATING BEFORE THE GERMANS

(The success of the Russians in saving their heavy artillery was one of the marvels of the campaign)

out for some months, can bring sufficient Warsaw campaign would have been impostroops west to obtain a decisive advantage in sible, numbers over the French and English.

Hannibal. This is the view of Petrograd, the prizes might be had for the taking. policy and faith.

VII. THE BALKANS

states. The world was surprised when Ru- Macedonia. mania failed to follow the example of Italy,

But,—Warsaw fallen,—there was prompt Russian strategy, French strategy, Allied stirring in the Balkans. The reason was strategy, as a whole, has each come down to plain. While Russia was successful, but still a single purpose. Peace is a thing far off, to not able to get a complete decision over be had when Germany has been bled white. Austria, Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria Provinces and cities are details, casualty lists could afford to wait. If Austria were are all important. Victory can be had only crushed, their ambitions might be realized, when 8,000,000 Germans have been put out for it was Austria and not Russia which of the game by death, disability, or capture, sought to retain Rumanian populations in So in our war the North defeated the South; Transylvania and Bukovina and to come Europe defeated Napoleon; Rome overcame south to the Egean. Austria out of the way,

Paris, London, Rome. It explains, for the But a victorious Austria was a different Allies, Russian retreats. It may be right or question. To Rumania it meant the end of wrong, but it is the foundation of all Allied the long-cherished risorgimento. To Greece it meant the loss of Salonica and southern Macedonia. To Bulgaria it meant that Turkey would be restored to strength and Bulgaria be caught between two German allies, Russian defeat exercised a curious and while Austrian advance down the Vardar unforeseen influence upon the various Balkan valley would close the dream of a restored

Accordingly Rumania speedily gave eviand lost the best chance imaginable for laying dence of her sentiments by closing her fronhands upon Bukovina and Transylvania. tiers to German ammunition sent to Turkey. Had Rumania entered the war in May, the An unfriendly act in the eyes of the Germans, this decision was accepted as a final not settle the war, but if the Allies are deevidence of Rumanian leanings.

world a frank statement of the price which years. Bulgaria demands for her participation in the Treaty of Bucharest is to be torn up.

ing the approach of a new offensive, an at- king is too great to do him homage. tempt to "hack a way" through Serbia and open the road for ammunition to Turkey. Plainly the Balkan crisis had come. decision cannot be long delayed, for a suc-Balkan supremacy, and may have to pay boot, poised above the Dardanelles. dearly for contumacy in the matter of ammunition. As for Greece, she has refused the whole progress of events. In the last Kavala to the Bulgar. Can she keep Salonica days of April the main Allied force was flung from the Austro-German?

these lines are written. But on the surface key and add new perils to Austria. But the are not heavily fortified. success of Austrian diplomacy, two years ago

pensive than that in the Italian capital. For, ter's first expedition to Santiago in 1898. the fall of Constantinople is an event far

feated it will materially lengthen it, and may Next the Bulgarian Premier gave the save the Turk for many months or even

Rarely in human history has there been a the war, but pledged that twenty-four hours more striking contrast than that supplied by after payment Bulgar armies would be on the fortunes of Bulgaria two years ago and their way to Adrianople and Chatalja. The to-day. Then, she was beaten and forsaken, price was high. All of Serbian Macedonia, a pariah among the Balkan pariahs. To-day Greek Macedonia east of the Struma, in- Bulgarian decision is awaited in every capital cluding Kavala, Seres, and Drama, the Ru- of Europe with the intensest concern, and the manian stealings about Silistria. In a word rulers of all the Great Powers are bidding against each other for Bulgarian favors. To these terms Allied diplomats implored Even "Czar" Ferdinand's chagrin at missing Greek, Serb, and Rumanian to yield. Mean- that triumphal entrance into Byzantium and time German troops were gathering on the the world-filling ceremony at Saint Sophia Danube, German newspapers were proclaim- must be partially forgotten to-day, when no

VIII. AT THE DARDANELLES

In that brilliant first report of Sir Ian cessful German offensive will terminate the Hamilton, which still furnishes most of all freedom of Serbia; make Bulgaria a mere that the world knows about the Dardanelles pawn in the hands of the diplomacy which campaign, the Allied commander supplied an rules in Constantinople, Vienna, and Berlin, admirable figure for illustrating the Galliand which plans to eliminate Serbia. Ru- poli peninsula. The portion which has so mania will have to put away all dreams of far seen fighting he compared to a well-worn

Accepting this figure it is easy to explain ashore at the extreme end of the Gallipoli The return of Venizelos to power, the peninsula, the toe of the boot. Its objective meeting of the Serb and Greek Parliaments, were the forts commanding the narrowest the new Allied efforts at Gallipoli, these are point in the Dardanelles, which are under circumstances of the immediate present when the heel and about the village of Kilid Bahr.

From the toe, which is little over a mile the ancient hatreds seem to leave the Balkan wide, between Cape Hellas and the village states immobilized in the face of a new and and forts of Sedul Bahr, along the sole of common peril. Greece and Serbia cling to the boot to Kilid Bahr is less than ten miles. their Macedonian spoils. The entrance of This is the extreme limit of advance necesthe Balkan states, the restoration of the old sarv to clear the road to Constantinople, for Balkan alliance, would seal the fate of Tur- above Kilid Bahr the Dardanelles widen and

The landing operation was difficult in the in dividing the conquerors of the Turk seems extreme because the earlier naval demonstrato remain a permanent advantage to Vienna. tion had warned the Turks and they had If Germany can keep the Balkan states heavily fortified the foreshore. It was acneutral she will have won a diplomatic vic- complished under heavy fire with a loss to the tory counterbalancing that won by the Allies British alone of over 15,000, a casualty list at Rome. But defeat here will be more ex- exceeding the number of the whole of Shaf-

Once landed, the mission of the Allied more important to the issue of the war than forces was to push rapidly up the boot from the capture of Warsaw without the Russian the toe to the heel. But less than four miles One of the most dramatic circum- from the toe the advance was halted by the stances in the whole struggle is now supplied first line of defenses of the Turks, that is, by the Balkan crisis. The solution may the first field works and heavy entrench-

Aperican Press Association,	New York				_
ENGLISH NAVAL GUNS	BEING LANDED A	T CAPE HELLES	THEY ARE COV IL EYES OF THE	ERED WITH SOL ENEMY	DIERS' COATS TO

erican Press Association, New York

ments. This is the Achi Baba position which If it should be taken, then the way to Contakes its name from the hill rising in the cen-stantinople is open, for the Pasha Dagh ridge ter of the peninsula to a height of 700 feet. dominates the forts at Kilid Bahr and those This hill is merely the crest of a ridge ex- on the lower-lying Asiatic shore as well. tending straight across the boot from shore to But as yet the Allies have not even driven shore and rising sharply out of the sea on the Turk into his last and strongest position one side and the straits on the other to an and in four months have only advanced four elevation of above 400 feet.

On the first day after the landing had been completed the whole of the main force was defend does not exceed six miles,—the Achi stopped short before Achi Baba, west of the Baba front is less than three,—there is only little town of Krithia. At this point the one apparent hope for Allied success. If the British ammunition failed in the first rush, Turkish ammunition fails, then victory will after that it became a question of siege work be easy. But otherwise the Turk seems to exactly like that in France and Flanders and have found another Plevna and can hold save for incidental trenches the Allies have on indefinitely.

gained nothing since.

that answers to the ankle of the Gallipoli ply by the cutting of the lines of communifoot, the Australian and New Zealand con-cation. The Allied submarines have already tingents were flung ashore between the hill made water transport hazardous, but the of Gaba Tepe and the Cape of Suvla. Their main reason why the intervention of Bulmission it was to move south, behind the garia is so eagerly desired is that a Bulgarian Turkish line of Achi Baba and force the army, following the route of the victors of Turks to evacuate it. But this advance was Lule Burgas in 1912, would come down to checked even more promptly than the first. the Sea of Marmora at Rodosto and thus Here the hill of Sari Bahr, rising from the sever the land line of communications bebeach to a height of 900 feet, proved an tween Constantinople and Gallipoli. impassable barrier. The best the Australians Greek or Italian expedition landed at Enos, could do was to hold on for many days.

forcements were landed at this point and effort to enlist Greece. there was some slight progress, but as yet But as yet there is not enough to endanger the Turks at Achi success in the Gallipoli peninsula outside of the heroism shown by the Allied troops as a ammunition is failing. whole and by the Australian and New Zeal- world over, Colonel Maude among the welland colonials in particular in the landing, known British commentators, some of the The losses were simply terrific and the ob- best-known general officers in the American stacles well-nigh insurmountable.

fact that if the troops landed at the ankle venture. The example of Farragut in Moabout Suvla were able to capture Sari Bahr bile Bay, they hold, should have been foland push on, they would then encounter the lowed and would have proved far less costly second and stronger Turkish position, that in the end. which takes its name from the hill of Pasha semi-circle from the Straits above to the same west, with Allied chances of early victory channel below Kilid Bahr. Pasha Dagh it- mainly dependent upon the intervention of self is over 900 feet in height and the hills Balkan States or the failure of Turkish amthat surround it make a thoroughly defensi- munition. As for the Turks, their work ble line, the face toward the enemy broken by consists in holding on until the Germans deep ravines.

the Achi Baba line, or by those now before itary operations. Thus far they have been able Sari Bahr, would compel the Turks to draw to perform their part with utmost success and back to the Pasha Dagh position, but this is have earned the praise of their enemies alike stronger than the other positions and consti- for their courage and the humanity displayed tutes the main defensive line of the Turks. by them toward their wounded captives.

of the ten miles that they must cover to win.

Since the front that the Turks have to

The failure of ammunition may be due Meantime, to the northeast, at the point to exhaustion or to the interruption of supnorth of the Gulf of Saros, and sent east Latterly, in the third week of August, rein- would accomplish the same thing. Hence the

But as yet there is no promise of Allied It would be difficult to exaggerate that flowing from the rumors that Turkish Military men the army, continue to criticize the failure of the But it is now necessary to emphasize the Allied fleet to force the Straits in the earlier

In sum, we have a deadlock at the Darda-This position stretches in a wide nelles, wholly comparable to that in the can open a way for munitions through the A successful advance by the troops before Balkans, either by gold, threats, or actual milPhotograph by the American Press Association, New York

STELVIO PASS

(Showing the zig-zag toad leading up the side of the mountain)

THE LANDS THAT ITALY WANTS

BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

[Of all the zones of war, perhaps the most picturesque country is that included in the Italian "irredenta," the territory which Italy hopes to free from Austrian rule. Mr. Elbert F. Baldwin, the author of the following article, has traveled much in those regions, and writes from an intimate knowledge of every foot of the way.—The Editor.]

most of the people of Goritz. Why should and-west wall. not Italians wish to unite those regions to the The one element of danger in the Trenmother country?

THE TRENTINO

to Austria. Hence, to the reason of language summits of the Alpine main ridge. is added another,—the military reason,—to As may be surmised from the mountainous

THE lands that Italy wants are, first, mountains, Italy is at her mercy. This has the Trentino, and second, Goritz, not already been proved in the present war. A to mention other ambitions. The region machine gun can guard a whole pass. But if stretching widely about the city of Trent is Italy conquers the Trentino she would find the Trentino. More than nine-tenths of the the mountain masses along the northern people of this region speak Italian, as do also border of that province practically an east-

tino, then, would be the valley of the Adige, which forms a north-to-south opening. Hence some Italian jingoes, desiring even a Look at a map of Italy. You will note still more ideally strategic frontier, have even that the Trentino forms a wedge, as if it dared to covet,-further to the north,-a were driven through the northern border, wholly German-speaking region, as great the "Trentino Salient," as military men call in extent as is the Trentino, so that the it. This wedge is of distinct strategic value Italian northern boundary might rest on the

make Italy want it. The wedge is moun-character of the Trentino, most of the peotainous and therefore strategically is doubly ple are engaged in pastoral pursuits. Agri-With Austria commanding these culture, nevertheless, holds an important

Sept.-5

Photograph by Medem.

STATUE OF DANTE AT TRENT

There are also certain industries, notably silk-spinning.

Milan is an appropriate starting place for

a journey through the lands for the possession of which Italy is now fighting Austria. For it was at Milan that the first of the five wars between Italy and Austria broke out. Milan was then Austrian, the capital of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venetia, subject to Hapsburg rule. As in many other cities throughout Europe in that great year of

revolution, 1848, so in Milan there was rebellion. It had far-reaching waves, arousing even Naples and Sicily against the Bourbons, and especially causing the peoples of central Garda and the Adige Valley is of extraordi-Italy to rise against their rulers. The source narily interesting character from a military of all this activity came from Piedmont, and standpoint. It has been of immense help to Charles Albert, the Piedmontese king, put the Austrians, defended as they are by this himself at the head of a movement which, great natural fortress which they have honeyhaving as its first main object deliverance combed with tunnels driven through solid from the Austrian yoke later became irre- rock by means of dynamite and pneumatic sistibly a movement to unite Italy. The drills. The popping of pneumatic drills, in short war of 1848 was succeeded by the brief fact, has been reported to be as frequent as struggle of 1849, and that, ten years later, by that of machine guns during the past few the still greater war which liberated Lom- weeks. The Austrians have also mined the

THE TONALE PASS

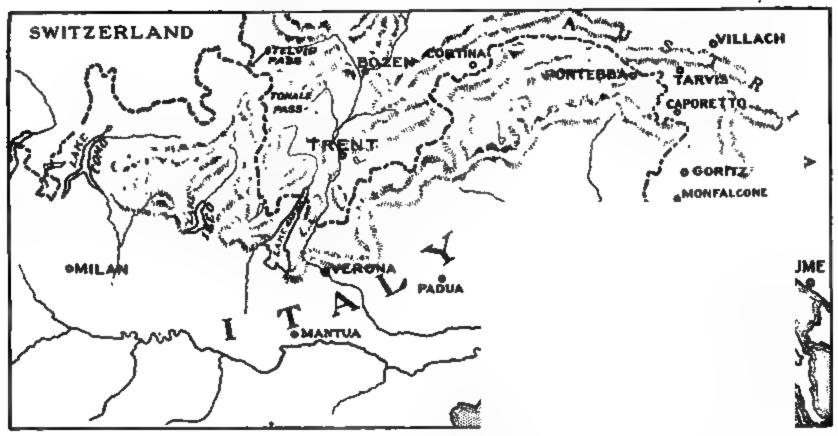
To get an adequate idea of its sublime scenery and of its strategic importance, the traveler in Milan who would journey through the Trentino should not approach it by railway eastward to Verona and then His way lies rather over the northward. Tonale Pass. This important pass has had a reputation for sharp conflicts,—witness 1799, 1808, 1848, and 1866,---and now it has again become prominent by reason of the first fight in the war between Italy and Austria, It took place at Forcellina di Montozzo, a few miles to the north and above the summit of the pass, which marks the international boundary.

I have repeatedly taken two routes to reach the pass from Milan. One is by Iseo and the Val Camonica to Edolo. Another way is from Milan to Como, then by steamer up the lake to Colico, by train to Tresenda, and then over the Aprica Pass to Edolo. From Edolo we journey up to the Tonale Pass, which marks the international frontier. The ice-masses of the Ortler group separate the Tonale from the Stelvio; on the other side of the Tonale are the Adamello ice-00

Now down the Val Vermiglio, for though we are in Austria after leaving the top of the pass, the Italian language pursues us. Some thirty miles east and south brings us to Madonna di Campiglio, a notable center for excursions among the glaciers of the Adamello Alps, a great mountain fastness in which a small body of troopers could hold out for a long time against larger numbers. Another stretch of some thirty miles cast and north, going as far south as Sarche, only a few miles from Arco, with its castle on a dizzy height, just this side of Lake Garda.

FORTIFIED MOUNTAIN FASTNESSES

Much of the country between Lake bardy. In 1866 occurred the war which overhanging crags, connecting them by wires liberated Venetia, and the present conflict with rock-hewn branches and tunnels, so may result in the liberation of the Trentino. that whenever they choose they may loosen



MAP OF THE AUSTRIAN POSSESSIONS COVETED BY ITALY

shelter.

THE CITY OF TRENT

theology. But just now we do not care so "Divine Comedy." nexation by Italy.

munity of, say, thirty thousand inhabitants, gle Italian casualty. Modern are its principal hotels, the Imperial and Bristol; modern its street life, accentuated by the military, and modern, too, its

some huge boulder and send it crashing down gets back into other ages. There is the Casto wipe out a detachment of Italians. The tello di Buon Consiglio, the residence of the stone walls along the outer sides of the moun- old Prince-Bishops. There is the cathedral, tain roads have been removed in order to a capital example of Lombard architecture. give the batteries on the opposite mountain There is the church of Santa Maria Magside such a sweep of the road as to make it giore, with its red marble campanile; the impossible for the Italians to use them for Council was held in this church. There are those fine old palaces, the Podetti, Zampelli and Tabarelli. There are the old towers, the Torre, Verde, with its roof of green and And so we come to Trent, the capital of yellow glazed tiles, and the square Torre the Trentino. The name Trent suggests Vanza. There is the library, rich in old something old. Students think of the Roman manuscripts. Finally, standing out in bold Tridentum; they will, also, think of that relief against the mountain background, long church council which took place here there is the fine statue of Dante, reminding from 1545 to 1564, a council of importance us that the great poet knew the Trentino in the development of Roman Catholic well, as one may note from passages in his

much about the religious prestige of Trent Within sight of Trent to the southeast as we do about its political changes. Think stands Monte Zugna, fortified by the Aushow it was controlled in turn by Rhaetian, trians and surrounded by wire entanglements Roman, Goth, Hun, Ostrogoth, Lombard, and three lines of trenches. The position Carolingian and the Holy Roman Empire, -- comprised also two large barracks, reported which was neither holy nor Roman! In 1027 to have cost \$800,000, and which possessed the Emperor Conrad II granted all temporal the most modern equipment. According to powers in the province of the Trentino to the Italian account, an Italian reconnoissance the Prince-Bishops of Trent. They gov- platoon, seeing that the fortifications were traced it until 1813. Then it was annexed by undermanned, deployed in several detach-Austria. The year 1915 may mark its an-ments, pretending to be a battalion instead of a contingent of less than 100 men. The Aus-The City of Trent, as we look upon it, trian garrison surrendered, and the mountain seems a very modern, solid, attractive com- is said to have been occupied without a sin-

THE VALLEY OF THE ADIGE

It is interesting to journey southward industries. But this once noted, one quickly down the Adige to those places acquired by Austria in 1517 from Venice to Rovereto trian road. Near Vigo di Fassa, what are (fifteen miles south of Trent and the south- to me the most striking examples of the ernmost Austrian fortress of importance in Dolomites,-the Rosengarten group,-come the Adige Valley). We pass the historic into view, clear-cut against the sky. castle of Lizzana below Rovereto; Dante went to live in this castle after he was banished from Florence. Then we pass three or four miles between the entrenchments on Italians have now taken, and we reach the both sides of the river to Mori, and then Ampezzo Valley and Cortina. some six miles through a defile described by turies ago the valley was Italian and was Dante, to Ala on the Italian frontier. Ital- known as the "Magnifica Comunità Amian troops could advance through this defile pezzo." You may still read this title on the only by capturing practically every mountain coats of arms there. Yet it has remained or height, for everything had seemingly be- essentially Italian, as one may gather from come an actual Austrian fortress. Near the its name and from the names of the Cortina frontier, where the Italians occupied one side hotels,—the Miramonti, the Faloria, the of a valley and the Austrians the other, the Cristallo, the Croce Bianca and Aquila Nera, opposing forces have dynamited great shelves for instance. And the other day this valley in the rock near the summits and there became in fact again Italian! planted their howitzers.

HURLING SHELLS OVER MOUNTAIN TOPS

note that while cannon of flat trajectory are emerge at the town of Ampezzo itself. At in use against all objects in direct lines of fire, San Vito, six miles from Cortina, we pass into in this broken mountain fighting cannon of Italy again. Most travelers proceeding eastdistinctly curved trajectory must be employed, ward, however, seem to prefer to turn from in order to reach the deep trenches hidden be- Cortina, northward to Toblach and the valhind the elevations. In trying to overcome ley of the Drave and so to Villach, and Austria's apparently impregnable advantage Trieste. But I found it more picturesque to in the possession of the high mountains, a proceed along the south instead of the north great deal of wonderfully effective work has side of the Carnic Alps, the summit ridge of been done by the Italians from below in which marks the boundary between Italy and dropping shells on the enemy's batteries or Austria. Especially as one approaches Ponin shooting over mountain peaks 5000 feet tebba, one passes through a wild and rohigh and dropping shells on the enemy's mantic region fitted by Nature to be the and, second, the huge volume of metal which the Austrian side. especially distinguishes the German artillery. On the other hand, the Italian army is distinguished by a singularly adroit adaptation

region won by the Italians against a brave over a hundred miles away. foe some six weeks after the war began.

THE AMPEZZO VALLEY AGAIN ITALIAN

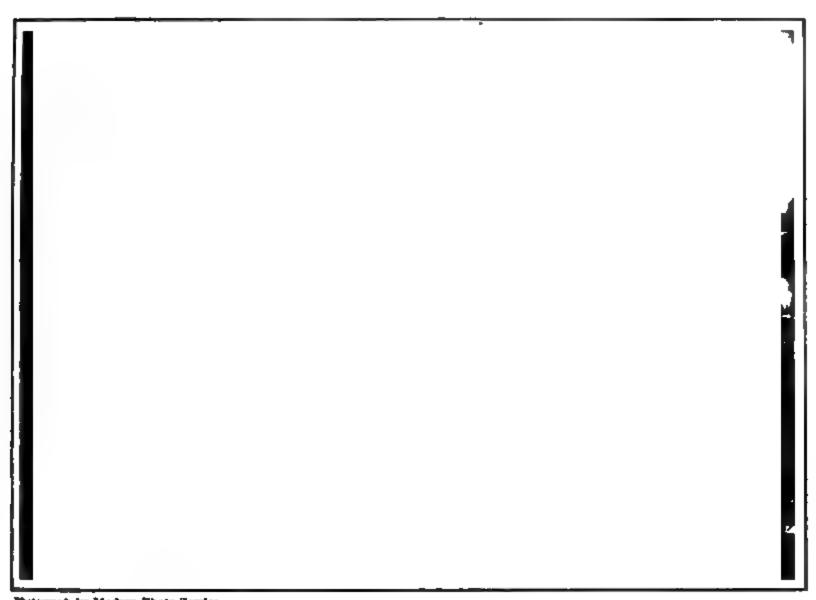
Then over two passes, one of which the

We have now crossed the Trentino by way of the Adamello and Fassa Alps. We have the dolomitic Ampezzo Alps in front In this connection, it is interesting to and around us, and going through them we forces on the other side. It is this kind of scene of the surprise attack on the Austrians fighting, indeed, which distinguishes the by the Italian Alpini and the customs' Italians. Their army, indeed, lacks, first, guards advancing over smugglers' trails and the immense masses of men in the Russian surprising the enemy. In this manner the and Austro-German armies, for instance, Italians occupied some heights hereabouts on

GORITZ

Proceeding eastward by the Austrian road to the mountain warfare now upon them. from Pontebba to Fort Malborghetto (a Their lightly equipped Bersaglieri and Alpini hard Austrian nut for the Italians to crack, have apparently more of the elasticity and for they have already sent over a thousand yet toughness of leather than have any corps shells against it without much effect) we come to Tarvis, a magnificently situated vil-One should also take an eastward journey lage. With the inspiring Julian Alps on our to the Lake of Caldonazzo, Levico, and left and with some great hills on our right, especially to the Val Sugana, a strategic we can walk, cycle or drive south to Trieste,

The first feature of special interest on this But, in particular, one should journey journey is the passage of the Predil Pass. It through the northern part of the Trentino, might form a northern boundary of the land proceeding twenty miles up the Adige and which the Italians want. Then we descend then veering eastward over the splendid Aus- to Plezzo, in the valley of the Isonzo, the



Photograph by Medens Photo Bervice THE ISONZO RIVER, WHERE THE ITALIANS WILL MEET THE AUSTRIANS

slopes are so steep as only to be taken by surprise night attacks, as that of the Alpini, who crawled up, roped together, and carried shoulders.

river offered by Austria in the negotiations protected tunnels, dynamited to within a foot before the present war as the now Italian or so of the surface of the mountain, with a frontier. But Italy preferred the Julian hole drilled through that surface just large Alps. No wonder. In some instances their enough to afford room for the gun-muzzle.

TOLMINO, WHERE DANTE SOJOURNED

Still further down the stream lies Tol-2 machine gun in pieces, strapped to their mino, where Dante is supposed to have spent some time; at all events, they show you a Now down the stream to Caporetto, cap- castle in which they claim that he wrote tured by Italy during the first days of the some of his "Divine Comedy." But the war with Austria. That war was declared name Tolmino has a very present signifion May 23rd, 1915. On May 24th, the cance, for it has been a central contested Italians crossed their eastern border in three point between Italy and Austria. It lies places, all of whose names begin with a "C," half-way down the Isonzo line, along which -Cervignano, on the Adriatic: Cormons, the Austrians, several hundred thousand to the north, and Caporetto, still further to strong, have, in general, successfully occupied the north. The Austrians fell back and a front capable of being defended against the massed their troops at Gradisca, Tolmino greatly superior Italian force, the Austrians and Malborghetto. Caporetto is only 770 being entrenched on the mountains and hills feet high, an indication of the rapid descent of the Julian Alps. This makes one parfrom the top of the pass. Above Caporetto ticular Italian achievement all the more to the left rises Monte Nero, over 7000 significant. Above Tolmino a regiment of feet high. It dominates the whole valley and Bersaglieri was isolated on the eastern bank was the scene of a strenuous Italian progres- when the enemy destroyed three pontoon sive investment during June and July. Pro- bridges over which supporting troops were to gressive, indeed! For the Austrians (a re- cross the river. Instead of waiting to be sourceful and redoubtable foe), like the attacked, the Bersaglieri flung themselves Italians, know the value of placing cannon in against the foremost trenches, making it inpossible for the enemy to plant his guns electricity plant which supplies Trieste with Major-General.

is Plava, which the Italians carried at the difficulty to any invading army and equal prothe population is Italian. Town and prov- crown. ince have belonged to Austria since the year 1500. Charles X of France died here, and, half a century later, his grandson, the Comte

GRADISCA AND MONFALCONE

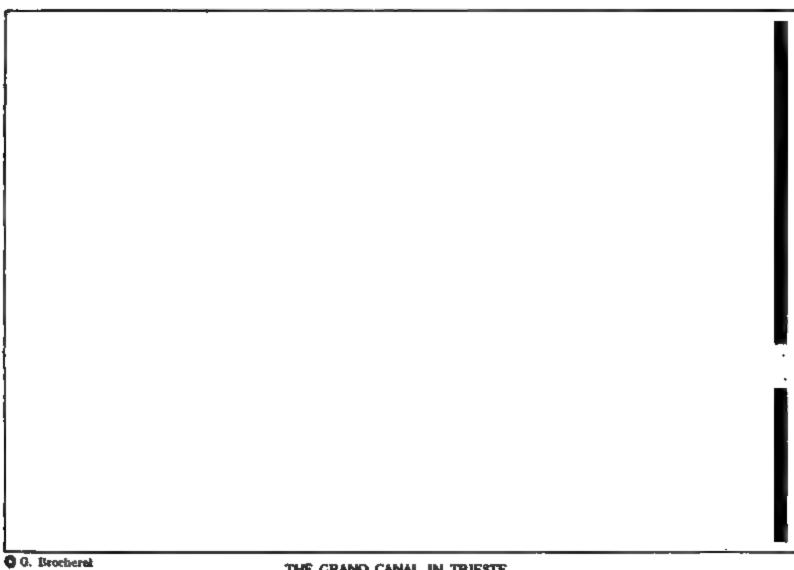
rises that great, bleak, dreary, wind-swept, wagons. limestone highland called Carso in Italian trians because of the location there of the and in the capitals, and furthermore, it is

against them. The Bersaglieri held most of light and power, of the large shipbuilding the trenches until the pontoon bridges were yards, and of the laboratory for the manufac-reconstructed. For this action, Colonel di ture of gases. To the south of Monfalcone, Rossi, who was in command, was deservedly at San Giovanni, the river Timavo, which decorated and promoted to the rank of has lost itself twenty miles back in the grottoes of the Karst, reappears and empties into Eight miles beyond, through the gorge of the Adriatic. There are other subterranean the Isonzo is Canale, where one welcomes water courses in that highland, which, full southern vegetation. Three miles farther on of caverns and crevasses, presents extreme point of the bayonet. Passing Monte Santo, tection to any defending army, as the Italians which may well be ascended for the sake of have repeatedly found to their terrible cost. the fine view, eight miles journey brings us Above us over the brow of the highland are to Goritz, or Görz, or Gorizia, as you like, the important railway junctions of Nabresina the capital of the crownland, pleasantly situ- and Opcina, the scenes of bombardments by ated on the Isonzo, and guarded by a hill Italian dirigibles. About four miles before topped by the ruined castle of the old counts reaching Trieste and jutting out into the sea of Goritz. Here the traveler sits him down is a romantically placed castle, a place of and reflects on the history of a little-known, melancholy interest, too, for it was the propbut interesting, province. It has always been erty of the Emperor Maximillian of Mexico. The 31,000 inhabitants of The Mexican crown was offered to him here the city of Goritz represent the clash of con- in 1864. If he could have looked forward fluence of three races, the Italian, Germanic, to his execution three years later and the inand the Slav. The Italian impress predomi- sanity of the Empress Carlotta ever since he nates, as is proper in a place where over half might not have been so ready to accept that

TRIESTE

And so, over a superb boulevard, we come de Chambord. Their remains lie in a Fran- to Trieste, far outdistancing Venice in strateciscan convent to the east of the town. The gic importance, but far behind it, of course, principal industries of the place are silk- and in beauty. The old Roman Tergeste does cotton-spinning and the manufacture of not disclose, as do most towns in Italy, a Goritz is esteemed as a winter Roman origin. There is, indeed, a fine old residence, being free from the enervating Roman arch, and there are plenty of antiquiinfluence of a resort in more tropical climates. ties in the museums but Trieste appears distinctly modern. Somehow one thinks of it as not dating further back than 1203, when We now journey on in the low country Venice conquered it and held it for 160 years, through hedge-bordered roads and sur- or until Leopold of Austria became its over-rounded by fertile fields some five miles to lord. It has remained Austrian ever since, Gradisca, a name often used with that of save between 1797 and 1805 and 1809 and Goritz in defining the crownland, indeed, 1813, when the French held it. Of the 230,one of the titles of the Austrian emperors is 000 inhabitants of Trieste no less than 170,that of Prince-Count of Goritz and Gradisca. 000 are Italian, whereas but 43,000 are The Italians occupied Gradisca a fortnight Slovene, and 17,000 German. Trieste conafter the war began. Seven miles farther sists of two parts, a low part bordering the and we are in Monfalcone, a town of about harbor, with well kept, level streets, and a 6000 inhabitants, close to the Adriatic, which higher and older part with narrow, steep shines before us to the right, while to the left streets, some of which are not possible for

We looked in vain for the interesting (Karst in German) which extends into Croa- churches which one finds even in the very tia. Monfalcone became a familiar name in small Italian towns. To be sure, the cathethe newspaper columns by reason of its cap- dral of San Giusto is not uninteresting, for it ture by the Italians early in the war. Its stands on the site of an old Roman temple, loss was especially disastrous to the Aus- as we may see from the remains in the tower



THE GRAND CANAL IN TRIESTE.

composed of three old early Christian growing faster in proportion. About three-

now almost wholly Slav. And the Slavs are recognition of the Italian sovereign. increasing in numbers and strength. They Around the corner from Pola is Fiume,

churches. The museums are more interest- fifths of the population speak Slav dialects ing. Still more so is the Giardino Pubblico, as against only about two-fifths of Italian or the public garden, in which one learns to speaking people. Already the Slavs demand realize that Trieste is really a border town, that Croatian be given equal authority with that back of it in the Karst lives a population Italian in municipal notices and in the courts, wholly Slav, and apparently ready at any and it seems difficult to resist this demand. time to descend upon the city and swamp it. In its aspiration, therefore, for a readjustment of boundaries Italy has been animated, perhaps, first of all, by a desire to preserve The same impression comes to him who the integrity of the Italian language wherjourneys from Trieste southwest into the ever possible. In the Trentino this has been suburbs, and so on into the orchards and an easy matter. Much the same is true of vineyards, the forests and pasture land of Goritz and Trieste. But in Istria, the case Istria. Here in almost every case a nucleus is different. Again, as far as a military of Italians forms a strong majority of the frontier is concerned, the winning of the inhabitants of each town, except Pola, the Trentino and most of Goritz would give to most important of all and the great Aus- Italy what she most needs, without allowing trian naval station where the bulk of the her desires to run out of territory linguis-Austrian fleet has been cooped up, a stone's tically hers. The possession of Trieste, howthrow away from the ruins of the old Roman ever, Austria's great commercial seaport, amphitheatre. Italian dominance might be would inevitably sow the seeds of future expected when we remember that, though conflict with Austria, and with Germany, the Slavs penetrated into Istria in the seventh which also needs the port. Hence, might it century, the greater part of the province was not be a fitting destiny for Trieste to become included in the dominions of Venice as late a free city? Appreciating this, Italy had as 1797 when Napoleon ended the Venetian asked that Trieste and the surrounding dis-The Istrian rural districts are trict be made an independent state, but with

are more prolific than the Italians and are Hungary's chief seaport, with its forty thou-

sand population, mostly non-Italian, and then comes the province of Croatia, with ninetenths of the inhabitants Croats and Serbs.

DALMATIA

Then come Dalmatia and the Dalmatian Islands, conquered by Venice in 1420 and held for a century until, after the battle of Mohacs, the Turks absorbed the greater part Austria when the republic fell. these cities remain Italian to all intents and purposes, Italy has far less cause on the ground of language to pretend to control Dalmatia, for Italian is spoken only in the ports, whereas the whole of the hinterland versus quality.

AVLONA

 Now past Montenegro and Albania, to the southernmost point on the Eastern Adriatic shore, we come to Aylona, the best harbor in Albania, a port which Italy seized last autumn. We can see that the possession of this point,—only forty miles distant across the Strait of Otranto from the Italian mainland, -might make the whole Adriatic Sea newof the country, leaving only the maritime tically an Italian lake. The possession, therecities to Venice. Venice lost the cities to fore, of a few more miles of coast land or a Though few more islands in the Adriatic would not apparently make any vital difference the power which controlled that sea's gateway.

ITALY'S REASONS FOR ENTERING WAR

Italy's demands for territory in exchange is Slav. The Dinaric Alps, forming a wall for a continuance of neutrality do not tell the between Dalmatia and Croatia-Bosnia, mark whole story of her determination to beeck no separation of language. As less than three with Austria. Far from it. The cause of hosper cent. of the Dalmatian population is tility between Italy and Austria began many Italian, and over ninety-six per cent. Serbo- years ago in Italy's struggle for liberation Croat, it would seem as if Servia and Monte- from Austria. This struggle can hardly be negro had racially a very much greater right said to have ended as long as the Trentino than has Italy to monopolize the country of remains Austrian. In my opinion, therefore, maraschino (made in Dalmatia from the Italy's chief reason for going to war was marasca, or cherry). On the other hand, no not mere land hunger, as has been often asone can have ever seen the ports of Lussin, sumed. The compelling causes, I believe, Zara, Sebenico, Spalato, and Ragusa without were, first, a spontaneous sympathy with feeling that the Italian has a good deal on his those who are resisting oppression, and, side when he says that it is a case of quantity second, a longing to unite Italian-speaking people with the home country.

THE STEAMSHIP "KROONLAND" OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC LINE, WITH PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT, PASSING THROUGH THE CULEBRA CUT TOWARDS THE PACIFIC OCEAN

THE FIRST YEAR AT PANAMA

BY WINTHROP L. MARVIN

(Author of "The American Merchant Marine: Its History and Romance")

struction of the waterway, went through way is the fleet of the United States. from Cristobal to Balboa. There followed the next day the great Arizonan of the Ameri-

A YEAR of the Panama Canal has now Canal except the nation whose money and A passed into history. The Canal was energy have built it?" The year since opened to commerce on August 15, 1914, August, 1914, has brought its clear and gratiwhen the stalwart Ancon, a Panama Rail- fying answer. The Stars and Stripes have road liner, that as a transport from New led all other national colors; the merchant York had borne a notable, part in the con- fleet that has made best use of the new water-

CANAL SHIPS AND CARGOES

can-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and the All told, the net canal tonnage, on which first foreign craft on a foreign voyage came tolls are based, of vessels traversing the Panon August 22, the Daldorch, of Glasgow, ama Canal for the twelve months ending with wheat from Puget Sound for Ireland. July 31, 1915, was 4,404,364, of which by Sudden war had broken out; ships of bellig- far the greatest single element was the wholly erent flags were flying for shelter, and the American coast-to-coast tonnage of 1,416,294. best of them were being commandeered by In addition to this coast fleet, other American cargo vessels made a certain number of Twelve of the fourteen vessels that trav- foreign voyages, particularly in the trade to ensed the Canal during the first week were and from the west coast of South America, Americans. In the REVIEW of REVIEWS for where they were employed because of war-May, 1913, beginning an article on "Ameri- effects upon European tonnage. Throughout can Ships at Panama," the present writer the Government fiscal year ending June 30, had asked: "Is the American flag to be a 1915, the tolls paid at Panama by the ships stranger in the Panama Canal when it is of all nationalities in all trades amounted to Will all maritime nations be \$4,343,383, while the actual cost of operaprepared and ready then to make use of the tion for the same period was \$4,112,550.

Thus, superficially, the Canal was self-sus- men who were shipowners and nothing else. taining, but it must be remembered that in wholly without railroad affiliations, and they this statement no allowance is made for in- went boldly ahead to build or buy or charter terest on the capital invested, depreciation, steamships fit for the 6000-mile passage from conditions are established, the Canal must be fact a large fleet was instantly available in regarded as a great, permanent public work, the ships of coast-to-coast services already the value of which cannot be measured by the operating by transfer via the Isthmuses of commercial standard of dividends.

the Far East, and the west coast of South Even if war had not come, the American America for Europe and the Atlantic Coast steamship companies would have been found of the United States, and ships outward to be far more thoroughly prepared with bound from Europe and the Atlantic Coast ships, terminals, and immediate plans for the on the reverse routes have constituted the full use of the Canal than the shipping manchief foreign tonnage passing through the agers of Europe. Canal. These have been "tramp" vessels or the pioneers of small freight lines as a rule; few passenger and mail liners were among them.

up a large part of the cargoes eastbound and westbound,-sugar, coal, copper, flour, ironore. lumber, oil, nitrates, wines, and grain. American ports on the Atlantic and Ameri-But manufactures of iron and steel, machinery and railroad materials conspicuously figured in both coastwise and overseas commerce. As to "general cargo," including much highly finished and valuable merchandise, it coast the Canal ships plied to all important is significant that out of 100,027 tons carried through the canal from the Atlantic to Diego and Puget Sound. Besides the regular the Pacific, in June last, 42,929 tons were in liners, there were frequent "steam schooners" the American coastwise trade, and out of 38.614 tons from the Pacific to the Atlantic 33,576 tons were in the coastwise trade, whose ships made up more than one-third of the entire traffic of the new waterway.

A GREAT NEW COASTWISE FLEET

University of Pennsylvania, the accomplished knew that the competition which they faced commissioner on traffic and tolls, submitted was fair and equal competition, and that they his estimate of the tonnage that would utilize could not be driven off the route by low forthe Canal, he placed the American coast-to- eign wages or high foreign subsidies. Therecoast shipping at one-tenth of the whole. Of fore, an abundance of American capital could course, Professor Johnson could not antici- be enlisted for the building and operation of pate the paralysis of European services that a large coast-to-coast fleet, with the promise followed the outbreak of the great war, but of a reasonable return, and American ocean manifestly he had no realizing sense of the shipyards were, and are, full of an unwonted vigor and aggressiveness of American ship- activity. owners in this long-voyage coastwise commerce.

in 1912 barred the Canal to all vessels in or four years on the Atlantic or Pacific coast which transcontinental railroads had any in- of the United States, and the same influence terest, that the volume of American shipping has been potent on the Great Lakes also. No at Panama would be heavily reduced by this single cause has done so much in this generasummary exclusion of "the richest and most tion to add first-class steel steamers of an transportation companies in Amer- ocean type, fit for auxiliary naval use, to the a." But fortunately there were resourceful American merchant marine.

For the time being, and until normal New York or Boston to Puget Sound-in Tehuantepec and Panama, or over the long Ships from Australasia, the nearer edge of old route through the Straits of Magellan.

SEVERAL FLEETS FROM MANY PORTS

In August a year ago and the months fol-Crude materials and foodstuffs have made lowing, at least six wholly separate and competing steamship services, with regularly scheduled sailings, were in operation between can ports on the Pacific. There were departures not only from New York and Boston, but from Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, and New Orleans, and on the west ports, as traffic warranted, between San and "tramps," for coal, grain, and lumber.

This coast-to-coast trade was an all-American commerce that under the century-old policy of our Government could be borne only in American ships. It was, and is, also unmistakably the best-served commerce that floats through Panama. The men who When Professor Emory R. Johnson, of the owned and manned the coastwise steamers

The Panama Canal has entered directly into the calculations of every merchant who It was too hastily assumed, when Congress has built an ocean-going ship in the past three

LARGE SHIPS BUILDING

The American-Hawaiian Company, with twenty-five ships afloat, is building three more in the yard of the Maryland Steel Company near Baltimore,-the largest oceancargo fleet beneath American colors. W. R. Grace & Company on their Atlantic and Pacific line have four new steamships and are building another in the Cramp yard at Philadelphia. The Luckenbach Company, with a present fleet of ten or more, has one steamer on the ways in the great yard

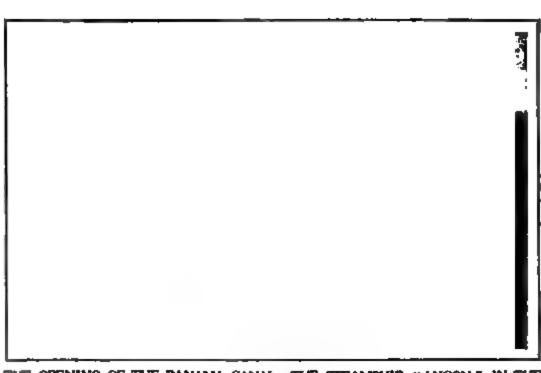
Yard near Boston.

These are all large steamers of a thorough no foreigners can follow. "seagoing" class, much larger than the usual petition for all cargo offering.

senger and freight steamships formerly of the Boston. Red Star transatlantic service, the Finland American ships engaged in Oriental comsengers and cargo to the Canal Zone.

FEW FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS

But significantly there is not one American for Panama-Pacific international commerce.



THE OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL: THE STEAMSHIP "ANCON" IN THE SEA-LEVEL SECTION OF THE CANAL SOUTH OF MIRAFLORES LOCKS, AUGUST 15, 1914

at Newport News, and two in the Fore River most wholly by the great and active coast-tocoast fleet plying in our national trade where

There need be no mystery about this. All coasting craft of either seaboard, and of pro- the chief maritime governments of Europe portional importance to the commerce of the directly or indirectly pay in subsidy or nation in peace and to the auxiliary defense bounty the tolls of their chief lines of steamin war. These are the regular liners; the ships plying through Suez. Some of these new cargo craft under construction, designed governments were preparing before the war for "tramp" trade from coast to coast or gen- to adopt the same policy at Panama. They eral carrying, are even more numerous, have deferred their plans, but it has just been There is no "monopoly" in this Canal trade announced that the Japanese Government has or any sign of it, but stiff and incessant com- granted a generous subsidy, sufficient to pay the tolls and more, to the Nippon Yusen The Panama-Pacific line operates from Kaisha for a new line across the Pacific to New York to San Francisco two stately pas- Panama and via the Canal to New York and

and Kroonland, each of 12,600 tons. There merce through the Panama Canal would have are passenger accommodations also on some to pay out of their earnings the full toll of ships of other services. The Panama Rail- from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for every round road Steamship Company, so active in the voyage, for which their Japanese competitors work of canal construction, continues a would be compensated from their imperial weekly service from New York to and treasury. Those American ships, under the through the Canal to Balboa, connecting for new La Follette seamen's law, would be re-Panama, South Pacific, Central American, quired to pay white crews of seamen and fireand Mexican ports. Beautiful white ships men from \$35 to \$55 per man per month. of the United Fruit Company run from Japanese ships, with which the La Follette North Atlantic and Gulf ports, with pas- law does not interfere, would hire their Asiatics for \$8 per month. These brief hard facts—wages and tolls—explain why not one American steamship has been or is being built

steamship service that goes through the Canal When the war is ended, the original and out upon the Pacific to South America, plan of European steamship managers will Australasia, or the Orient. Only an occa- be carried out. British steamers of the sional ship bound on a single voyage trav- Royal Mail, with a liberal subsidy to pay erses the Canal in international commerce, the tolls and smooth the way, will be on The American flag is upheld at Panama al- the route from Liverpool to Puget Sound and

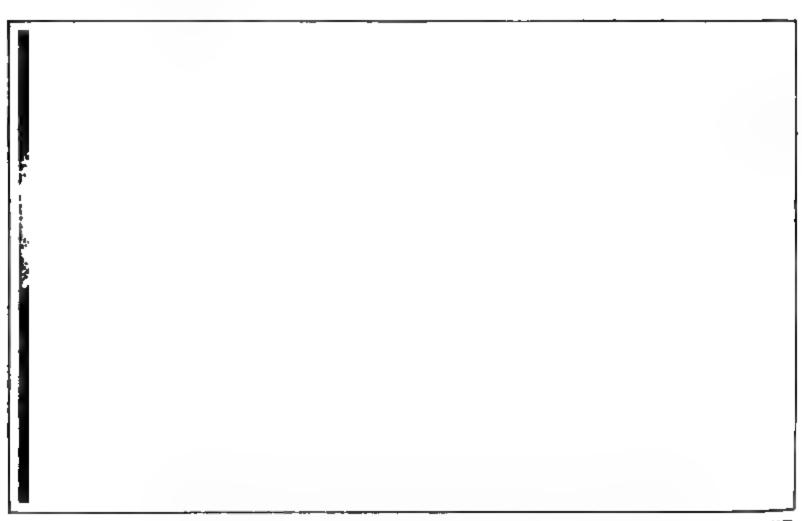
San Francisco. French ships, German ships, ence. American ships in coast-to-coast trade Russian, Swedish, Austrian and Italian ships, have proved to be numerous and adequate. whose benign governments reimburse their Freight rates from coast to coast have been principal lines for the tolls at Suez, will be substantially reduced; a great new commerce steaming out through the Caribbean and up is developing. and down the Pacific. There is neither place nor disposition here to debate the Panama toll American shipowners of the Atlantic-Pacific question or interpret the Hay-Pauncefote fleet could have enriched themselves by abantreaty. Congress passed on that issue on doning their proper services and chartering June 12, 1914. We shall soon be face-to-face all their ships at unexampled rates to carry with some unconsidered consequences.

OF CHIEF ADVANTAGE TO AMERICA

to-coast trade will continue to float securely ily maintained. These shipowners have honand proudly at Panama so long as the his- orably recognized that their first duty was to toric coastwise law remains unchanged. A their own flag and to their own countrymen. year ago, in August, 1914, an effort to up- The war has disrupted many and disturbed root it was overwhelmingly defeated in all of the accustomed routes of ocean comabroad who urged the repeal insisted that all the new Panama carrying between the when the Canal was opened not enough two coasts of the United States. The Pan-American ships would be forthcoming, even ama Canal in its first year has benefited most for the coastwise commerce, and that foreign of all the commerce and the shipping of the ships would have to be employed. That this people whose wealth and resolution have crewas an error is now demonstrated by experi- ated it.

Throughout this abnormal year of war, foodstuffs and munitions to Europe. they have not done this; they have occasionally employed thus only a few spare vessels; However, the American flag in the coast- every one of the chief services has been stead-

Those in this country and merce, but it has undoubtedly shaken least of



THE STEAMSHIP "HONOLULAN" OF THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, WITH PASSENCERS AND FREIGHT, ENTERING THE FIRST LOCK AT GATUN BOUND FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

EWES AND LAMBS PASTURED IN THE WALLOWA NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON 'The lambs were nine pounds beavier than the same class of lambs from bands that had been herded on the same kind of land outside of pasture)

PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS: THE RANGE HOMESTEAD

BY DWIGHT B. HEARD

President of the American National Live Stock Association

VER since President Hayes, nearly forty relating to the control of the open range, the esque language: nation's great natural stock-breeding pas-

been a constantly growing g practical stockmen of the vent the gradual destruction e national legislation was egulated use under federal substituted for the prevail- civilizers." f indiscriminate and waste-

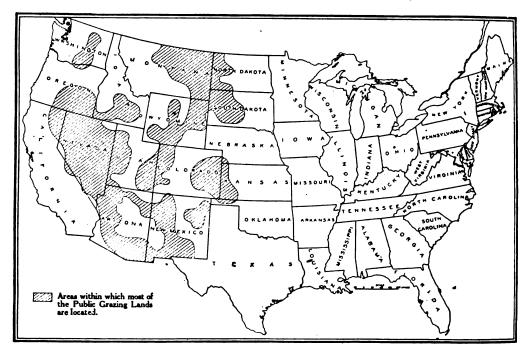
rights of the occupants, the stock-grazing and fair relations between these two industry has naturally been more or less of a struggle for existence. Constant clashes of interest have occurred between stockmen, sometimes bloodshed.

A few years ago, in a letter, a clear-think-L years ago, appointed a land commission ing young friend of mine from Arizona to consider, among other matters, legislation voiced this situation in the following pictur-

> The federal control of the public grazing lands is a question of greater importance to our country than is the child-labor question, or the negro question, or any other problem before our counough over-grazing and build try except banking regulations and the Missiscapacity through intelligent sippi River. This question can never be solved with a Colt and Winchester, but the people who live on the range will keep on trying to reach a solution with the aid of those two "American

Sheep, by nature and necessity, are migratory; cattle, by nature and by necessity, become domi-With no control of this public range and herds; cattle abhor close herd, nor does their no determination of the respective grazing protection demand it. The maintenance of just nistic interests can only be accomplished by federal control.

Of recent years the steady rise in the cost particularly between sheep and cattle men, of meat has made the general public realize resulting in almost constant friction and that something is radically wrong in the matter of meat production and compelled ther



to look about for a remedy. Fortunately living to the people of the nation. On the there is one.

lated control of the public grazing lands is a tration, an immense increase in the meat provital one and of national size, is evident when duction would be secured. The perpetuation we consider that the area involved, accord- instead of the destruction of range grasses ing to the latest Government figures, is would be brought about; water development, about 280,000,000 acres,—nearly one-sixth so vital to the best value of the range, would of the area of the United States, excluding be encouraged, with the consequent opening Alaska, which means that Uncle Sam's up of unused range; cooperation would take "Open Range" is greater than the combined the place of friction; better breeding would area of Germany, France, and Belgium.

lands is located in the States of Arizona, ness-like basis, and as a result of this syste-California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Ne- matic management of one of our greatest navada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, tional resources, there should result a definite Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, the prob- decrease in the price of meat products to the lem of how to obtain the best use of these consumer. lands is one in which the people of the entire nation are interested, for the reason that not less than 5,000,000 head of cattle and horses, 16,000,000 head of sheep,—are now grazed federal control of grazing within the Naon this public domain.

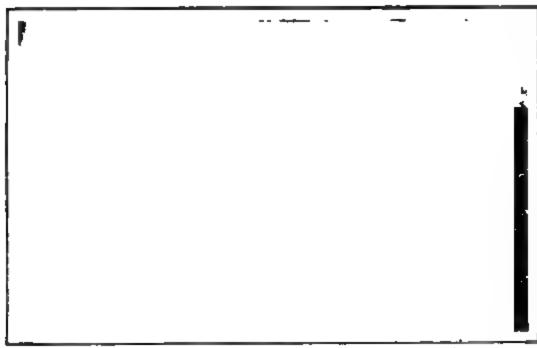
BENEFITS FROM FEDERAL CONTROL

who have made a disinterested and thorough an imaginary line. Under the administration study of this range-grazing problem that a of the Forest Service these forest ranges have continuance of the present wasteful and un- been built up; their carrying capacity greatly satisfactory condition hampers development, increased; cooperation among the users of spells eventual destruction to the range, will the range has been substituted for the oldresult in a steadily decreasing supply of range time friction and bloodshed, home-making has

other hand, by establishing conditions of rea-That this problem of protection and regu- sonable regulated use under federal adminisbe justified and the stock industry generally While 99 per cent, of these public grazing would be placed on a permanent and busi-

GRAZING IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

We are fortunate in having a convincing of which 4,000,000 head are cattle, and object-lesson of the practical success of the tional Forests, and these public grazing lands, which it is now proper to put under federal control, often lie immediately adja-It is generally admitted by practical men cent to these forest ranges, only separated by cattle, and a resultant increase in the cost of greatly increased, and to-day the amount of



VIRGIN CRAZING LANOS,—SAND, AMOLE WEED, AND CEDAR

stock now grazed in the National Forests is ty-five per cent of such fees goes to the district nearly 50 per cent, greater than on the same in which the grazing lands are situated for area ten years ago.

the grazing in the National Forests was mits the priority of the present occupants of of the stockmen who had had free use of senting various classes of live stock. to the free and unregulated use of the range. Government,

THE QUESTION IN CONGRESS,-THE KENT BILL

ing ranges. Among them have been the day, and I will make no exception. stockman of large practical experience, which had the endorsement of the American Na- PROVISION FOR STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEADS all of these bills the Kent bill is probably the the House.

most complete, just, and reasonable yet introduced.

Briefly analyzed, the Kent bill provides for the creation of grazing districts upon the unreserved, unappropriated public lands on proclamation of the President; fully protects homesteaders and prospectors in all their rights; authorizes the issuance of grazing permits, including the right to fence for not to exceed ten years; and provides for the payment of fees similar to those paid in the National Forests for grazing. Twen-

the benefit of the public schools and public When this policy of federal control of roads in that section. In granting leasing perestablished, some twelve years since, it met the ranges is recognized and provision is made with the most violent opposition on the part for the creation of a local committee reprethese ranges, and it is a convincing demon-committee, in cooperation with the officers apstration of the practical value of grazing pointed by the Government, shall make a regulation that the stockmen using the Na- division of the range between the different tional Forests to-day are almost a unit in kinds of stock, to determine the number of favor of maintaining this federal control, and animals which can be safely grazed, and have would infinitely prefer to continue paying the general administrative handling of local the reasonable fees charged than to go back matters, always subject to the control of the

The State of Texas has also been excep- Professor J. J. Thornber, of the Unitionally successful in handling its grazing versity of Arizona, who has spent many years lands through a leasing system, and as a in a scientific study of the range conditions result has increased the cattle grazed on the and who is an eminent authority on range pasture lands of that State nearly 50 per cent. grasses, in an address favoring this bill, makes the following statement:

Build up these ranges as it is possible to build During the past ten years many bills have them up, and we shall begin once more to ship beef products out of this country instead of shipbeen introduced in Congress for the purpose ping them in. I sincerely believe that this is the of improving conditions on the public graz- greatest question before the American people to-

It affects both the East and the West, the con-Burkett bill; the LaFollette bill; the Curtis- sumer and the producer. It threatens the future Scott bill; the Lever bill, and last year a bill economic policy of this country. It is all-imwas introduced in Congress by Representa- portant to you stockmen. It lies with you to go tive William Kent, of California, himself a before Congress and demand reasonable legisla-

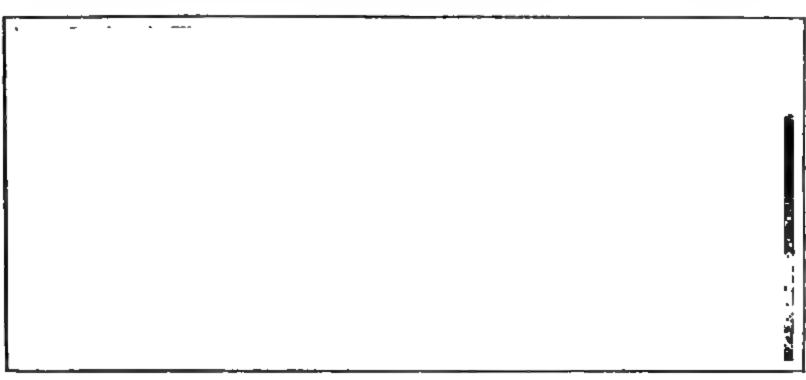
tional Live Stock Association, the American The Kent bill was introduced at the last Conservation Association, and the approval session of Congress, and at the same time Mr. of many officers of the Government who had Ferguson of New Mexico introduced what practically studied the situation, and the gen- was known as the 640-Acre Range Homeeral principles of which were endorsed by the stead bill, which had the approval of the National Wool Growers' Association. Of Department of the Interior and finally passed

to handicap a man in his efforts to establish homesteading, and suggested that the proper a home. As to range control giving the big way to proceed in this matter of such vital man an advantage over the small one, it is importance to the nation was to secure withdifficult for me to see where there is any out delay a general classification of the sincerity in this argument, for under present 280,000,000 acres of the public domain and conditions of uncontrolled use, the big man on such portion of this land as it was found with the long pocket-book has certainly the that 640 acres would reasonably support a advantage and there can be no question in family, put into action the principles of the the world that if a measure of range control Ferguson Grazing Homestead bill. While is passed, we shall have more and more small the balance of the public domain, not suitable herds,—which means what we want in the for homesteading, should be leased along the West,—and more and more homes.

focus last spring when a number of us ap- stopped. peared at a public hearing before the committee of public lands of the House, at which not forget that the population of this nation the Kent bill was discussed in its relation to has increased in the past thirty-five years the Ferguson Grazing Homestead bill. At from 50,000,000 to 99,000,000 people, and this hearing large numbers of representative that on the other hand in the same period, stockmen, some of small and others of large the carrying capacity of the public grazing interests, running both sheep and cattle on lands has tremendously decreased. The time the public domain, advocated the early pas- has certainly come to stop this waste,-to sage of some measure similar to the Kent bill, begin to build up and to substitute coopera--stated frankly that they desired no legisla- tion for friction, and scientific management tion which would in any way interfere with for recklessness.

lines advocated in the Kent bill and the pres-This whole question was brought to a ent wretched waste going on in this vast area

When we consider this matter, we must



ON AN ARIZONA CATTLE-RANCH NEAR FLAGSTAFF



agreed upon in the "Treaty Respecting the takings. provisions:

China agrees to give full assent to the agreement Japan may make with Germany regarding the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions heretofore enjoyed by the latter in Shantung; that in case a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkow with the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway be constructed, Japanese capitalists shall be consulted for financing the undertaking; that a number of new marts in the province shall be opened for the residence and trade of foreigners; and, finally, that China will never lease or alienate to any foreign power any territory within the province or any island along its coast.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN AND EASTERN INNER MONGOLIAN TREATY

Just a decade ago the Portsmouth Treaty made Iapan the legatee of what Russia had acquired in South Manchuria. Within that short period the region has seen a remarkable progress in civilization. Through its heart now runs the train equipped with Baldwin locomotives, Pullman and dining cars. Along the road and within the area controlled by Japan new towns, provided with all the equipments of a modern municipality, have come into being; schools, hospitals, scientific institutions have been built; trade has seen a tremendous development; new industries are springing up; the safety of person and property is assured to an extent never before dreamed of by the natives. Altogether the region presents a totally different face from what it wore during the Chinese or Russian regime.1

But let the reader make no mistake in thinking that Japan controlled the whole of South Manchuria, or that the conditions above described rule in the entire region. Far from it. Out of a territory equal in size to the States of New York and Pennsylvania combined, what was hitherto practically in Japan's hands were the Kuantung territory with an area of 1303 square miles, the railway zone of 70-odd square miles, and the

to recover Kiaochow from Germany, so she is railway track of about 700 miles with ten to-day impotent to resist should the invading feet of land on either side. Beyond that tide at any moment roll back. It was, there- limit the Japanese were barred from extendfore, at once the right and duty of Japan to ing their activities. Furthermore, the terms see to the proper disposition of the leased ter- of lease of the Kuantung territory, where ritory of Kiaochow and all the German con- Port Arthur and Dairen are located, as well cessions in its hinterland, so that the object of as of the railways in Japanese control, were the campaign and fruits of victory might be to expire within less than a decade, which securely safeguarded. Such a disposal is necessarily precluded all permanent under-It was to mend these drawbacks Province of Shantung," with the following and to place Japan's status in those regions on a more lasting basis that the "Treaty Respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia" was negotiated. Its main stipulations are as follows:

> The lease of Port Arthur and Darien and of the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden Railways are extended to a period of ninety-nine The agreement relating to the Kirin-Changchung Railway will be revised on the basis of the other railway loan agreements or of more advantageous terms hereafter contracted by foreign capitalists. Japanese shall be permitted to lease land in South Manchuria for trading, industrial and agricultural purposes, to reside, travel, and engage in various businesses; and to work mines in nine specified mining areas. Japanese subjects are required to present passports to Chinese local authorities for registration, to observe Chinese police laws and regulations and to pay taxes, on their approval by the Japanese consuls. Civil and criminal suits shall be tried by authorities representing the nationality of the defendant, except that land disputes between Japanese and Chinese shall be tried by joint authorities in accordance with the laws and local usages of China. When the judicial system in South Manchuria is thoroughly reformed, all civil and criminal suits involving Japanese subjects shall be wholly tried and decided by Chinese courts. Japanese capitalists shall be first consulted be-fore China contracts either railway or other loans with provincial taxes as security. Preference is also to be given to the appointment of Japanese as political, financial, military and police advisers.

> Adjoining South Manchuria on the west there is a plateau known as Eastern Inner Mongolia. It covers one-third of Mongolia, which has an area of 1,367,600 square miles, while two-thirds are covered by Outer Mongolia. On June 6 last the representatives of Russia, Mongolia, and China signed at Kiakta a treaty respecting Outer Mongolia. The new treaty is a sequel to the Russo-Mongolian Convention of November 13, 1912, and the Chino-Russian agreement of November 5, 1913, and tends to tighten the Muscovite grip on the vast region. Eastern Inner Mongolia constitutes a buffer land against the advance of Russia toward China. The provisions of the new Treaty with regard to this region are:

¹ See the writer's article "Japan in South Manchuria," Vol. II., The Journal of Race Development, published by Clark University.

permitted to join with the Chinese in agricul- chow to China. It reads: tural and industrial undertakings, and a number of new marts will be opened for the trade and residence of foreigners. The provisions as If, upon the conclusion of the present war, to railway or other loans and the requirement Japan is given an absolutely free hand in disfor the Japanese of producing passports, paying posing of Kiaochow, she will return the leased taxes, observing police regulations, and to civil territory to China subject to these conditions: and criminal suits, hold the same in Eastern Inner Mongolia as in South Manchuria.

DECLARATIONS CONCERNING THE HAN-YEH-P'ING COMPANY AND FUKIEN PROVINCE

In Hanyang, in the central part of China, there is an iron works called the Hanyang Steel and Iron Foundry. In the vicinity, a little lower down the Yangtsekiang, are located the Ta-Yeh iron mine and the Pinghsiang colliery. These three industries are called from the above-mentioned localities. In this company Japanese capitalists have already invested a capital of over \$17,500,000 and, further, the Yedamitsu Steel Foundry of the Japanese Government has made certain engagements relative to the purchase of the Ta-Yeh iron ores. It is with the view of rights of Japanese capitalists that the following engagement was made:

China engages to approve the joint undertaking of the company and Japanese capitalists, if such an arrangement is in future concluded, and it to contract any foreign loan other than Japanese.

Another important declaration made by China concerns the coast of Fukien. Hence the engagement:

China will in no case permit a foreign power to build a shipyard, naval station, or any other military establishment on the coast of Fukien, nor does she intend to build such an establishment with foreign capital.

RESTORATION OF KLAOCHOW

member, is nothing but an emphasis in a more in the former it is the fruit of victory won definite form of the non-alienation declara- at no small expenditure of men and money; tion of Fukien, of April 26, 1898.

In Eastern Inner Mongolia Japanese shall be declaration about the restoration of Kiao-

- 1. Opening of Kiaochow as a commercial part.
- 2. Establishment of a Japanese settlement.
 3. Establishment, if desired by the Powers,
- of an international settlement. 4. Arrangements to be made before the return of Kiaochow as to the disposal of German public establishments and

CHINA'S CONCESSIONS TO JAPAN

properties.

The foregoing examination of the Chinorun by the Han-Yeh-P'ing Corporation, so Japanese agreement shows that there is nothing in it that either infringes China's sovereignty, or interferes with the open door policy, or trespasses upon the rights of other powers. Instead of the principle of China's integrity being endangered, it receives a renewed emphasis by the promise of the restoration of Kiaochow and by China's voluntary ensuring this contract and safeguarding the declaration about the non-alienation of Shantung and "the bays, harbors, and islands along the coast of China." Instead of the open door being "slammed" by Japan's socalled machinations, her efforts have contributed to the opening of new marts in Shannot to confiscate or to nationalize it, or to permit tung and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and have paved the way for the establishment of an international settlement in Tsingtau, hitherto a German preserve.

Among the new economic concessions This Japan acquired there is none whatever that province lies opposite Formosa. Strategitends to constitute a monopoly. The greater cally viewed, the establishment of any milipart of whatever Japan secured by the agreetary base by a foreign power within a stone's ment consists, in fact, of either the confirmathrow of the Japanese possession would be as tion of the interests she actually possesses, or objectionable to Japan as it would be to the formal recognition of what has for long America to see such an establishment on the been tacitly acknowledged by the world. shores of Magdalena Bay or on St. Thomas. Some might imagine that Japan obtained valuable concessions for constructing railroads in Shantung, South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. Nothing of the kind. is simply the option of financing the railroad undertakings that China has granted. It is purely a precautionary measure, so that Japan's interests in those regions will not be put in jeopardy by the invasion of others. True, what Japan has gained in Shantung The above declaration, it is well to re- and South Manchuria is considerable. But in the latter it concerns Japan's special posi-Japan makes on her part one significant tion which was secured as the result of two

to be consolidated.

WHAT CHINA GAINS

complete judicial autonomy.

JAPAN AS CHINA'S FRIEND

is to cement the bond of amity and friendship peace in the Far East be secured." this:

either for further gain by the victors or to tion depends Japan's own welfare. recoup themselves on the part of the defeated

wars and which, owing to geographical, po- for the losses sustained. The Far East, unlitical and economic reasons, had every claim fortunately, is counted among such profitable fields of exploitation. Let us, then, be prepared to protect ourselves lest we be caught napping. We are brothers by race, tradition China, on the other hand, is by no means and culture. We are neighbors, too, related all the loser. She has, contrary to the asser- as your saying goes as 'lips to teeth' and it is tion of some critics, a good quid pro quo to true 'when the lips wither the teeth go to show on her side. The prospective recovery decay.' Our destinies are linked together, of Kiaochow is one. To have placed Japan your safety and mine are one and the same. under an obligation to give any help she is In the past untold disasters have befallen capable of rendering, when China needs it in you,—you have seen European encroachment resisting foreign aggression, as, for instance, upon your soil. They have seized fair spots in Shantung, is another. One more must be of your land and have mapped out therein added, namely, Japan's pronouncement that what they euphemistically call 'spheres of inthe judicial autonomy of China in South fluence.' Let the history no more be re-Manchuria will be restored to her, when the peated. Kiaochow has just been wrested judicial system therein is thoroughly re- from Germany and it is my intention to reformed. When once such an initial step is store it to you. But let us make sure that taken it may lead the way for the entire aboli- Kiaochow with all that it means will not be tion of extra-territoriality ruling in China. lost to you again. Russia was once driven This definite curtailment of China's sover- out from South Manchuria, but who can eignty, making the foreign settlements in assure us that it is safe from the hoofs of the China "Imperium in Imperio," is indeed a Cossacks unless my status therein be consolihard thorn in her breast, as it was once with dated and strengthened? You are blessed Japan, so that China should welcome any with vast resources in land and hidden treasprospect that gives promise of recovery of ure. Grant me, then, the privilege of participating in their development, so that we shall grow together in strength, wealth and power. Above all, let amity and friendship be our The fundamental policy of Japan toward guide, our motto, for we stand or fall to-China, it cannot be too strongly emphasized, gether. Thus and only thus can a lasting

between the two nations and properly to safe- Would that China might take Japan for guard thereby their common interests. Self- her best friend! China has, however, many protection and the protection, so far as it is suitors and is often at a loss to select her true within her right and privilege, of her neigh- lover. This fact, coupled with China's weakbor against European aggression, could not ness, makes the position of Japan in the Far but have been the controlling spirit which East an extremely difficult and delicate one, actuated Japan's recent move. The urgency and the correct adjustment of the Chinoof taking these protective measures presses Japanese relation a hard task. That Japan upon one, when he sees the world in its pres- wants China for the Chinese cannot be gainent unprecedented commotion. Diplomatic said. To impute, as some critics are persistlanguage is so suave and indirect that its full ently doing, that Japan harbors a sinister deforce is not easily appreciated. What Japan sign of ultimately making China a second told China in the recent negotiations might Korea is simply ridiculous. It is tantamount be rendered in plain English something like to confessing their ignorance of the dynamic strength of China and putting a poor esti-"The colossal struggle we are witnessing mate on the intelligence of Japanese statesin Europe is bound to affect us tremendously men. Such an undertaking is not only bealso. What will be the extent of the remap- yound the range of possibility but would be ping of Europe within its own confines as the to court disaster and ruin for the conqueror. result of the war? This no one can at pres- While Japan wants China for the Chinese ent tell. It is, however, beyond doubt that she, however, wants her to be a self-reliant, European powers will move after the war strong neighbor state, not a moribund one with redoubled energy toward the line of powerless to resist the pressure and exactions least resistance in other parts of the world, of European Powers. For upon this condi-

Beside commercial interests, Japan has in

undermine Japan's position on the Asiatic ship and ability. mainland, won at an enormous sacrifice of has himself confessed that "as soon as the Japan's sincerity in working for the good of trouble was over, we indulged in all kinds of China as well as for her own.

China suggestions for her betterment. This tegrity is re-enforced. and left for future discussion. Their ac- three nations bordering on the Pacific.

China most vital political interest, for the ceptance by China depends altogether upon shaping of events in the latter might not only the value she places upon Japanese friend-

Once China sees the point, we can see no blood and treasure, but might endanger even reason why she should refuse to employ her national existence. For self-protection, more Japanese advisors and employees. Out therefore, Japan cannot remain idle while of 3938 foreign employees in China there are China's weakness constitutes a constant at present 245 Japanese, while the remainder source of trouble in the Far East and while is made up of 1105 English, 1003 French, China helplessly strips herself of valuable ter- 533 Germans, 463 Russians, 174 Americans ritory and rights at the bidding of European and others. Nor is there any reason why "The ultimate aim of our China China would not heed the advice of her policy." says Count Okuma, "has been no friend which aims for efficiency and uniother than to awaken her from this morbid formity of arms and ammunition, especially torpor in order to insure her future pros- if the condition in China with regard to these perity and avoid conflict with the European weapons is such as to warrant the story fold nations." Over and over the warning has by Mr. Samuel Blythe in the Saturday Evenbeen given; time and again it has been left ing Post of July 17, that "there were no unheeded. Nay, even the grave disasters that fuses for the artillery shells and the soldiers repeatedly overtook China have not suc-were armed with ten different makes of ceeded in awakening her from lethargy. The rifles." Still less is it easy to comprehend sad and humiliating spectacles that meet why Japan is not entitled to enjoy in China one at every turn, at the Legation Quarter of the same privilege of religious propagandism Peking where foreign troops are quartered, and of holding land and property for the purat the foreign settlements wherein China's pose of education and charity, which Westsovereignty is overridden and are established ern nations have been enjoying for decades. "Republics within the Republic,"—these also Manifestly, it is now incumbent upon Japan have failed to impress upon China and make to take every possible step to win the full her bestir herself. President Yuan Shih Kai confidence of China, and to convince her of

pleasure, forgetting all the former humilia- Among American critics Professor Jenks tions." Unpleasant task as it is to narrate has rightly gauged Japan's position when he this sad story, it must be done to clarify the says, "it is hoped that the inspiration back of situation. In short, in spite of the wonder- these demands is Japan's eager desire to do ful stride China has made within recent years everything possible to help the Chinese to in various domains of civilization, she still develop themselves, a help which Japan is lacks self-reliance, foresight, preparedness, fully capable of rendering." In the results Under the circumstances, the utmost Japan of the recent Chino-Japanese negotiations, can do is to adopt every legitimate means to there is nothing to which the American peosafeguard her interest and forestall European ple should justly object. Their rights and encroachments upon her neighbor. More-interests in China are not in the least invaded over, friendship engages Japan to proffer to or abbreviated. The principle of China's in-The open door remust have been the inspiration back of the mains open, and the increased internal develproposals made by Japan as to the employ- opment of China which is to be expected will ment of Japanese political, military, and only tend toward the expansion of American financial advisors and the supply of arms and trade. America surely entertains nothing ammunition. They are, however, entirely dif- but the most cordial, friendly feeling toward ferent in character, as Baron Kato explained China and Japan. To see these Asiatic in his instructions to the Japanese Minister neighbors estranged, their relation marred by at Peking, from the demands that were suspicion and calumny, would certainly be far pressed and accepted. The former class be- from America's wish. Her large heart and longs to friendly proffers, and it was but just best interests would rather dictate the policy that they were expunged from the ultimatum of cooperation and mutual help among the

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE **MONTH**

THE VITAL PROBLEM OF NATIONAL **DEFENSE**

CINCE it has been definitely announced pages of the New York Sun.

until self-defense is held to be wrong in law such a force may be properly officered. or morals we must hold that national defense tion, or preparation, against what may be expected is never to be counted as lost, nor can nations, any more than individuals, justify themselves for failing to take proper

forethought by trusting to chance.

Secretary Garrison maintains that those it usually holds its summer sessions. who object to military precaution do so, not because they have any logical basis for such objection, but rather on account of a certain distrust that possesses them with respect to the use of military power. If the American people are failing to follow reason and to take military precaution because of a latent Congress, fear that such precaution might be misused, Secretary Garrison feels that as a nation we have much to answer for. Those who indulge such fears seem not to have considered the danger that other nations may misuse their strength against us. Our duty in the premises is to follow reason rather than fear, to look the facts squarely in the face, and adopt such measures as are demanded by ordinary prudence. In short, the Secretary sums up his view of the situation in his concluding paragraph:

That this duty of guarding, protecting and defending is of the very essence of government is a truism, and the real question before the American people is whether they purpose fulfilling this duty or neglecting it.

In concluding an article on "Reasonable I that the national administration is seri- Preparation" in the Independent for August ously considering plans for greatly strength- 16, Secretary Garrison speaks with commen-ening both army and navy, the expressed dation of the student camps of military inviews on this subject of members of the Cabi- struction that are maintained every summer. net, and particularly of the heads of the On the assumption that a trained force of War and Navy Departments, have unusual from 400,000 to 500,000 citizen soldiers, in significance at this time. The opinions of addition to our permanent regular and militia Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, organizations, will be required as a guarhave been widely published, especially in the antee against possible invasion, military instruction must be imparted to a relatively Secretary Garrison argues pointedly that small number of our young men in order that

Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Departis not only right, but imperative. Precau- ment, also writing for the Sun, calls attention to the fact that, for the first time in many years, the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is chairman, has remained in Washington during the entire summer instead of going to Newport, where year the Board has held daily sessions, even in the summer months, making a careful study to determine what has been learned from the great war that may be applied in the increase of the United States Navy which will be recommended by the President to

> Secretary Daniels cannot, of course, make any public statement as to the program to be presented, but he comments briefly on the three matters to which naval experts are giving most of their attention: (1) It is generally agreed that in the new ships speed will be sacrificed to no other consideration. (2) As to submarines, the last Congress authorized the construction of twenty-six, three of which will be the first submersibles in the world designed to accompany the battle fleet on the high seas. One of these, the Schley, now building, is believed to be the largest submarine ever contracted for by any government. Our government has not heretofore built its own submarines, but now has one in

marines. (3) Our government is placing tablished at Pensacola, Florida.

course of construction at the Portsmouth orders for as many aeroplanes and hydronavy yard. Mr. Edison has received the gov- planes as can be purchased in America, an ernment's order for batteries to go into sub- aviation station and school having been es-

COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON PRE-**PAREDNESS**

Against War" are set forth with character- must seriously and in good faith and once for istic directness in the August number of the all abandon the wicked and foolish habit of Metropolitan magazine. It was to be ex- treating words as all-sufficient of themselves pected that Colonel Roosevelt's well-known and as wholly irrelevant to deeds; and as an antipathy to peace-at-any-price advocates incident thereto we must from now on refuse would find expression in anything that he to make treaties which cannot be, and which might write on this subject. Not only does will not be, lived up to in time of strain." he feel it his duty to call upon his fellow of protection against war, but he protests usual condition of unpreparedness, Colonel most vigorously against the arbitration Roosevelt harks back to the War of 1812, ership, and against what he calls "the policy is especially familiar through extended reof poltroonery" and the policy "of recklessly search, and reminds us how in 1814 a small making promises which neither can nor ought British army landed in Chesapeake Bay, deto be kept." So far as the international peace feated twice its number of "free-born Amerdeclares that "even the proposal for a world buildings at Washington. peace of righteousness, based on force being Colonel Roosevelt gives it as his opinion put back of righteousness, is inopportune at that had Washington, or men who carried this time."

the arbitration treaties in question were in of the nineteenth century there would have principle repudiated by the very President probably been no war with Great Britain in who had negotiated them as soon as Mr. 1812, or if there had been we would have Bryan asked that the principle be concretely been successful. But it was Thomas Jefferapplied in the case of the Lusitania.

which we are not both ready and willing to back up by our deeds, then, and not until then, we shall be able with dignity and effect to move for the establishment of a world agreement to secure the peace of justice. Such agreement must explicitly state that certain national rights are never to be arbitrated, because the nations are to be protected in their exercise; that other matters shall be arbitrated; and that the power of all the nations shall be used to prevent wrong being done by one nation at the expense of another. To put peace above righteousness is wicked. To chatter about it, without making ready to put strength behind it, is silly.

THE views of ex-President Roosevelt on are nearly impotent in military matters, and "Peace Insurance by Preparedness by remedying this impotence. Second, we

By way of showing what a figure this countrymen to arm the nation as a measure country would cut if overtaken by war in its treaties negotiated under Mr. Bryan's lead- with which episode in our national history he movement is concerned Colonel Roosevelt ican citizens," and then burned the public

out Washington's policy, been in charge of Colonel Roosevelt further points out that our government during the first fifteen years son, the opponent of Washington's ideals, who gave the tone to our governmental pol-When we are prepared to make our words icies during that time. He and his followers good and have shown that we make no promises declined to prepare a regular army and refused to upbuild a navy.

The very Congress that declared war on Great Britain declined to increase our Navy. Yet if at that time we had had an efficient navy of twenty battleships or an efficient mobile regular army of twenty thousand men, the war would not have taken place at all, or else it would have ended in complete and sweeping victory the summer it was declared. We trusted, however, to the "armed citizenry" of whom Mr. Wilson speaks and the voluntary efforts of "the million men who spring about it, without making ready to put strength behind it, is silly.

So much for the future. But for the immediate present Colonel Roosevelt believes

to arms between dawn and sunset," described in Mr. Bryan's oratory. We trusted to the few frigates prepared by the men of Washington's school before the Jeffersonians came to power. These frigates did their duty well, and but for that America has a two-fold duty to per-form: "First, we must prepare ourselves our failure on land. Nevertheless, our small against disaster by facing the fact that we cruisers could produce only a moral and not a

years we were unable to do anything effective at all. When the war had begun, it was too late to make efficient preparations; and in any event we did not try. We raised a body of over a hundred thousand militiamen under the volunteer These militiamen were gathered in camps where they sickened of various diseases; but we were never able to get them against the foe in any numbers, except on one or two occasions, such as at Bladensburg. Mind you, they were naturally good enough men. The individuals who ran at Bladensburg were the sons of the men of Yorktown, the fathers of the men

At the beginning of our Civil War we had a similar experience. In 1861, says Colonel Roosevelt, both of the contending armies at Bull Run could have been beaten at ease by a European army of regulars half the size of either. Two years later there was not an army in Europe which could have contended on equal terms with either of the armies that fought at Gettysburg.

As a great living example of unpreparedness, of pacifism, of the peace-at-any-price spirit. Colonel Roosevelt cites China, where the English, the French, the Russian, and the Japanese control one-half of the territory,

and the government is even threatened with

the loss of control of the other half.

If our people really believed what the pacifists and the German-fearing politicians advocate, if they really feared war above anything else and really had sunk to the Chinese level,—from which the best and bravest and most honorable Chinamen are now striving to lift their people,-then it would be utterly hopeless to help the United States. In such case, the best thing that could befall it would be to have the Germans, or the Japanese, or some other people that still retains virility, come over here to rule and oppress a nation of feeble pacifists, unfit to be anything but hewers of wood and drawers of water for their masters.

Belgium and war broke out Belgium, in many respects, no need of volunteers to police Mexico. stood strikingly near to the position occupied be attacked so long as she remained peaceful welfare or life. and committed no aggression.

material effect upon the war. On land for two the same basis should have an army of 700,-000, and in Colonel Roosevelt's opinion, if she had had such an army and acted just as Switzerland acted, Belgian territory would now be in Belgian hands. But the actual Belgian army was only about one-sixth the size of the Swiss, and while it fought valianty, the heroism came too late to avail. Switzerland because of her preparedness remains at peace to-day, while Belgium has been subjugated.

Colonel Roosevelt pays his respects to those of Gettysburg. What they needed was prepara- statesmen represented by Senator Burton. of Ohio, who have consistently opposed the upbuilding of the navy and the fortification of the Panama Canal. While admitting that members of Congress who have followed such leadership may have the best of intentions, Colonel Roosevelt insists that their action has, nevertheless, represented an unworthy

abandonment of national duty.

Perhaps the most interesting passage in Colonel Roosevelt's article is his discussion of the Philippine question. Since we have promised the Filipinos independence in terms understood to be independence in the immediate future, since our government of the Archipelago in recent years has been weak and vacillating, and on the further ground that our relative military inefficiency makes us less fitted than formerly to defend ourselves, Colonel Roosevelt advocates our leaving the Philippines at once, thus releasing ourselves from any obligation to defend them from other nations.

For the adequate protection of Alaska. Hawaii, our own coast, and the Panama Canal, our primary need is for a first-class navy, in addition to adequate land fortifications. If we have to interfere in Mexico such action would mean only a measure of self-defense and should be undertaken only by the regular army as a work of police and Contrasting the situations at the present pacification. Our regular army, therefore, Switzerland, should consist of 200,000 men, giving a Colonel Roosevelt reminds us that before the mobile army of 150,000. There would be

Besides a first-class navy and a regular by the United States to-day. Belgium was an army of 200,000 men, we should have a absolutely peaceful and prosperous country system of universal military service, perhaps with a great industrial population. No ade- on the Swiss model. Since all citizens of quate military preparation had been attempt- this republic benefit by its existence, none of ed because it was thought by those who them should be permitted to shirk the perdetermined her policy that she would never formance of duty necessary to the republic's "We should not permit brave men voluntarily to lay down their Switzerland, on the other hand, also a lives in order that weak, timid, or foolish men peaceful country, had made full preparation, may live in peace and comfort. But until having a highly efficient army of 400,000 there is universal military service that is men. According to population, Belgium on what brave and patriotic men must do.'

TWO POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR THE **PRESIDENCY**

The most famous law case with which he is to cut it out."

of the caucus system in Idaho; that the next fight he made for the United States Senate would be made from the crossroads up; that he would go before the people direct, whether Idaho had a primary law or not."

Four years later, however, in 1906, Borah was nominated for Senator by the Republican State Convention, delegates pledged to his candidacy having been named by the local conventions. He received the unanimous vote of the Republicans in the Legislature and was elected. At Washington he began at once to advocate the constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by popular vote and had charge of that resolution when it was passed by the Senate.

Senator Borah's course during his first years at Washington was somewhat of a surprise to the Republican powers. Having known of his activities in prosecuting labor leaders in the West, they made him chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, not knowing that he was really in N the series of "Presidential Possibilities" sympathy with the cause of labor, although in Collier's (New York), United States opposed to violence. As a result of his Sen-Senator William Edgar Borah, of Idaho, is ate chairmanship, the eight-hour bill for the subject of a character-sketch by C. P. government contracts, the child-labor bill, Connolly. Senator Borah is fifty years of and the bill creating the Department of Comage, a native of Wayne County, Illinois, of merce and Labor, were reported out of the German descent (the name originally was committee and passed. Senator Borah led De Borah). At the Kansas State University the fight in the Senate for an investigation young Borah was a classmate of William of conditions in West Virginia, where mili-Allen White, and after completing his course tary courts-martial were imprisoning miners was admitted to the bar and started for the and depriving them of the right of trial by West. His objective point was Seattle, but as jury. He even advocated an income-tax as his cash did not hold out he stopped at Boise, an amendment to the Payne-Aldrich tariff Idaho, and on a capital of \$15.75 opened a bill. But he does not believe in the attempt law office. Borah advanced rapidly in the at regulation of big business. "I don't think practise of his profession, after the manner you can any more regulate a monopoly with of young lawyers in the West in those days, safety than you can regulate a cancer in the and in due time reached political preferment. human system," he says; "the only remedy

was connected was the prosecution of Hay- As a progressive Republican, Senator wood, of the Western Federation of Miners, Borah upheld Colonel Roosevelt's contest befor the murder of Governor Steunenberg. fore the Republican National Committee in Borah's progressivism in politics came to 1912, but refused to leave the party. He the surface when he began to advocate a pri- declared that under no circumstances would mary law in his State fourteen years before he bolt the nomination and that he believed it was finally adopted. When he first ran that more could be done within the party for the Senate, says Mr. Connolly, there than by a split. After the convention, when were four other candidates in the field, asked if he thought Mr. Taft was honestly Borah had 18 votes on the first ballot, and or honorably nominated for President at the the other candidates together had 24. Borah Chicago Convention, Senator Borah replied: was defeated by the others combining. "He "I think 78 delegates were seated for Taft told the Legislature then that was the end that any fair tribunal would have given to

Roosevelt, and 52 delegates were scated for Taft than no honest tribunal could have denied Roosevelt."

As for himself, Senator Borah declared that he was still a Republican as he understood Republican, and that he was a progressive, but that he wished to fight inside Republican lines. Thus Mr. Connolly rightly characterizes Mr. Borah as progressive, -but not Progressive.

Former Senator Burton, of Ohio

Another Republican who is looked upon as a Presidential possibility from Collier's standpoint is former Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, who, on his retirement from the Senate on the fourth of last March, had completed nineteen years of almost continuous service in the national Congress. Moreover, those who read Mr. Fred C. Kelly's interesting aketch of Senator Burton's career in Collier's for August 21 will quite easily and naturally arrive at the conclusion that those nineteen years were not years of reckless joy in the mundane sense of the word, for Mr. Kelly shows beyond peradventure that of a tireless worker.

A graduate of Oberlin College in the class of 1872, Burton gave two years to preparation for becoming a minister of the gospel, centul pastor, and in this conclusion most be a wise expenditure of money. of his associates in later life would probably 1886 along with Myron T. Herrick, later Governor of Ohio and Ambassador to time in 1894.

of the House Committee on Rivers and Har- to his simple manner of living.

Prom Collier's Cover.

bors. He made the scientific improvement of rivers and harbors his life study, and soon rose to a position of real leadership. Mr. Kelly points out also that Burton was one of all men in American public life Mr. Burton the first congressmen to declare himself a is entitled to be designated as a scholar and legislator working for the United States and not alone for the district that elected him.

Several times he turned down proposed river or harbor improvements right in his own district, -even when a majority of the committee would but at the end of that time decided that have favored them,—simply because he believed while he could probably preach reasonably that, considered broadly, that is, from the point good sermons he would never make a suc- of view of the whole country, rather than of the immediate locality,—the improvement would not

Not alone in the matter of waterway improveconcur. Having given up the ministry as a ments has Theodore Burton been a leader in life work, Burton went to Chicago to study Congress in opposition to wastefulness in public law in the office of Lyman Trumbull, where worthy filibusters in the Senate against flagrant William J. Bryan studied in later years, re- extravagance in public-building bills. Early in turned to Ohio, was admitted to the bar and his Congressional career he made a fight against began practise in Cleveland. During his the House leaders in opposition to various items first year his earnings amounted to about them wast wastefulness. He has become more or \$3000, and he continued to make money as less of a specialist in fighting all manner of long as he remained in practise. He became errors and abuses in appropriations. And his a member of the Cleveland City Council in fights have been extremely advantageous to the taxpaying public.

After he went from the House to the Sen-France. In 1888 Burton was elected to his ate, Burton continued to make a specialty first term in Congress from the old Twenty- of public expenditures and to conduct filifirst District. Two years later he was de- busters against measures that seemed to him feated for Congress by a Democrat, Tom L. extravagant. On one of these occasions he Johnson, whom Burton defeated twice in the spoke almost continuously for twenty hours. race for the same congressional seat,—the last Although nearly sixty-four years of age, Mr. Burton is described as wonderfully preserved For ten years Burton served as chairman and his good physical condition is ascribed

HOW THE BELGIANS ARE FED

CINCE the seventh day of November, vember 7 four hundred thousand meals a day public (New York) of July 31, written by land and Belgium. Mabel Hyde Kittredge and entitled "Taking Care of Belgium," describes graphically the methods employed in distributing food and clothing to seven million people.

The editors of the New Republic call attention to the clean and direct spirit which has characterized the work of this Commission, under the leadership of such men as Mr. Hoover, Mr. Lindon Bates, and Mr.

Brand Whitlock:

It is not good-will which distinguishes this Commission. There has been plenty of that all through history. It is the fact that scientific organization has been made the servant of goodwill. The significance of that is like a kindly light on the battlefields of Europe. We have admired the organization of war, its supreme technical efficiency. Here is an organization created out of nothing over night by democrats, and its efficiency yields no point to the best disciplined institutions of the world. The larger message of the Belgian Relief Commission is that democracies have within them resources of ability which in our despondency we have attributed to autocracies alone. There is hope for freedom when such capacity is at its disposal.

While the full history of the relief work cannot be written, the author notes, until too busy at present to write down the story of their work, there is much that can be told that is of deep interest.

The Belgian Relief Commission feeds thousand miles distant from the point of dis-This work has enlisted over a hundred thousand volunteer laborers, including many able men of the financial world; five governments are concerned in the matter and nearly every country has made some contribution to the work.

On October 26, Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, reported that nearly seven millions of the inhabitants of Belgium would starve unless relief was quickly obtained. At the same time Mr. Herbert C. Hoover sent out a call for help, and King Albert asked America to assist in feeding his starving people.

1914, the largest commissary work of were being issued in Brussels alone, at the price history has been handled successfully by the daily number was half as much again. Almost Commission for Relief in Belgium. An ar- at once was created the perfect organization that ticle issued as a supplement to the New Re- we see now operating in America, England, Hol-

> The part Spain has taken in the work of the distribution of food is not generally known in this country. The Spanish Minister has worked with the American Minister, and they have been assisted by the Belgian Comite National de Secours d'Alimentation. Every country of the world has sent aid, but the Comite National has undertaken the labor of the actual distribution of the supplies.

Every ship bearing relief-commission cargoes, as well as every freight car, carries a large square of white cloth bearing the words "The Commission for Relief in Belgium." There are between 140 and 150 of these ships. These are allowed by the British, French, and German admiralties safe conduct to Rotterdam from various ports in the United States, as well as other countries.

The arrival of one of the Commission's relief ships at Falmouth is telegraphed to the Rotterdam office of the Commission, and when the ship reaches Dover she takes on a pilot who conducts her safely to Flushing and thence to Rotterdam. At the frontier the Dutch seal is removed and a seal of the Commission for Relief in Belgium substituted. All ships unload at Rotterdam. The arrival of a ship having been announced, floating elevators are sent along either side the moment after the war is over because the workers are she has dropped anchor in the lower port. Outside of these floating elevators are three hundred lighters or barges. These barges are to carry the wheat or foodstuffs by canal to their destinations in Belgium. An accurate account is kept of The Belgian Relief Commission feeds each barge, or car,—a few freight cars are used seven million people with foodstuffs drawn in the eastern part,—as it passes the various stafrom collection centers from three to eight thousand miles distant from the point of distant from the loaded with wheat can be emptied in thirty-aix hours on three hundred barges, which are immediately towed by tugs through the canals into Belgium. The Dutch Government furnishes all facilities for unloading these ships. Holland even at one time loaned the Commission ten thousand tons of food, when the immediate need of food was imminent and it could not be sent from America in time.

The difficulties of carrying on this work are multiplied by the absence of telephone and telegraph communications and by the fact that all railroad routes are held by the military forces. Therefore the canals are the only means of distributing the food supplies, and many of these have been blocked On November 1 the first consignment of food or destroyed for reasons of war. The main nerica arrived in Rotterdam, and by No- food depot at Rotterdam ships stores to one

hundred and twenty principal warehouses centers.

The main purchasing fund, the greatest and the sacredest of all the donations, comes from the Belgians themselves. Into this treasury has been put all that the enveloped Belgian race could gather of the remnants of their shattered fortunes. It registers their struggle for survival. Although the Commission purchases food from funds sent from all over the world, it looks upon this trust fund from the Belgians as the foundation of its work.

One of the problems that has been solved by means of the Commission's perfect organization is the grinding and turning into wholesome bread the quantities of wheat sent to Belgium.

gium it is delivered by employees of the Commission from the barges to mills. Most scrupulous care is taken not only that every pound of wheat sent from Rotterdam shall reach its destination, but that when wheat is turned into the mill from the barge the miller shall render account of an equivalent quantity of flour, allowing 7 per cent. for bran. This bran is the miller's pay for grinding the wheat. He is also allowed twentyfive cents for every 225 pounds of wheat. In each province there are from six to ten of these large mills, grinding only the Commission's flour. The lowliest man in Belgium is more anxious than any German, English or American to play his part well. To arouse distrust in this complicated business might mean that he and his family again must face starvation.

The woman in America who buys her six or even leaves of bread a day has no idea of the tremendous business of the breadmaking industry in Belgium. In the first place the very action of buying thousands of tons of wheat affects the market price so acutely that it reaches every man and woman in the civilized world. It is not an easy thing to buy the wheat to make bread for seven millions of people. If the business end of it is not properly attended to it will lead to terrible disaster; it must be gone about very cautiously, and by men who possess a hard-won knowledge of the temper of one of the most capricious markets of the world. After the wheat reaches Belgium and is ground, the flour is sold to the bakers of the various districts; but each baker is allowed to bake only the amount indicated and desired by the communal officer of his district.

THE BREAD LINE IN BELGIUM

On February 10 it was estimated that if those waiting in line for soup stood single file the line would be six hundred miles long. Besides bread, soup is now the principal article of diet in Belgium. In Brussels it is prepared in great central kitchens and sent out to twenty-six distributing stations. The schools and municipal buildings, Miss Kittredge states, are used as soup-kitchens.

Work in the kitchens begins at 2 A. M., and at where it is reshipped into 32,000 communal that hour the gas-fitters light the fires under the boilers, which are filled with water by means of a hose. Two sets of cooks and carvers arrive at this same early hour. Every receipt for soup has been carefully worked out by the best trained dietitian; even the best way to peel potatoes was studied scientifically. There is a head cook who directs and distributes foodstuffs to the soupmakers. These soupmakers are the best chefs from the hotels; each is responsible for an allotted number of boilers.

At seven in the morning the first boilers of soup are ready, and the work of filling the distributing cans begins. Immediately over the same fires the second boilers are prepared. It costs \$700 to make one day's soup in one kitchen, and it takes thirty-two cooks and thirty-two assistant cooks, besides the women who prepare vegetables.

Each person standing in line at the distributing station brings a pitcher, a saucepan, an old coffeepot,-any receptacle that can be used to carry the soup away. Unlike most bread lines, it reveals When the wheat reaches its destination in Bel- no look of shame on the faces of the men and women.

> A special department looks after the needs of children under three years of age.

> Each child is examined by a communal doctor and receives one of five kinds of tickets, depending on the age and the health of the child. portions are mostly milk, cocoa, or a nourishing, easily digested soup. At the very first the Commission gathered into the dairies all the cows it could secure. These cows are fed with corn from the Argentine and bran from American wheat. which has been milled in Belgian mills. As their milk is not sufficient, condensed milk is used as

THE REVIVAL OF THE LACE INDUSTRY

The lace-making industry has been revived and the new Belgian lace is collected by the Commission and sold in England and Amer-In all the pieces of lace woven since last autumn, the initials "C. R. B." (Commission for Relief in Belgium) are interwoven with fine lace thread.

Much of the lace held by noble Belgian families as heirlooms has been sold to employ labor. Many persons are set at work making clothing and fashionable residences have been turned into clothing shops. The garments made by this labor are sent all over Belgium, to be sold to those who have money and given away to those who have none.

HOW CAN WE HELP BELGIUM?

Beyond giving freely of our means to the Relief Commission, we can help by staying away from Belgium and making others stay away.

It is a new game they are playing; the rules are strange and hard to learn. Those who come to look on or to help for a little while inevitably do one of two things: they get in trouble them-

do one of two things: they get in trouble them- and thereby saving physical life, but in the selves, and someone has to stop his work to help It takes months, not weeks, to learn what neu- tion, by the "turning of the thoughts of the them out, or they get the Commission into trouble. trality means in Belgium.

in their foreword to this excellent article, the structive forces of humanity pitted against Commission of Relief has done an incomparation the terror that confronts the world to-day, ble work, not only in feeding the hungry, the efficiency of the forces of destruction.

saving of the national life of the Belgian na-Belgian leaders from empty hopelessness to the organization of their people." It has As the editors of the New Republic note been a struggle of the efficiency of the con-

THE CASE FOR THE MUNITIONS TRADE

fectly clear, provided both belligerents are treated alike. To permit trade in arms with one belligerent and forbid it with another

would be unneutral and illegal.

Professor Woolsey next discusses the question whether the fact that, owing to the chances of war, the right to buy munitions inures to the advantage of one belligerent only, makes our conduct unneutral. He decides that exactly the contrary is true:

To embargo munitions bought by one side because the other side does not choose to buy would be the unneutral act. Germany does not buy, because she cannot transport. She cannot transport because she does not care to contest the control of the sea, with her enemies. Have we aught to do with that? To supplement her naval inferiority by denying to the Allies the fruits of their superiority would be equivalent to sharing in the war on the German side. Moreover to IN view of Austria's recent protest against assume and base action upon German naval in-the shipment of munitions of war by pri- feriority in advance of any general trial of insult to Germany.

The German Ambassador, it is true, has by Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, in Les- called our export of munitions unneutral lie's Weekly for July 29, is timely. Pro- conduct, but the government at Berlin has fessor Woolsey is everywhere recognized as made no complaint and cannot consistently one of the leading authorities on interna- make such complaint. Germany has not tional law. He finds justification for those cared to risk her fleet by contesting the con-American manufacturers who are supplying trol of the seas, and so has lost her share of European powers with munitions of war in the munitions trade. But that is her affair

Opposition to the trade seems to come "A neutral power is not bound to prevent from two classes of individuals: "(1) Gerthe export or transit, for the use of either man sympathizers who seek to minimize the emotions rather than by reason and respect Professor Woolsey points out that the for law." In this connection Professor

IN THE LIGHT OF CONSISTENCY From the Daily Ledger (Tacoma, Wash.)

vate manufacturers in the United States to strength would be not only illegal but even an the Allies, the compact statement of the rights of Americans under international law, Article 7, Convention 13, of the 1907 Con- and she must accept the result. ference at The Hague:

belligerent, of arms, ammunitions or, in gen- advantage the sea-power gives the Allies, eral, of anything which could be of use to and (2) Those who are governed by their an army or fleet."

article preceding this had prohibited a gov- Woolsey calls the attention of both these ernment from itself engaging in this trade, classes to the usage in former wars,-for so that the distinction between what the example, the large German exports of arms state and the individual may do is made per- to the British forces in the Boer War after

supplying both sides. Reference is also made eral right to trade was left undisturbed. to the fact although England sympathized France.

ports of arms to our neighbor states, par-simply equality of treatment.

the war trade had been cut off, the Krupps' ticularly to Mexico, by which our own peace activity during the Russo-Japanese War in and safety might be endangered. The gen-

Arguing the question on ethical grounds with the South in our Civil War, she sold alone, Professor Woolsey can see no differto the North, and in 1870 she sold to ence between a peace trade and a war trade from the humanitarian standpoint; between In our own country the munitions trade arming a neighbor by our exports in preparacannot be forbidden without explicit legisla- tion for war and re-arming him during war. tion. At the outset of the Spanish War the If one regards all wars wrong, aid in wagexport of coal or other war material was ing war by trade in munitions, whether in forbidden as a war measure at the discretion peace time or war time, should be abhorrent of the President, but Congress in 1912 to one's conscience. So far as the present amended the 1898 resolution so as to make war is concerned we have to take the word it apply to American countries only. It was of each party that it is fighting in self-dethought desirable to limit the danger of ex- fense. We owe both parties, ethically,

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RELA-TIONS AFTER THE WAR

not only to themselves, but to all humanity. of the Nobel prizes. He writes:

There has been no more painful feature of the great conflict than the shattering of this Europe is suffering has irremediably disturbed spiritual bonds thus cruefly ruptured will away that dream. heal even more rapidly than political dissenganization of the united intellectual life of present torment. the world. Such reorganization and recondiscussion of the steps to be taken after the war for the resumption of international scientific relegion. The stiff of the strict neutrality which the Swe-

ONE of the greatest boasts of twentieth- be attended with difficulties is only too clear century civilization until that porten- from a reply to the proposition published in rous date, August 1, 1914, was the harmony the Revue Scientifique (Paris) of July 3. and amity with which men of science all over This is from the pen of M. Paul Sabatier, the world had built up a system of mutual not only a distinguished member of the intercommunication and assistance, valuable Institut, but himself a recent recipient of one

wonderful system, and the substitution of the relations between savants of hestile coundiscord and acrid recrimination among men tries. It might perhaps have been hoped that the avowedly devoted solely to the service of the great white goddess, Truth. We earnestly believe, however, that the intellectual and chained by the war has from the beginning swept

Many French savants have had relations of sions. Nevertheless, there will remain, doubt-less, a number of irreconcilables among men at the bottom of the "Manifesto of the Ninetyof letters and science on each side, and par- three Intellectuals" was for the former a sorrowticular tact in dealing with these must be ful surprise. It would seem impossible that these exercised by the men of broader vision who relations should ever be resumed, and similar are even now attempting some sort of reor-erations of intellectuals born to science after the

Between the German savants and ourselves cliation may very probably be attempted by Sweden, since this is not only a neutral countries of Louvain, the ruin of the Halls of Ypres, the bombardment of the cathedrals of Rheims try, but is already a central clearing-house for and Soissons, the firing upon and the innumerable intellectual achievement, as it were, because tortures of women, children, priests, and a barof the presence in Stockholm of the Board of Directors of the Nobel Prize Fund. A wellknown Swedish journal, in fact, the Swenska already dug will never be filled in, and that Dagbladet, recently opened its columns to a on the contrary it can only be deepened by the

entific relations. That this resumption will dish nation has preserved in the conflict the world

be regarded as being furnished impartially.

rôle which the allotment of the Nobel prize fund in the domain of science: reunions in the form of has given to Sweden will become very difficult congresses will certainly be futile. But just as to exercise,—so much the more since the greater flowers and moss will at last reconquer the fields part of the advices which they must demand from ruined by battle, so will there be a reflowering the representatives of European science cannot of European science in all its brilliance, if, as is our profound hope, the sorrows and sacrifices of Time will be the only workman capable of the present hour are but a prelude to the disaplabor of pacification or of producing future union pearance of militarism and organized barbarism.

THE NATIONAL SONG OF ITALY

EVERYONE is familiar with the stirring tic melodies were well known and much words and inspiriting melody of the esteemed. "Marseillaise," and the words and music of the "Watch on the Rhine" are likewise Mameli make a direct appeal to Italian patriwidely known, but there are few people in otism by their references to glorious and this country, probably, outside those of Ital- memorable events in the history of the nation. ian origin, who know anything about the "Hymn of Mameli," as the Italian national song is called from the name of the gallant Milanese over the troops of Frederic Barbarossa lad who composed it only two years before in 1176; to Feruccio, a celebrated conduttiere, he died, at the early age of twenty-two, from the effects of a wound received in battle.

from the July number of Larousse Mensuel sixteenth century gave the signal for revolt by (Paris), was the son of Rear-Admiral Gior-throwing a stone in the face of the commandant (Paris), was the son of Rear-Admiral Giorgio Mameli of the Italian navy, and was born at Genoa in 1827. In 1847 Lombardy and Venice undertook to throw off the irkhad evinced an ardent patriotism ever since lation of the words: his adolescence, was among the first to take arms in the struggle against the army of Radetski, giving a good account of himself in various battles and later becoming a follower of Garibaldi in the insurrections of that epoch. He was wounded in the leg during Refrain: the defense of Rome on June 3, 1849, amputation was found necessary on June 19, and on July 6, three days after the fall of the Roman republic, the youthful poet and soldier laid down his life.

His hymn, animated with the pure ardor of the patriot and the warrior, was at first the song of the volunteers from the plains of Lombardy, then that of the Garibaldians; it then bore the title of Fratelli d'Italia (Brothers of Italy). It was not destined to be forgotten. A year after the death of the poet his works were edited at Genoa with a moving preface written by the patriot, Mazzini. Henceforth the poems of Goffredo Mameli, and notably Fratelli d'Italia, now called the Hymn of Mameli, were learned by heart by the school-children.

The music to which the glowing and ardent words of the poem were set was written by a compatriot of the young poet only five years his senior. This composer, Michele Novaro, was likewise born at Genoa. lived until 1885 and his graceful and roman-

The various couplets of the Hymn of

who played a great rôle in the sixteenth century in the revolt of Italy against the House of Aue effects of a wound received in battle.

Goffredo Mameli, the author, as we learn in the course of these same insurrections in the of the Imperial troops, instantly paying with his life for his heroic act.

We quote one stanza and the refrain of some Austrian yoke. Young Mameli, who this spirited battle-hymn, with a literal trans-

> Allo Marziale. "Fratelli d'Italia, L'Italia s'è desta, Dell' elmo di Scipio S'è cinta la testa. Dov'è la vittoria? Le porga la chioma, Chè sciava di Roma, Iddio la creò.

Allo Mosso. "Fratelli d'Italia, L'Italia s'è desta, Fratelli d'Italia, L'Italia se uessu,
Dell' elmo di Scipio S'è cinta la testa.
Dové la vittoria? Le porga la chioma,
Chè sciava di Roma, Iddio la creò,
Stringiamci a coorte, Siam pronti alla morte,
Siam pronti alla morte, L'Italia chima, Stringiamci a coorte, Siam pronti alla morte, Siam pronti alla morte, L'Italia chiamo! Si!"

Even persons unfamiliar with Italian cannot fail to be impressed by the ringing melody of these lines, and the forcefulness imparted by the skilful use of repetition and inversion. A literal translation is as follows:

"Brothers of Italy, Italy is aroused, With the helmet of Scipio she binds her brows Where hideth Victory? Let her bare her head, For the slave of Rome, God hath created her.

Repeat:

Form now the cohorts! We are ready to die! For Italia calls us! Form now the cohorts! We are ready to die! We are ready to die! For Italia calls us! Yes!"

C Cudarwood & Underwood, New York LIVING IN CELLARS IN SOISSONS, FRANCE

(The heavy and continued bombardment of Soissons made it necessary for the people of that war-ravaged spot to live underground)

FRENCH EFFICIENCY IN WAR

sumed by her friends and enemies alike. It article: has been taken for granted ever since the work in hand and hence that no other power could contest with Germany for supremacy.

lumbia University, who has been for many years a profound student of civilization, challenges this assumption. In the New that France, in proportion to her population ciency that Germany obtains by authority. and her wealth, has shown herself to be, all in all, a better working machine than Geradmirers,—that is, the amount of work done in other words, "a good engine which, in socialism if it can win out? proportion to its weight and its bulk, develops more horse-power than an engine bigger

THE preëminence of Germany's political France since the outbreak of the war Pro-and social organization is generally as- fessor Giddings says in the course of his

There have been an elegance, a precision, an war began that no other power would be economy in all her efforts that have called forth able to apply itself so thoroughly to the the admiration of onlookers, as the artistic excellence of her manufactures, her books, her plays, her modes, has called it forth in the years of Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Co-through the spontaneous cooperation of the individual with society, and of both individual and society with the government, which has no perfect parallel elsewhere. France has, in fact, practically solved, in a high degree, the problem York American for August 1 he declares of obtaining from democracy the working effi-

Why, then, may not this be the way out for every nation? Why speak of this plan as a possibility only, and take for granted an impending many, and he takes as his standard of effi- struggle between classes and masses? Why, at ciency in society the same standard that is all events, should not England and the United almost universally recognized by Germany's States study French methods and emulate French achievements rather than give themselves over in the name of efficiency to a business feudalism, in proportion to the mass of appliances, or, if that plan can win out, or to a democratic

> The answer is short and simple. The French scheme of social organization and functioning calls for intellect-intellect everywhere; not only Of the achievements of in the Academy, in the university, in the labora-

Sept.-7

When he enters service as a recruit he is soldier. already acquainted with the work that has In civil life every Swiss soldier is commands almost automatically.

ing in marching and shooting. The cadet village and town in Switzerland has a field wears the uniform and has a miniature model range for rifle practise.

cadet corps and preparatory courses, makes of the regulation rifle. He goes through the a promising soldier out of the average youth. same instruction in rifle practise as the

to be done and executes the familiar compelled to be a member of a rifle club, and to undergo a yearly shooting rifle test consist-In the cadet corps physical training ob- ing of 36 shots, with a minimum of 75 per tained in the school is supplemented by train- cent. hits and 60 per cent. points. Every

"THE HOME SIDE OF WAR-TIME"

tended relief work of the various charitable that someone will come and see her again toorganizations,—in particular the Soldiers' mented woman, whose husband was in decent
and Sailors' Families' Association. The work work before he enlisted. of this organization was originally devoted to the "needs of women related to soldiers for their families beforehand."

disposal of the Association were found to be opinionated. entirely inadequate, and the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund gave over one million class Englishwomen, Mrs. Anstey writes: pounds sterling to this charity. An article by Helen Anstey, entitled "The Home Side the one which suffers the most keenly and silently the one which suffers the most keenly and silently London.

It will be readily understood that, with few forms filled up, she sallies forth on her round.

street:

N extraordinary leveling-up and level- been stopped. What is she to do? She has noth-A N extraordinary leveling-up and leveling-down process,—the establishment of a certain equilibrium between classes,—has been going on in England since the outbreak of the war, chiefly owing to the extraordinary leveling-up and leveling whatever to go on with, and the children must be fed and the rent paid. All the facts are carefully noted, some in pencil, but more mentally; and the promise that her case shall break of the war, chiefly owing to the extraordinary leveling-up and leveling-u

Any tendency to criticize these unfortunate actually serving with their respective regi- sufferers from the conditions of war is conments or reservists who had been called up demned. The visitor must not preach, but and were unable to make adequate provision rather endeavor to be helpful and sympathetic. It is found that the women who re-After August, 1914, the enlistment of ceive the donations from the Association fund large numbers of men throughout the British are amenable to all suggestions regarding do-Isles necessitated the formation of many mestic matters save one,—that of cookery. branches and sub-divisions of this Association They will not go to a cooking class, the on account of the tremendous increase in the author writes, as on this point the workingduties to be performed. The funds at the class Englishwoman is most difficult and self-

In regard to the suffering of the middle-

of War-Time," published in the Contem- during any great national crisis, whether it be in porary Review (London) for August, gives the matter of strikes, depression in trade, or the reader an excellent idea of the practical other causes. There are thousands of homes side of the relief work in the East End of brought to the verge of despair without any special outlet for sympathy or relief. The burden of trying to make ends meet on a vastly reduced income added to the anxiety for those whose places are vacant,—having to take the exceptions, the homes referred to are those of children away from good private schools and recruits, men who have joined Kitchener's Army, send them to the nearest Board School, and siminot reservists. The visitors, on arrival at the lar economies,—creates a problem never met with office about 10 A. M., goes over her cases for the before in the history of British warfare. Hunday. These being arranged and the War Office dreds of cases might be given where men have been earning £250 to £400 a year, whose wives find themselves reduced to a mere subsistence. Her first case is in a typical East End Many of these women have not known of the reet:

S. S. F. A. until rent-day came around, and they had to confess that it was impossible to meet it. A feekless young Irish mother with a pretty Invariably the agent suggests an application to face and attractive brogue,-in spite of dirt and the Association, with the assurance that it will unkempt hair,—tells one that her husband has be met with every kindness and sympathy. In been sentenced to some months' imprisonment for such cases a certain amount is allowed for argriking his corporal; consequently her pay has rears, and a similar proportion added to the

THE PERSON A TOO SOUL THE OWN and the same and t Clays In these days Control of the second of the s - -THE SHARE STATE OF THE T The same of the sa **18.** THE THIRD WILLIAMS WITH THE TANK A PRINCE OF THE WORLD THE THE VET THE VIEW AND THE THE TANK I SHARE I WAS AN ADDRESS OF THE VIEW AND THE TANK IN THE PARTY OF THE P The same in the same and the same and the same and there are thousands of with

The Common his case and the case which have been alled by carefully a case in the case of girls. TIME THE CENTER BUT THE WINDS HER WARD THE CHIEF HER SHE HERE AND AND THE THE WARD HERE AND AND AND AND AND THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Le is serving how ready they are to make still of lifteen will outstrip the boy of fifteen and the present crime affords and the serving beyond in the art of gardening by months. there is not not the present crims already and the breading and caring for animals.

What I her have an investigation of the breading and caring for animals. Experiment of the present crims affects at const.

Experiment opportunity for educating them in true parameters of the breeding and carring for an interest of the present country.

Experiment and for all the country of the breeding and carring for an interest of the present of the breeding and carring for an interest of the present of

Englishwomen Are "Saving the ernment to assist girls to get the dening and other trade."

Ornan (London) that perhaps the only without fees. essing that has been bestowed by the stern essing that has been bestowed by the stern

The whole question of putting women to the full share of the world's work. Now their men workers, is the question of the operation of the contestion of the putting women to the workers is the question of the putting women.

Extract the value law average and and amount who are so quick and defe that in a many actions which is any acts the act time they can be trained to perform EXTENSION FROM THE THE BUT SUPPLY & SHORT THE CASE OF A SAID CON DE Trained to perform supervision. Given the same instruction the

. If the sense,

the few exceptions however, this work has a in most helpful, especially many with them which become it. As it is not put anthropic, there is no Never have I had such successful than of covers, as as the Front fighting coming home. They laid all winter and ate less when a second cook took charge of may hears, when a heart finds is country,—months than they usually do in three.

OQ-OV-25-

The there are not enough men in England to England " of "savaires."

Distanational News Barrico

SIR THOMAS LIPTON AND PARTY WITH SERBIAN OFFICERS ABOUT TO START ON A VISIT TO THE SERBIAN FORTS AT BELGRADE

IMPRESSIONS OF SERBIA

down to the smallest detail is all on the streets of Kragujevatz." ground and ready for use. Nor is the com- The French mingle freely with the people "Once on the spot and organized, the hospi- The writer remarks that in spite of these hear the orders which others give. Their their brothers in arms. domain becomes a little fragment of the British Empire."

WRITER in the Swiss monthly, Bibli- themselves at the disposition of the Serbian 🕰 othéque Universelle, who has spent Government which decides what direction some time in Serbia, is impressed by the their activities shall take. "Thus I met yesvaried activities of the military and hospital terday two little French Boy Scouts who had corps from the allied armies. He noted a worked on the French front as chauffeur and marked difference between the English and machinist for more than five months, and who French representatives in their manner of came directly from Paris without knowing a procedure. The English, he says, arrive in single Serbian word in order to enter the Serbia with a determined purpose. "They Serbian service. In the afternoon of the have foreseen everything, and are completely same day I saw them again proudly ensconced organized." Not only is their hospital instal- on an auto truck which they were guiding lation complete, but their personal equipment with a firm hand through the poorly paved

fort of the workers overlooked, for packs and of the country and are everywhere seen makcases are filled with a great assortment of ing friends with soldiers and civilians, in the They begin work immediately, meantime picking up a Serbian vocabulary.

tal or the sanitary service which they pro- obvious differences of nature the vivacious pose to direct belongs to them. They are French and the phlegmatic English both fulquite at home among themselves and do not fil equally well their common duty towards

For reasons that will be readily understood this writer does not speak of the extent of the The French, on the other hand, arrive with military aid lent by the Allies to the Serbians. a less clearly defined purpose. They put It is sufficient to say that the allied troops are

represented in Serbia, and that France, Eng- rather more variegated than those of last land, and Russia are joining in the military autumn, but they are more military, thanks reinforcement of the country. In fact, it is to the numerous pieces of equipment left by the autumn and spring, Serbia is one of the best purveyors of the Serbian kingdom." few ways of communication, if not the surest, In the streets of Valjevo and other Serbian between France and England on the one side, cities one may see to-day the hospital uniand Russia on the other. In fact, last De-forms and costumes of all the allied nations cember an effective reinforcement of troops and of some neutrals. From the French permitted the Serbians to invade Hungary military physicians in varied uniforms, the and to cooperate with the Russians.

tion from active warfare pass by without nurses, as well as Russian Sisters of Charity, profiting from it by reorganizing and equip- are severely gowned in brown woolen with ping her army and war apparatus. At the a Red Cross on the breast. Everywhere one present time the army, in spite of the rela- meets people who, when speaking to the intively large losses of the past autumn, is quite habitants of the city, take conversational dicas strong as at the beginning of hostilities, tionaries out of their pockets in order to The morale of the troops, powerfully stimu- find the needed Serbian word. It is said that lated by the lasting victories of the month Serbia has never before seen, and probably of December, is excellent.

now conceded that this part of the theater of the Austro-Hungarians on their precipitate war will have great importance in the issue. retreat. "Austria has remained, in spite of During the winter, as well as a great part of the war, but quite involuntarily, one of the

English surgeon is distinguished by his com-Serbia has not let so many months of cessa- fortable suit of khaki. English and Scotch will never see again, in her towns so many It is true that the uniforms have become representatives of foreign nations.

SERBIA AND DALMATIA

THE article in the Bibliothèque Univerwhich we have quoted above, proceeds to dis-

is considered by the Serbians as Slavonic territory and especially Serbo-Croatian. Prior to the Venetian domination of four hundred Slavism and the country remained in intimate contact with Lombardy and Venetia. years, Dalmatia had been governed by Serbfamous especially for her literary men and arated from them, came in touch with the Jougowas known as the Slavonic Athens.

The Venetians brought soldiers, officers, tradremained Slavonic and have always continued on political grounds for the emancipation of the to use the Serbian language. In spite of the Jougo-Slavonians.

official character of the Italian, certain rurals The government of Vienna naturally does not

During the short lapse of time that Dalmaselle (Lausanne, Switzerland), from tia passed under the rule of the French, the country and printed at Zara their official bullecuss the attitude of the Serbian people tin in Serbian. This French domination of the towards the so-called Dalmatian question.

It had been assumed in Serbia before Italy national sentiment among the Dalmatians.

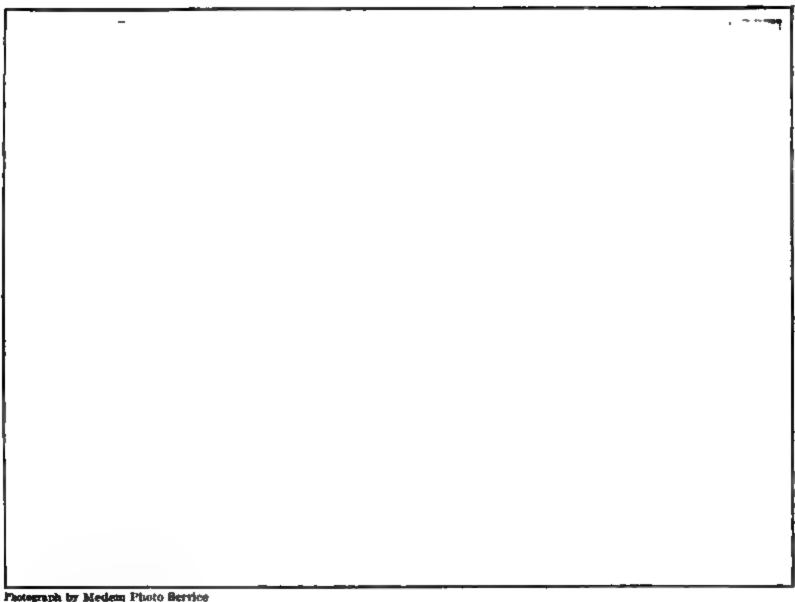
In 1815 the Congress of Vienna again awarded and the war that she would expect as

entered the war that she would expect as Dalmatia to the Austrians, who had already compensation a large part of Dalmatia, which had it from 1797 to 1806. The latter, con-

But the house of Hapsburg having lost these ian and Croatian princes. Ragusa was a city two provinces in 1859 and 1866, Dalmatia, sep-Slavonic countries which surrounded her and felt, at the same time, the attraction of free Serbia.

All this and especially the reform of the politers, priests, and with them the Italian language ical régime to which Austria saw herself forced, into the cities. It was principally the clergy, in contributed to awakening more and more the charge of the schools, who were the powerful national idea in the people. A national Serboagents of Italianism. Nevertheless the peasant Croatian party was formed and worked openly and even the inhabitant of the city suburbs have through the newspapers, literary societies, and

of the communes have always addressed their take kindly to these efforts. The Italian party of the communes have always addressed their take kindly to tnese emorts. In a Italian party correspondence to the authorities in Serbia. All serves her for paralyzing them. In spite of these the population of Dalmatia assembled in the difficulties the Serbo-Croatian party prevails and old church near Kwine even to-day, in order to soon they have the majority in the Dalmatian commemorate the 15th of June, the battle of Diet. They profit by officially introducing the Kassovo (1385) where fell, with the Emperor Serbian language into the administration and Lazare, Great Serbia which had encompassed all the Jougo-Slavonic countries even to the gates so truly the language of the country that the of Salonica.



THE CITY OF RAGUSA IN DALMATIA, ONCE UNDER SERBIAN RULE AND KNOWN AS "THE SLAVONIC ATHENS."

guage in order to invite them to vote for Italy's interests. them!

The Austrian census of 1910 shows a popula-Croatian.

Chibenikois Nicolas Thomasco, a literary man exambener known in the Italian language, considers here. himself a scion of the Serbian race, and he felt for Serbia when he wrote: "For us other Serbians, the national songs are the only school ia Dalmatia.

Serbia has a further reason of an economic or commercial nature for desiring the reunion of Dalmatia and Serbia. Most of the Sla- Dalmatia controlled by Serbia. vonic countries need Dalmatia for the sake of access to the sea.

larger part of the Dalmatian coast in order

address themselves to the electorate in this lan- bility of such expansion as a real danger to

If this war ends with a complete victory for tion of 645,606 in Dalmatia, of whom 610,669. If this war ends with a complete victory for are Serbo-Croatians and 18,018 Italians. Only the Allies, and if an impartial division makes 3 per cent. of this population are Italian) Great Serbia Jougo-Slavonic, the Serbians will Moreover, thirty-six of these forty-two deputies then have attained to their national idea and of the Diet are Serbo-Croatians and the eleven will not demand any more than to exploit peace-Dalmatic deputies of the Reichsrat are all Serbo-Croatian. will not demand any more than to exploit peace-ably the riches of their country, which have been underrated up to the present time. They The feeling of the greater part of the inhabi- have no desire to annex other countries which tants of Dalmatia has remained Serbian. Even do not belong ethnographically to them. The example of Alsace-Lorraine has been understood

Moreover, they will have so much to do and organize in the interior that their activity will be limited to this work for many years. And where we can learn the beauty of our tongue." then all their pecuniary resources will be ab-The Serbian victories in the Balkan wars were sorbed by these needs. Just reflect upon what telebrated nowhere with as much enthusiasm as it will cost in money and work to completely organize or establish a port at Ragusa, Zara, or Cattaro!

It may even be to Italy's interest to have

Great Serbia reorganized will no longer make herself a servant to Austria and Germany, as As to Italy's argument that it is indispens- Little Serbia has been compelled to do. Italy able to her national welfare to have the united with the Serbians by an open friendship larger part of the Dalmatian coast in order will take her place quite naturally and will open up her own market for the Balkan countries. to prevent a future Slavonic expansion to the She has now a major commercial and industrial West, this writer does not regard the possi- advantage in drawing near to Serbia.

many and Austria will continue to exist and close alliance between Italy and Serbia would will seek to restore their lost power. In such be advantageous to both countries.

Even in case of victory by the Allies, Ger- a case it is suggested by this writer that a

SERBIA'S CLAIMS ON MACEDONIA: HER CASE AGAINST BULGARIA

THE Allies have been hard at work late- history of Serbia, Macedonia and Bulgaria, between Bulgaria and the other members of Serbs than to the Bulgarians. Indeed, it is scale Bulgaria has really been subjected to a by them than it is for a Bulgarian to do so. plained of in recent years. In order to enjoy states: her full share of the trade opportunities offered in the Adriatic, as well as to consolidate the scattered members of her branch geographically, while with Serbia it forms a of the Slavic race, she demands as her right the principal Macedonian river, is only the conin any future readjustment of the Balkans tinuation of the Serbian valley of the Morava. that share of Macedonia of which she was de- Thus it is that the main line of communication prived in the second Balkan War. This mat- between the Danube and Salonica, passing ter is handled in the Italian review, Nuova through the valley of the Morava, naturally continues its course by the valley of the Vardar Antologia (Rome) with some natural partial-toward Salonica. ity by a Serbian deputy and ex-Minister of Commerce, Costa Stoyanovitch. While he Bulgaria by great chains of mountains, rendering freely recognizes the almost imperative necestwo regions, to such a degree that if Macedonia sity that induces the Allies to leave no means should be ceded to Bulgaria the communication untried that will bring the Balkan States between an eastern and a western Bulgaria into the war, he strongly opposes the abandonment of Serbian Macedonia, and, al-Macedonia to Bulgaria, this state would thrust though the latest reports indicate that Serbia itself like a wedge between Serbia and Greece, may be persuaded to yield on this point, the acquiring a form so far unknown in a national writer's views on the subject still retain their territory. interest and value. He says:

Serbia, Rumania, and Greece, in regulating their political relations by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913, had for their aim the assurance of the Balkans for the Balkan peoples, to the ex-clusion of any hegemony of one of those peoples over the others. To wish now to destroy this work, by means of an evident violation of the principle of nationality, cannot correspond either with the well-understood interests of the Balkan peoples or with those of the great powers, which have undertaken the present war in defense of the cause of justice against the violence of brute force.

We fully understand all the difficulties at this moment existing in the field of military operations, but it should be plain that if Serbia,who has been fighting for four years in defense of her individual rights and for the triumph of justice, risking therefor her very national existence,-should not feel able to give up Macedonia, this is wholly and solely because that province is for her an essential element of her existence.

racial affinities of the Macedonian populaon, the writer gives a brief summary of the swer be. Never!

ly, trying to accomplish the apparently and claims to show that the Slavs of Macehopeless task of reconciling the differences donia are much more closely related to the the disrupted Balkan League. On a small easier for a Serb to make himself understood policy of isolation such as Germany has com- Of the geographical conditions the writer

Macedonia does not even belong to Bulgaria

On the other hand, Macedonia is divided from

Hence, for Serbia, the cession of Macedonia is not equivalent to parting with a contiguous province, without the possession of which she could continue undisturbed her national life. If this were so, Serbia would not have spilled her blood so freely to gain Macedonia. In fact, this province, not only because of its resources and its economic value, but also because of its geographic position, is the most important Serbian province.

Across Macedonia runs the railway from Bel-

grade to Salonica, and at the present time the whole trade of Serbia goes by way of this prov-ince. Even when Serbia shall have territory of her own on the Adriatic, a great part of Serbian commerce will still pass across Macedonia to the Adriatic. This being the state of things, can Serbia renounce this province and yield it to Bulgaria, against whom she has waged a bloody war in its defense from assault? And is it either fit or proper to ask if Serbia, after all her sac-

rifices for the liberation of her blood relations, that she should perform such a mutilation of her body politic? Let us for one moment suppose what Italy would reply, if she were asked Turning then to the vexed question of the to cede Lombardy or Liguria in exchange for liberal compensation in Asia Minor or in some other part of the world. Would not her an-

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE

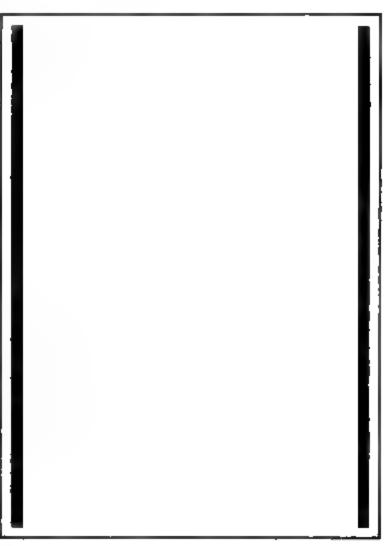
T seems at this critical juncture of the war as if Bulgaria held the key to the situa-Both belligerents have made the most strenuous efforts to influence her course. In view of the immense importance of her decision, an article by a Bulgarian in the August Revue de Paris, giving the reasons of Bulgaria's hesitating, calculating attitude, is of unusual interest. To give the gist of his contentions:

In order to comprehend those reasons, he begins, we must go back three years, to the Balkan war, for the present situation is the outcome of the events of 1912. When in that year the Balkan States, united for the first time in centuries, went to war against Turkey,---whose power in Europe had been made possible by their dissensions,—it was unquestionably Bulgaria upon whom fell the heaviest task. She had then,—as she has now,—the largest army, and a superior standing abroad. The Turks, who regarded Bulgaria as their principal adversary, directed their main attacks against her. It was the Battle of Lule Burgas and the strategic pursuit of the Turks that decided the conflictthe Turks could not advance a step further. after the protracted London negotiations, the cumstances? war was continued, it was the Bulgarian stantinople.

pared for it.

victories.

Hence Bulgaria's sore, crushed feeling, a wishes and feelings. feeling that Europe had done her a great in- Now, the Bulgarian nation, despite its bitold allies.



KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA

But the effort had been severe; and when, she cannot be counted upon under any cir-

No, and it is important to correct a misarmy that bore the brunt of the fighting, re- conception of the present war. Bulgaria has pulsed the Turks, and, by a brilliant feat of repeatedly been accused of entering into arms, secured peace by a threat, which it was agreements with the enemies of the Entente, able to carry out, of marching upon Con- and when the government announced its intention of abiding by the neutrality it had, The responsibility for the second Balkan in the interest of the country, proclaimed at war rests, the writer asserts, upon all the the outset of the war, it was received with Balkan States. The Bulgarians can, how-skepticism. In addition to other charges, it ever, justly say that the Serbs and Greeks has been said that King Ferdinand is the in agreeing, in February, to retain and divide supreme obstacle to an understanding with Macedonia, assigned to Bulgaria by the trea- the Allies,—an assertion betraying scant ties of 1912, had desired that war and pre-knowledge of King and country. He is, to be sure, connected by birth with Germany Violating the principle of nationalities,— and Austria, but he is, likewise, the grandson the great idea of modern times,—the Treaty of Louis Philippe, and is deeply attached to of Bucharest wrested the Dobrudja from France, drawn to it by his education and his Bulgaria, leaving the latter's frontiers about tastes. Moreover, since the twenty-seven where they were before the war, thus nulli- years of his reign over Bulgaria, to whose adfring the result of her efforts and giving to vancement he has so powerfully contributed, others the countries secured by her hard-won he has so completely identified himself with his people that he is inspired solely by their

justice, and one of resentment against her ter memories of two years ago, has not changed its sentiments. It bears in grateful Does that mean that Bulgaria's present remembrance the war of liberation underattitude is one of stubborn rancor, and that taken by Russia, and cherishes the memory of

Alexander II, the liberator, with pristine devotion. Nor have the sympathies of the people for France undergone a change, despite the unjust campaign against Bulgaria of a not be induced to go to war to-day unless they large part of the French press two years ago. are guaranteed the possession of that province. They are drawn to her by kindred tastes and aspirations, by the intellectual and moral advantages gained by their youth in the uni- cessity, to cede a part of Macedonia to Serbia; versities of France. If Bulgaria, then, has but she did not consider the sacrifice irrevocnot yet joined the Quadruple Entente, it is able. It was known at Sofia that the day not for the reasons that have been unjustly would come when Serbia would seek to realattributed to her. In politics sentiments are, ize her national aspirations as regards Bosnia for that matter, not the only things that and Herzegovina, and that day Bulgaria, in count; in every country there are certain return for her active aid or friendly neutralessential, supreme interests, particularly in ity, could demand the retrocession of Bulmomentous crises, which determine it to act garian territory, temporarily ceded to Serbia. or to refrain from action.

that determined the course pursued by the Bulgarian Government up to the present.

First of all we must mention the exhaustion consequent upon the two Balkan wars. This exhaustion, very real and considerable, despite the energetic efforts of the people, is an important factor from two points of view. Firstly, Bulgaria could not support a long war without grave risks to its economic development. The effort might be intense, but it could hardly extend heyond a few months. In the second place, the Bulgarians,—one must have the courage to say so frankly,—do not want war. They do not, they cannot desire it, for the memory of their sufferings is till too fresh. In 1913 of a nation of four millions, 600,000 were under the colors. The people experienced the most awful horrors of war,hunger, thirst, cold, cholera, and later, the sor-row of retreat, the vision of their devastated country.

And then the peasants,—and they form ninetenths of the population,—are always opposed to war. They, like the French peasantry, are de-votedly attached to the soil, which nourishes them from childhood to the grave; war would mean to abandon it anew.

Why give further reasons? Let us just imagine the state of feeling in France two years after this fearful war and how those would be greeted who should speak of a new campaign.

Fortunately in Bulgaria,-and here we enter the heart of the matter,-there exists a lever which can start the armies to march once more. She has a "national ideal," and in order to realize that,—but for that alone,—she is capable of enduring the hardships and running the risks of another war. Gaining its political independence in 1878, Bulgaria began at once the work of liberating Macedonia,—aroused its people to a sense of nationality, demanded for it a more humane régime, demonstrated to Europe Bulgaria's rights over it. This work has been her ceaseless preoccupation since twenty-five years,-it is her supreme aim.

Macedonia has often been compared to Alsace-Lorraine,—justly so as far as a national sentiment for Bulgaria is concerned; but to make the comparison complete, Alsace-Lorraine would have to equal in extent and population the half of France as Macedonia does the half of Bulgaria.

And that is why the Bulgarians have always subordinated everything to the question of Macedonia. That is why they have never ceased to talk and think of it; that is why the people cas-

Bulgaria consented, through political ne-

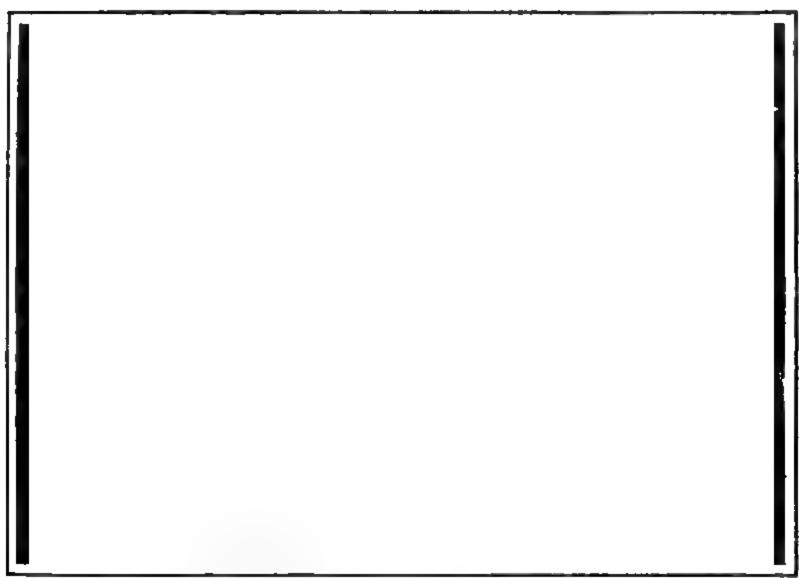
"If then," the writer observes, "Bulgaria enters into an engagement to-morrow, will Let us see, then, what the important facts are she demand the whole of Macedonia? We lack the information necessary to enable us to answer that question at the present, moment; but it is possible, since she considers that province equally Bulgarian throughout its entire extent."

Certain districts ceded to Greece by the Treaty of Bucharest should likewise, the writer claims, be yielded to Bulgaria, they being absolutely indispensable to her. pretensions, he adds, may at a first glance appear extravagant. But they are explained and justified if one considers the territorial gains that Serbia would and Greece might make should the Quadruple Entente be victorious.

It is widely and erroneously believed that if Bulgaria should decide to fight the Turks, it would mean for her merely a military promenade.

Outside of the Ottoman forces actually engaged in the Dardanelles, the Turks have a great nucleus in the rear, equaling several army corps, and constituting the main body of their army. The objective of this army is to attack any new antagonist that might appear, whether in the Gulf of Saros or from Bulgaria.

To compass the fall of Constantinople, one would first have to become master of the peninsula of Gallipoli and of the vast intrenched field extending from Tchatalja to the Bosporus. These two positions will be fiercely contested, because the Young Turks and the Germans, who hold the army in their hands, will fight to the last extremity,the former to defend their country and their lives, the latter to retard to the limits of the possible a success which would be sure to react upon the course of operations in Central Europe.



graph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

MR, LLOYD GEORGE CONFERRING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MINE OWNERS AND OPERATIVES PRIOR TO HIS SETTLEMENT OF THE WELSH COAL STRIKE

TRADE-UNIONISM HAMPERING **ENGLAND**

English Review for August.

Taking for his text the statement of Mr.

E NGLAND'S greatest lack in this, her specifically British sense that is hardly known time of sorest need, it is now known to in America (a sense for which the handiest all the world, is not the lack of soldiers, or equivalent in United States English, perof men willing to become soldiers and to haps, is "machinist"), Mr. Muir first of all offer up their lives for her on the field of defines his term by saying that "Engineers battle, but is the lack of munitions of war- proper may be divided into fitters and turnfare,-high-explosive shells, and other ma- ers, and for each of these branches an apterials and implements of war equipment,— prenticeship of five years is served. A third which are demanded in unprecedented quanti- class of engineer is the machinist or semities by the present appalling conflict. And skilled man, who is developed by training responsibility for that lack of munitions, the men of any class to work certain machine evidence is unmistakable, rests largely with tools." A turner is essentially the worker of England's industrial workers (or, rather, a turning-lathe. The fitter assembles and shirkers) at home. The munitions industry, puts together parts on which the machining it appears, is dominated by an antiquated and has already been done. These two classes almost unbelievably callous and selfish trade- are the recognized skilled workers who form unionism, which receives a scathing castigathe backbone of the Amalgamated Society of tion at the hands of Mr. W. Errol Muir in Engineers; while the machinists have various an enlightening paper on "The Engineers unions of their own, but are also eligible for and the War" contributed by him to the membership (though not as full members) of the A. S. E.

The engineer's position at present is that his Lloyd George that "This is an engineers' hourly wages are at the highest point they have war," and using the term "engineer" in a ever reached in the history of the trade; in the

majority of establishments by the operation of and heart-sick employer can understand. The piecework and bonus systems, he can still fur- spirit which has been displayed is almost beyond ther add to his earnings by a little application belief, and has taken the form of a stubborn and and intelligence. Further, his union has built up active campaign against any methods or arrange-

After detailing the method of dealing with wage questions which is recognized and established between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and several other unions and the Engineering Employers' Federation, Petty grievances of all kinds were magnified and which comprises 90 per cent. of the leading fomented to the detriment of steady work and employers of the country, the writer says:

Engineering Unions was admirable, so long as there was a fear of depression and wholesale unemployment. They met the masters in conference and measures were adjusted to take care of the situation then foreshadowed; shops were to be kept on short time instead of discharging men, transference of workmen to centers where naval and military work was in execution was to take has been seized upon and utilized as a jumpingplace from areas where business was at a standstill, and the status quo as to wages was to be observed. Altogether a spirit of mutual helpfulness was the note of these meetings, but very soon a change took place. Orders from the War Office and the Admiralty soon filled up the regular Government contractors and overflowed into all sorts of engineering shops; small shops found themselves in demand as sub-contractors, and instead of unemployment there came suddenly a shortage of men, as many had enlisted on the outbreak of war. All the orders were urgent, and instead of short time, overtime began to be worked everywhere, to cope with the torrent of work which the Government Departments let loose. .

Then the A. S. E. began to wake up and get busy. Here were the conditions ready made, which they had often dreamed of with only a wistful hope that they would ever be realized. For years the men had been taught that the employer was the enemy, that he exploited labor to permit them to start. for his own private benefit, that he regarded his ments were of no avail. men simply as means to the end of his own . . Now the employer was aggrandizement. . delivered into their hands. The necessity of the nation was imperative, flo stoppage would be tolerated, and the country would look with impatience and disfavor on any dispute for wages at such a time. The temptation was too much for the men, and from all over the country evidences began to accumulate that they had decided "to get some of their own back." The Clyde strike was an extreme example of the spirit or mental, on the tool attendant. But the old that began to prevail. . . . A fortnight's work at a most critical time involving dislocation and delay on hundreds of the nation's contracts was absolutely lost and irrecoverable.

arraignment, and not the strongest one, acto their error of judgment is largely due the cording to this writer. He continues:

industrial chaos of to-day. Neither the workcording to this writer. He continues:

Humiliating as the spectacle was of men de- ures voluntarily, or as the result of arguments liberately going on strike and curtailing the sup- and discussion, but they look to the Governply of war equipment while their brothers were ment as having a single eye to the national good fighting in the trenches, it has been eclipsed by and a single purpose to achieve. And if strong their behavior in the shops since the later weeks measures are necessary to secure that purpose, of August, in a manner which only the harassed they will accept them and feel the better for

for him a system of allowances of all sorts and ments which might secure the increased produc-conditions, which operate to his advantage. . . . tivity of the works, and the imposition of restrictions and insistence on Trade Union "principles" continued unceasingly and in the most aggravated form. Disputes to enforce the manning of certain machines by skilled men in place of semi-skilled when every skilled man was required for special work occurred in several shops.

output. . . Shop managers were afraid to introduce inven-At the beginning of the war the spirit of the tions to secure greater efficiency in production in case of trouble, and any departure from ordinary peace-time conditions of working was the sign for threats of stoppage. Obsolete practises and claims, which could not be enforced upon the employers in normal times, were resuscitated and insisted upon. Concessions were made to en-deavor to avoid difficulties, but every concession off place for something more.

> Several examples are narrated in detail of the ways in which the Amalgamated Society of Engineers "sought at a most critical period of the war to insist upon their own ideals at the expense of the country and to coerce the employers into acceptance of conditions which the Union had been unable to enforce in peace time." Naturally, this reactionary spirit was not known to the public generally. One measure after another was tried by the government to overcome it. Several firms secured men from Canada, the United States, and elsewhere; and volunteer labor, clerks, stockbrokers, teachers, even clergy-men, offered services, but the unions declined to permit them to start. All sorts of induce-

> In any well-organized, modern establishment an increase in output from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. can be attained if trade-union restrictions are removed, and this without injury to the wellbeing of any worker. This margin can be attained in the majority of cases by working the machine tools themselves to the capacity intended by the designers, which can readily be done without imposing any extra exertion, either physical fallacy that the longer a job can be made to last the better for the workman retains its hoary supremacy, and is acted upon to its limit in the shops under the domination of the A. S. E. . .

The Government misjudge, and have misjudged But this is only the first count in the all along, the psychology of the workers, and man nor their leaders will accept strong measgrumble.

part trust the country to back him in any measure, trade-union principles.

their acceptance, even although they may indulge however strong, which will wipe away the in-in their necessary prerogative of a preliminary tolerable incubus which has settled upon the industry of our workshops, and in any action to se-The Minister of Munitions enters upon his cure the means of shortening by a single day office with the confidence of the country that he the sacrifice of the best of our nation's manhood has a single aim ahead of him; let him on his to the callous and irreconcilable selfishness of

REFRIGERATED MEATS FOR ITALY'S ARMIES

ing of the millions of men on and behind the the ill effects of this, Signor Tortelli says: fighting lines, and here, as in so many other logia (Rome).

weeks, elapsed before it could be used.

Thus, while at the outset of the war by the writer for imitation in Italy, where so opportunities.

NE of the great problems in the world- far this year only very small quantities of war has been, of course, the provision- refrigerated meats have been imported. Of

instances, the modern appliances worked out dications gathered can be accepted as probative, Now I do not hesitate to affirm that if the inin the past decades have been found of in- we are approaching a real disaster; for even by calculable value. This is notably the case draining the farms of their cattle it will be imwith the application of cold-storage and possible to secure meat in sufficient quantity to freezing to the preservation of animal tissues. By this means the European countries price for the supply. For we have to deal with have been able to draw upon America and another unfavorable factor that statistics bring to Australasia for a considerable part of their smaller this year than in former years. While meat supplies, instead of being forced to the importation of cattle has decreased, the nordrain their own rural districts of their flocks mal exportation has not grown less. . . . Why it That this policy should be con- is that at the opening of our war, regarded as sistently carried out in Italy as in England inevitable for nine months, we should find ourand France, is the contention of Signor Masof this indispensable aliment is inexplicable for simo Tortelli in an article in Nuova Anto- me and still more difficult is it for me to understand that now, when the need of making some The writer notes the experience of France where, at the outset of the war, an attempt was made to requisition a large part of the ence upon the home supply, and subject ourcattle and concentrate them in a number of selves to the bad results inherent in this system, preserves, where they could be slaughtered as occasion demanded, and the fresh meat transported to the army. It was soon found, how-the stranger that only three years ago our land ever, that the supplies would be insufficient, was one of the foremost in its acceptance of the and also that fresh meat was not as available for provisioning troops as was refrigerated the provisioning of its soldiers and marines the contract of the second, after the English army, to adopt for the provisioning of its soldiers and marines the contract of the second of the provisioning of its soldiers and marines the contract of the second of the provisioning of its soldiers and marines the contract of the second of or frozen meat, since the latter, especially, most modern and rational meat diet, I intentionwould preserve its freshness while it was in ally say the most rational, since it is at once the transit, even when several days, or perhaps most economical, the most wholesome, and the cheapest.

That a liberal meat ration is of prime im-France levied a heavy duty upon imported portance to maintain the vigor of troops in meats, as much as 35 francs per quintal (220 active warfare, and that of those workers lbs.), a decree issued August 2, 1914, abol- upon whom war imposes additional or harder ished this impost, only retaining a charge of labor, is the opinion of this writer and with one franc for the cost of inspection. As a a few exceptions that of most of those qualiresult, the quantity of refrigerated meat im- fied to judge of the matter, and as Italy has ported in the first six months of 1915 reached full and free commerce with the great colda total of 150,000 metric tons, representing storage houses of England, with their abunabout 450,000 head of cattle and being nearly dant supplies of refrigerated meats from half the total quantity of meat normally con- America, New Zealand, and Australia, she sumed in France. This example is held up has no excuse for not availing herself of these

THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF HYPNOTISM

NE of the most absorbing subjects of Dr. Joire believes that this argument regree in which the physical condition can be of hypnotism as a therapeutic agent capable affected by mental states or processes, and of giving efficient and valuable aid to the the method by which such affection is caused. physician who understands its proper use, Since violent emotions instantly produce such and he thus states its function: To cure marked bodily symptoms as blushing, pallor, sometimes, to alleviate often, to console altrembling, dizziness, or unconsciousness, or ways. But he stresses the fact that the hypeven in extreme cases, death itself, it is nat- notizer must be competent, quoting Dr. Berural that the conclusion should be drawn that illon's dictum that a hypnotist-physician canless violent but more continuous mental con- not be improvised any more readily than a ditions should likewise produce deeper-seated trained oculist. Contrary to the belief that

this conclusion is justified in many cases. is far vaster. Unfortunately, however, the subject is one which lends itself with peculiar facility to exploitation by the ignorant, the self-deluded, as an intermediary; but the nervous system dominates the whole organism. The muscles are and the conscious charlatan. It is well, therefore, that reputable experts should make late the circulation by their direct action on the known to the general public the facts as to heart and by action on the blood-vessels which known to the general public the facts as to the proper extent of the application of "men-

tal healing."

In a recent number of the Revue de Psychothérapie (Paris), Dr. Joire discusses the value of hypnotism as an agent of such healing, bringing out certain points not generally by hypnotism alone. Epilepsy finds in various known. He begins by the uncompromising more complex hypnotic applications an efficacious declaration that hypnotism can be made to remedy, which in many cases permits us to ing, bringing out certain points not generally declaration that hypnotism can be made to fortify feeble wills and cure sick and vacillating wills. Contrary to a widely spread opinion, he holds that a person who has been affairs, by pleasures, is surely cured by the hyptreated by hypnotism is always more master of himself, and with stronger will-power than other people. Concerning the fear which restrains many from seeking relief in hypnotism, namely that they may remain unduly under the power of the hypnotizer, he remarks that such enslavement is often heard of in newspaper stories and in tales of fiction, but not in real life. He says apropos of this:

There are people who are weak-natured and easily influenced who allow their actions to be directed by others. It is much to the interest of such persons to fortify their own will-power. Even professional hypnotic subjects are not the slaves of those who hypnotize them. One does not change the nature of the subject by hypnotizing him. A thief remains a thief and an honest man remains honest; even when hypnotized they do not appreciate things in the same fashion. It is said a suggestion must be carried out; but if such suggestion is repugnant to the conscience of the subject he transforms it.

Instead of realizing the suggestion he falls into a state of hypnosis which lasts several instants and the effect of the suggestion passes away.

rs the phenomenon of conscience preventing social sore of our times, has long been treated gestion from being realized.

recent medical study is that of the de- moves all possible objection to the employ and more permanent alterations in the body. hypnotism can be properly employed only Modern science is prepared to grant that in nervous maladies he claims that its empire

> Hypnotism acts by means of the nervous system as an intermediary; but the nervous system dommade to move by the nerves; the nerves reguthey dilate or contract. The nerves, therefore, act upon all the organs, and by their means one may apply treatment to sick organs.

> No one contests the fact that nervous maladies belong essentially in the domain of hypnotism.
>
> Hysteria, with all its very diverse manifestations can be treated efficaciously and completely cured

achieve a cure.

notic method. Unhappily many patients do not decide to have recourse to it until precious time has been lost in trying a swarm of other treatments, which prove inefficacious and serve only to discourage them.

But Dr. Joire maintains that many maladies other than nervous ones may be ameliorated by hypnotic treatment. Thus, in tuberculosis patients, especially in the early stages, appetite may be restored by such means, thus building up strength to fight the infection. He shows how these and other unfortunates may be aided by suggestion.

Their painful insomnia may be combated, their strength restored, and their weight astonishingly augmented. In digestive troubles suggestion acts efficaciously by means of the muscles of the stomach and intestines. In all circulation troubles we may operate as we have said, by the nerves which constrict or dilate the vessels, in such wise as to increase or diminish the circulation, to draw the blood towards certain organs, or to relieve them of congestion.

The curative action of hypnotism and suggestion is also of capital importance to correct certain faults or vicious habits. Alcoholism, that

with success by suggestion.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF A PUEBLO INDIAN GIRL

"TT is said that the Pueblo Indians are a their pasture, where I remained with them all lazy people, but that seems strange to day.

Later recollections bring to my mind the shearwas careful to keep us all busy at some kind

men Montion, a Yaqui Indian girl from weaving purposes. El Paso, Texas, in a Hampton anniversary back as we have any history of the tribes, the women. The most important Indian house ruins are those traditionally built by the Pueblos. fore the Franciscan missionaries introduced hung, a long, flat stick to ram the threads with, sheep in the sixteenth century. Afterward the Navahos, enlarging upon their teaching, deand a small one like a comb to prevent tangles, and nothing more. veloped the weaving of the Navaho blanket. Pueblos basket-making and wood-carving she was set at work grinding corn for the

was brought to a high degree of perfection.

Carmen Montion's carliest memories are of the days when she was sent out to herd the sheep and goats:

In the early morning, about nunrise, I got up, ate my breakiss, prepared my lunch, - which contisted of mocasiunie, or dried meat, and a piece of bread. I took this in my little lews, or skin-bag, out to the corral, where the sheep and goats were kept. I let down the bars, and the sheep and goats went out to

me, for I do not remember ever passing an ing of the sheep in the latter part of the month idle day in my home. My mother believed of May. . . . The wool was cut and washed. that if we were not kept at work, Satan After it was dried it was carded by means of a would find mischief for idle hands, so she small implement something like the currycomb commonly used on horses. It was then combed with a coarse five-toothed comb like a small rake. When it was at this stage my mother colored it This answer to the assertion that the with Indian dyes made by extracting the coloring Pueblo Indians are lazy was written by Car- matter from roots, herbs, and the barks of trees.

essay, "Occupations of a Pueblo Indian During the winter months the little In-Girl," published in the August number of dian girl helped her mother with the carding the Southern Workman. It is true that and weaving. The Pueblo Indian blankets, the Pueblos have always been industrious, which are similar to the Navaho blankets ex-They were house-builders, weavers, potters, cept for the distinctive tribal design, are and successful herdsmen and farmers as far woven during the long winter months by

At most times during the winter months they may be seen, at a distance from their huts, scated Weaving cotton on looms of their own devi- at their looms. The weaving outfit called a loom sing was a general industry among them be- is very simple,—two sticks on which strings are

Their pottery has always been considered ex- Sometimes the seven-year-old girl was perexptionally beautiful. It is smooth and paint- mitted to go with the older women to get ed with symbolic designs. Among the Hopi clay for the Pueblo pottery; at other times

The latter task she very much it by one corner and peeled it from the stone, a family use. disliked.

Corn is ground on a metate, or stone slab, which is built thus: In one corner of the room is a metate for grinding corn. Two boards parallel, and, about two feet apart, are fixed on the floor, with just room enough behind the inner one for a woman to kneel between it and the wall. Between these boards there are placed at an angle smooth stones sunken in sloping beds of adobe plaster, so as to make them perfectly firm. It was behind such a slab that I used to kneel when grinding corn. I put in the amount of corn to be ground and with a stone implement something like a rolling pin I worked it all up and down on the slab, as we do when we wash, and ground it as fine as desired.

After the corn was ground it was ready to be used for tamales or bread. Paper bread is a favorite food with the Pueblos. I mixed coarse meal with water and a little salt, to about the consistency of very thin cream; then I heated a smooth, flat stone almost white-hot by a fire underneath, and with a dextrous fling of the hand I threw a handful of the mixture across the stone, so as to cover it. Immediately I caught Pueblo life.

thin, papery layer, laying it to one side. Both movements required great dexterity, or the hand as well as the bread would have been burned. Subsequent layers are made and laid over the first, while they are still hot, until the pile is an inch thick. It is then folded up as if it were indeed a bunch of paper, and is ready to be eaten immediately or to be kept indefinitely. It tastes like salted parched corn and it looks much like a piece of hornet's nest, for the blue corn of which this bread is usually made turns grayish green when cooked.

Miss Montion concludes her essay with a re-statement of the forlorn fact that the old Indian life is rapidly vanishing. The tribes are assimilating new methods of living—adopting the white man's house, his clothing, and his food; and the picturesque methods of cookery, weaving, pottery, and agriculture will soon be but a memory even in the minds of those who in youth, like this Indian girl, learned the whole domestic formula of

GERMANY FINDS SUBSTITUTES COFFEE

NE of the food supplies which the war many. In this journal it is stated: has cut short in Germany is coffee, and with their usual thoroughness and practical efficiency the Germans have been classifying and appraising the possible substitutes. The stimulating and bracing effect of coffee is, of fee. On the other hand, they lack the frecourse, chiefly due to the percentage of caffein which it contains, and to this is due likewise the various troubles, nervous or digestive, which overindulgence in strong coffee may

However, the sense of comfort and wellbeing derived from a good cup of coffee is partly due to other qualities besides its content of this drug. In the first place it pro- roots, such as chicory, turnips, and dandelion vides an admirable means of furnishing the body with the large amount of water which it requires, especially in hot summers and when the water supply is poor or bad. Secondly, part of its effect is due to the aromatic and other properties produced by the process of roasting the berry.

While this water need may be also supplied by wine, beer, and various "soft drinks," these secondary properties can be furnished by various other raw products when properly by various other raw products when properly seeds, haws, the hips of wild roses (either with roasted and prepared. According to the or without the fleshy-fruit). The empyreumatic Naturwissenschaften (Berlin) the preparation of such substitutes has already attained considerable commercial importance in Ger- and adulterated with worthless matter.

Since all coffee substitutes lack the most important constituents of real coffee, caffein and coffee-oil, they cannot exert the favorable stimu-lation derived from moderate indulgence in cofquently harmful effects of constant use of strong coffee. But the various substances produced by roasting, especially empyreumatic matter, play a significant part in nutrition, whether because they favor the excretion of certain digestive juices by their appetizing odor and taste, or whether they measurably check processes of corruption in the intestine, and thus react favorably on the bodily health.

Such substitutes are much made from edible Also out of substances which are rich in sugar. such as figs, dates, honey-locust (Johannis brot).

and burnt sugar. A variety of raw materials rich in starch is likewise employed, including roasted grains such as rye, barley, and wheat; pod-fruits, especially lupine and soya-beans, with rare beans, peas, etc. and acorns. The latter are in especial favor to make a drink for children suffering from diar-rhoea, on account of their content of tannic acid-Furthermore some fat-containing substances are used, including peanuts, date-kernels, and asparagus-berries. Finally use is made of grapeproducts of roasting in all these exert soothing

or agreeable influence in various degrees.

These, as well as real coffee, may be impure

HAY-FEVER TREATED BY CALCIUM SALTS

THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" was, of the blood known as phagocytosis, and in gencountry to place before the American public the remarkable and vitally important results tability of the nerves and the tendency to of the investigation by the Munich scientists sneezing, etc. Dr. Emmerich and Dr. Loew of the part played in the bodily economy by lime and other salts of calcium, such as calcium lactate. Our readers will remember that calcium is an essential constituent of the cell-nucleus in which reside such marvelous potencies. Hence the necessity that its salts be present in abundance in the food of both men and

Very recently these eminent German savants, as well as some of their disciples. have been studying the effect of calcium salts in various specific diseases. Very timely is the account in Die Naturwissenschaften (Berlin) for June 4 of their success in treating hay-fever by the calcium treatment. This success seems to be largely due to the effect of calcium in promoting assimilation and nutrition. The article, as summarized from the Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, says that assimilation of food is essentially increased by an abundant provision of calcium salts, which can be due only to increased formation of enzymes. It continues:

But this is an activity of the cell-nucleus, as proved by the experiments of Hofer.

of the body, an increase in the bactericidal action by its effect on nutrition.

we believe, the first magazine in this eral an increase of resistance to various influences tending to produce illness.

Calcium salts also soothe the heightened irri-

Doctors Emmerich and Loew describe in detail the symptoms of separate cases of havfever studied by them, cases sometimes very severe, and their treatment with calcium chloride. According to the article in question there are very few of the so-called constitutional diseases which can be so quickly controlled by any curative process as can hay-fever by calcium chloride, a fact which will spell relief for many thousand sufferers for whom the golden-rod and other pollenbearing weeds and flowers which line our roads in late summer and early fall are signals of hardly borne torment or hardly won immunity by flight.

Features which specially enhance the value of this method are its low cost, its simplicity and ease of application and the fact that the calcium treatment as tried and earnestly recommended by Emmerich and Loew is not only entirely harmless but variously benefi-

Many other investigators are publishing evidence as to successful handling of diseases of the most diverse character by the calcium treatoved by the experiments of Hofer. ment. . . . In short, it is claimed that this treat-Further results thereof are the strengthening ment is highly effective, acting physiologically

PERSONALITY IN FOLK-MUSIC

M. PERCY GRAINGER, the young almost all quarters of the world, a collection Australian pianist-composer who has mounting to some four hundred examples. been spending the greater part of the last To the current issue of the Musical Quartfolkmusic and also to arouse interest in cal fields. exotic musical systems,—particularly those of China and the South Sea Islands.

year in America and some of whose composi- erly Mr. Grainger contributes a very intertions were among the most striking novelties esting discussion of "The Impress of Perperformed at the leading orchestral concerts sonality in Unwritten Music," based in part in several American cities in the last musical on an exhaustive examination of that collec-"season," has done more probably than any tion of records, and in part on his personal other living composer to revive interest in experiences and experiments in exotic musi-

Taking it as a very hopeful sign that the present widespread interest in unwritten He has traveled widely in the pursuit of music ("be it European or Afro-American his hobby, and has gathered together a re- folk-songs and dances or native music from markably extensive collection (perhaps the any quarter of the globe") apparently does largest and most comprehensive in the world) not emanate from any reaction against the of phonograph records of folk-tunes from latest iconoclastic developments of our writ-

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ten art-music, but that "it is mainly in the every description form a very considerable part ranks of the most highly cultured musicians of the music of primitive races the world over. that we meet with the keenest interest in this 'back to the land' movement," he says:

While so many of the greatest musical geniuses listen spellbound to the unconscious, effortless musical utterances of primitive man, the general educated public, on the other hand, though willing enough to applaud adaptations of folk-songs by popular composers, shows little or no appreciation of such art in its unembellished original state, when, indeed, it generally is far too complex (as regards rhythm, dynamics, and scales) to appeal to listeners whose ears have not been subjected to the ultra-refining influence of close association with the subtle developments of our latest Western art-music.

After citing the case of Grieg as typical, and pointing out how much more the Norwegian genius owed the unique originality of his music to the strength of his own purely these men's lives, rather than any superabunpersonal inventiveness than to any particular dance of life in their art, that made me so anxious external or "national" source whatever, he continues.

As a rule folkmusic finds its way to the hearts of the general public and of the less erudite musicians only after it has been "simplified" (generally in the process of notation by well-meaning coffectors ignorant of those more ornate subtleties of our notation alone fitted for the task) out of all resemblance to its original self. Nor is this altogether surprising when we come to compare town populations with the country-side or "savage" folk to whom we go for the unwritten material.

With regard to music, our modern Western civilization produces, broadly speaking, two main types of educated men. On the one hand, the professional musician, or leisured amateur-enthusiast, who spends the bulk of his waking hours making music, and on the other hand, all those many millions of men and women whose lives are far too overworked and arduous, or too completely immersed in the ambitions and labyrinths of our material civilization to be able to devote any reasonable proportion of their time to music or artistic expression of any kind at all. How different from either of these types is the bulk of uneducated and "uncivilized" humanity of every race and color, with whom natural musical expression may be said to be a universal, highly prized habit that seldom, if ever, degenerates into the drudgery of a mere means of livelihood.

Mental leisure and ample opportunity for indulging in the natural instinct for untrammeled and uncriticised and untaught artistic self-expression; these are the conditions imperative for the production and continuance of all unwritten music. Now primitive modes of living, however terrible some of them may appear to some educated and refined people, are seldom so barren of "mental leisure" as the bulk of our civilized eareers. The old ignorant, unambitious English yokel, for instance, had plenty of opportunity for giving way to his passion for singing. He sang or not; I only know it's awrong."

or not; I only know it's awrong."

After devoting sections of his article to the women folk sang when "waulking" wool.

d hardly mention that "work-songs" of complexity of folkmusic, to pointing out that

Because of the commercial slavery of our civilization, with us moderns life encroaches upon art, whereas with uneducated or primitive folk the reverse seems more often to be the case. "Their lives, their speech, their manners, even their clothes, all show the indelible impress of a superabundance of artistic impulses and interests."

H. G. Wells, the novelist, who was with me during a "folk-song hunt" in Gloucestershire, on noticing that I noted down not merely the music and dialect details of the songs, but also many characteristic scraps of banter that passed between the old agriculturists around us, once said to me: "You are trying to do a more difficult thing than record folk-songs; you are trying to record life." . . . But I felt then as I feel now, that it was the superabundance of art in to preserve their old saws and note their little habits.

I need hardly say that natural artists of this order sing or play without self-consciousness of any kind, and anything resembling "stage-fright" seems unknown to them. When such an one refuses to let himself be heard, it is, more often than not, because he regards his tunes as purely personal property, and does not wish to part with them to others any more than he would with his pipe or his hat. I recall the case of a rustic singer, who, in his anxiety to acquire a song from a fellow folksinger of this sort, had to hide himself in a cupboard in order to learn it, as its owner would never have consented to sing it if he had dreamt his performances were being listened to by a rival; and I have myself had to get under a bed in order to note down the singing of an old woman equally chary of passing on her accomplishments to any "Tom, Dick, or

This feeling of personal ownership of songs is still more strongly shown by many primitive non-European races, notably by the North American Indians.

The primitive musician unhesitatingly alters the traditional material he has inherited from thousands of unknown talents and geniuses before him to suit his own voice or instruments, or to make it conform to his purely personal taste for rhythm and general As an illustration of this, Mr. Grainger says:

I once let an old Lincolnshire man (a perfect artist in his way) hear in my phonograph a variant of one of the songs he had sung to me as sung by another equally splendid folksinger, and asked him if he didn't think it fine. His answer was typical: "I don't know about it's being fine

to a description of Rarotongan part-singing, to musical "Treasure Islands" in the Pacific. Clef Club of the City of New York":

A distant echo of the habits of unwritten music can be traced in the marvelous accomplishments of the colored instrumentalists and singers who make up the New York Clef Club, an organization which could not fail to electrify Europe if presented there, and to hear which it is more than worth one's while to travel across the Atlantic. The compositions they interpret are art-music, and reveal the strict harmonic habits of the written art, but the ease with which those members of the Club who cannot read musical notation learn and remember intricate band and choral parts by heart (often singing tenor and playing bass) and many individualistic and rhapsodical traits in their performances suggest the presence of instincts inherited from the days of communal improvisations.

Concerning what he considers to be "some of the lessons of unwritten music," Mr. Grainger says:

What life is to the writer, and nature to the painter, unwritten music is to many a composer: a kind of mirror of genuineness and naturalness. Through it alone can we come to know something of the incalculable variety of man's instincts for musical expression. From it alone can we glean some insight into what suggests itself as being "vocal" to natural singers whose tech- contemporaneous total output of music.'

all unwritten music exhibits certain common nic has never been exposed to the influence of traits, to communal polyphonic improvisation, arbitrary "methods." In the reiterated physical actions of marching, rowing, resping, dancing, cradle-rocking, etc., that called its work-songs, dance-music, ballads and lullables into life, we and the richness of African rhythms, the see before our very eyes the origin of the regular writer pays this tribute to "the electrifying rhythms of our art-music and of poetic meters, and are also able to note how quickly these once so rigid rhythms give place to rich and wayward irregularities of every kind as soon as these bodily movements and gestures are abandoned and the music which originally existed but as an accompaniment to them continues independently as art for art's sake.

> To-day primitive music is still a closed book to most musicians. Mr. Grainger tells how when he was a boy in Frankfort his teacher wished him to enter for the Mendelssohn prize for piano playing, and he asked the pedagogue: "If I should win, would they let me study Chinese music in China with the money?" And the answer was: "No, they don't give prizes to idiots," which is still the attitude of many. But Mr. Grainger believes that the time will soon be ripe for the formation of a world-wide International Musical Society for the purpose of making all the world's music known to all the world by means of imported performances, phonograph and gramaphone records and adequate notations, and so on, "until music-lovers everywhere could form some accurate conception of the as yet but dimly guessed multitudinous beauties of the world's

"A NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN"

lines a new profession for women which children's books. field for the energies of college women and all women who have the bookish habit of mind. This "profession" is that of bookselling, but the kind of bookselling that includes missionary work to one's community.

There is a growing demand for books every year, and also a seeming increase of gnorance about books, judgment as to their content, their use, and their place in wellregulated homes. The majority of children that have come under the observation of persons competent to judge of their taste appreciate children's classics and innately love good literature. Parents often fail to build a foundation for a taste for good English by business usage.

M. EARL BARNES, in the August giving children an overdose of the sentimenissue of the Atlantic Monthly, out-tal drivel that is offered in a certain class of The educated young partakes of the nature of social service, af- woman bookseller should practise guardianfords a comfortable income if managed ship over her trade; she should find out what properly, and furnishes a most attractive the community needs—what good bookfriends will do for her patrons.

> The young woman would have to know something about books as an industrial product, their paper, print and binding. She should be acquainted with the great publishing centers, organizations of publishers and booksellers, and the present machinery for book distribution. alogs and trade-lists should be familiar tools to her. She should also know something about the lore of the bibliophile concerning old editions, fine bindings, rare copies, and the like. It would be even more important for her to know the psychology of book buyers and the art of selling; and she must be prepared to make an intensive study of the mental and the social conditions of her community. Added to this she must know something of bookkeeping, banking and general

This field is open not only to those who can open and maintain a book-shop and can give all their time to their work, but also to students and in particular to teachers who wish to add to their wage by serving as the "connecting link between the publishers and their readers." In this way each school in the country could become a center for the distribution of literature and useful technical books, a lighthouse of learning for the old as well as for the young.

Where it is possible to open a store, other wares may be offered for sale.

Periodicals, music, photographs, and other artproducts could be added to the stock, and the desire for social service could be met naturally by making the store a center where people could meet, where they could examine books and periodicals while waiting, and where public opinion could be formed. The store might also sell tickets for concerts and lectures; and the right woman could exercise a large influence in directing the public taste in these matters.

The real service to any community consists in altering erroneous states of mind. The teacher bookseller and the young college woman bookseller, with their knowledge of psychology, could hardly discover a wider avenue of actual usefulness than in directing, through the sale of good books, the formation of intellectual taste and the upbuilding of praiseworthy ethics in their immediate environments. There are two possible ways of handling book stock, according to Mr. Barnes:

If they had capital enough to invest outright, they could receive the usual bookseller's discount of approximately thirty-three and one third per cent.; if the publisher bore the risk of returns and damaged copies, then the retailer might receive a discount of something like 20 per cent.

Certain publishers offer much that is useful concerning book salesmanship to agents. The Booksellers' League of New York City has established a Booksellers' School, and lectures have been given on the "Making of a Book," "The Psychology of Salesmanship," and like subjects. Mr. B. W. Huebsch is now conducting a course in bookselling at the West Side Y. M. C. A. in New York. In Philadelphia the Girls' Evening School offered a course in bookselling under Mrs. L. W. Wilson; and in Cleveland there is prospect of this work being undertaken. Mr. Barnes calls attention to "The Leipzig School of Booksellers," founded in 1852. In 1913, 430 students were enrolled there.

In answer to the possible objections to this profession for women Mr. Barnes writes:

It would give young women of ability and devotion a wide range of useful exercise for their talents. As industrial agents they would be handling goods that would make for larger intelligence and social betterment. They could help individuals and the community at large. The work would be active and varied, but not too laborious; and they would be meeting men and women under conditions of freedom and security which might naturally lead to their largest possible life. Even if they did not, it would still be an interesting and useful life, independent of the caprice of directors, and admirably fitted for youth, middle age and old age.

The July number of the Canadian Book News published in part the interesting address delivered before the convention of the American Booksellers' Association, on the subject of "Books as Merchandise and Something More," by Franklin K. Mathiews, Chief Scout Librarian of the Boy Scouts of America. The address was an admirable plea for the development of the "bookstore as an institution in each community."

He asked communities to support their local bookseller and thus enable him to make a living that will free at least a part of his time to the consideration of his bookshop as a center of influence and education.

Walter A. Mursell writes in "Byways in Bookland" that booksellers must understand the psychology of the book-lover. The bookshop that lures the hungry mind is the shop where the prospective purchaser is given full freedom and never urged to buy.

It must not be one of those bookshops where black-coated, eagle-eyed, obsequious servitors stand at every corner and counter; who pounce upon you the moment you enter the door; who shadow you from shelf to shelf; who pursue you with unwelcome attentions into the second-hand department; who press all sorts of new volumes on your notice; who continually ask what it is you want and what they can do for you. I have not the moral courage to tell them that. I have not the least idea what I want; that I have come there to find out what I want; that the only thing they can do for me is to let me alone. And when by some unlucky chance I happen upon such a shop, I mark it in my black books and shun it forever. But there are other bookshops,-thanks be to heaven!—where they know their business. They leave you to prowl at large, to browse at leisure; and if you go away without making a purchase, they do not scowl, or lift a supercilious eyebrow, or follow you with suspicious glances, as if they thought you had a first edition secreted under your waistcoat; they simply smile and wish you "Good-day," and never even mention an equivalent to "Will ye no come back again?"
They understand the peculiar and delicate psychology of the book-lover.

THE NEW BOOKS

WAR. PATRIOTISM. DEMOCRACY

his observations in Germany, France, and Eng- of conquest for the reign of universal peace. land, respectively, on the journey that he re- Of "Preparedness and Peace," he writes: " of studying war-time conditions. He had excep-tional opportunities to do this; for the several used these opportunities our readers have already keenness as an observer is likely to be confirmed by his new book, "What Is Back of the War?"1 This volume is very far from being an abstract discussion of the underlying causes of the war, nor does it pretend to give an individual viewpoint. It is rather the result of conversations at war as the people themselves formulate and express them. It is a new kind of "war book."

periences in nursing the wounded in a specially alliance with England and France. privileged hospital under the care of the gentle Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. The short sketches present wonderful pictures of the courage of the wounded French soldiers and of the devotion of their attendants. It is all for France. That is the explanation of every soldier and of the at-tendants, from the humblest orderly to the head of the hospital. The author, M. Eydoux-Demians, writes that the French soldiers come back from the trenches "not with their courage drained, broken down, horror stricken, stunned,—not at all. They forget themselves to talk smilingly of the great hope in which we all share." The French text has been sympathetically translated by Betty Yeomans.

President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, has compiled four essays and addresses in a volume called "The Higher Patriotism." This higher patriotism President Hibben conceives

READERS of the Review of Reviews have had as our duty to minister to the intellectual, moral the benefit, during the current year, of three and spiritual needs not of one country alone, but important articles by Senator Beveridge, giving of the "world at large,"—to sacrifice the glory

Of "Preparedness and Peace," he writes: "Precently made to those countries for the purpose paredness does not necessarily mean a nation in arms, or a nation inflamed by the false dreams governments permitted him to visit the trenches illustrated in the case of Switzerland." As to and batteries in action, to see battles, to inspect "Might or Right," the only right for which we hospitals and prison camps, and, in short, to may ethically use our might is the establishment gain such knowledge of the existing situation as of the Kingdom of God on earth. In "Martial it was possible for a non-combatant to acquire. Valor in Times of Peace," he refuses to entertain To what excellent purpose Senator Beveridge the idea that war is a biological necessity; that we "must descend into hell before we can begin learned, and their opinion of his capability and to climb the steep ascent of Heaven." He calls upon the young men of the land to serve the purposes of peace,—to organize into "Young America" and use their valor even as did Sir Galahad.

One of the most attractive essays on universal point. It is rather the result of conversations
One of the most attractive essays on universal with representative men and women in Gerpeace, "War and Woman," by Henry Clay Hansmany, France, and England,—administrators, brough, ex-United States Senator from North authors, philosophers, Socialists, capitalists, labators, peasants. Senator Beveridge acts as inminiously as a harmonizer, woman should take terpreter and sets down for our benefit the reasons why the people of these three countries are throughout the world after the manner of the world after the manner of the sons why the people of these three countries are World Union of Women organized in Geneva, express them. It is a new kind of "war book." Switzerland, to battle "for just and permanent peace." Incidentally, he points out the ad"In a French Hospital" gives us the notes of vantages which he thinks we might gain by a nurse at the front, the intimate records of ex- abandoning the Monroe Doctrine and forming an

> Dr. Mary Putnam-Jacobi's "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage," has even greater significance to-day than when it was written, twenty years ago. It is presented in a new edition with an excellent biographical introduction by Frances Maule Björkman. This book is an expansion of the lecture delivered before the Committee on Woman Suffrage of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1894, of which Mr. Joseph H. Choate was chairman. Dr. Jacobi in the main offered the best argument that is put forward by advocates of equal suffrage to-day: To deny women the right to vote holds the nation back from perfecting the democracy that is its avowed ideal. She saw, with Walter Pater, that there is a "general consciousness, a permanent Common Sense, independent indeed of each one of us, but with which we are, each one of us, in communication"; and with Herbert Spencer that "the rights of women must stand or fall with those of men."

What Is Back of the War? By Albert J. Beveridge. Bobbs-Merrill. 480 pp., ill. \$2.

In a French Hospital. By M. Eydoux-Demians.

The Higher Patriotism. By John Grier Hibben. Scribners. 72 pp. 60 cents.

War and Woman. Duffield. 121 pp. \$1. By Henry Clay Hansbrough.

⁵ Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage. By Mary Putnam-Jacobi, M.D. Putnams. 236 pp. \$1.

ESSAYS AND STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY. ETHICS, AND RELIGION

tive blue binding. The thesis of the essay is stated by the author in a few words: "Moral enthusi-asm is not, uninstructed and of itself, a suitable guide to practicable and lasting reformation; and if the reform sought be the reformation of others as well as of himself, the reformer should look to it that he knows the true relation of his will to the wills he would change and guide." When this relation has been discovered a "man comes to himself."

Dr. Josiah Strong, in "The New World Religion," gives us a social interpretation of Christianity that will harmonize the material and the spiritual world. He calls upon the spiritually minded to begin a new crusade to rescue the vital teachings of Christ from their tomb and bring about the restoration of the kingdom of heaven on earth.

"The Religion of the Spirit in Modern Life," by Horatio H. Dresser, is a philosophical discussion of spiritual matters that endeavors to determine the efficiency of various types of religion and interpret the Divine Presence in universal terms. A noble and inspiring effort to bring man nearer to God.

"Live and Learn,"4 by Washington Gladden, is a series of preachments that tell us how to learn to think, speak, see, hear, give, serve, win, and wait. The author says that they are suitable for all young people from seventeen to seventy, who have not finished their education. Those who have will find no use for it.

Selections from "The Scottish Philosophy of Common Sense," edited by G. A. Johnston, lecturer in moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, are published in "The Open Court Series of Classics of Science and Philosophy, No. The contributions to philosophy of Thomas Reid, Adam Ferguson, James Beattie, and Dugald Stewart are analyzed and placed before the reader freed from stumbling blocks of technical verbiage. Reid's "Philosophy of Common Sense" originated as a protest against that of Hume. As Professor Johnston states, it was a refutation and criticism of Hume, via Locke.

The latest volume of the Studies in History issued by the Faculty of Columbia University is "The Establishment of Christianity and the Proscription of Paganism," by Maude Aline

When a Man Comes to Himself. Wilson, Harpers. 38 pp. 50 cents. By Woodrow

WOODROW WILSON'S essay, "When a Man Huttmann, Ph.D., instructor in history at Bar-Comes to Himself," is published in an attrac-nard College. This brilliant dissertation describes the measures taken by the Emperor Constantine and his successors to proscribe and destroy the teachings of the cults of paganism, and also includes the laws regulating pagan worship preserved in the Codes of Justinian and Theodosius, and an outline of the political events of their reigns.

> The student will find this book of great assistance in the study of the growth of Christianity. It is scholarly, yet not too technical, and free from personal or religious bias. The text is amply supplied with notes and lists of references. Miss Huttmann calls attention to the fact that in the evolution of races, from time to time, there sets in a syncretistic movement,-a mixing of the old and the new,-in order to preserve the balance of truth. Then a new faith emerges. Christianity was the alembic into which was poured the good of the old religions, in particular the idea of a man-god from the religion of Mithras, and the reverence for Apollo the Sun-god, as a divine and enlightening spirit.

> President Wilson has said: "It is very difficult indeed for a man or for a boy who knows Scripture ever to get away from it. It haunts him like an old song. It follows him like the memory of his mother. It reminds him like the work of an old and revered teacher. It forms a part of the warp and woof of his life." A home and school edition of "Bible Stories and Poems" from creation to captivity is arranged to give young people a familiarity with the great stories of the Bible, and to serve as an introduction to Hebrew literature. The volume is exquisitely illustrated with Tissot pictures.

> "Biblical Libraries," by Ernest Cushing Richardson, is a remarkable book. The author has infused great vitality into his subject-matter and clothed his facts with a fresh mintage of phrases that fasten them in the reader's memory. Mr. Richardson gives us the history of libraries from 3400 B. C. to A. D. 150. In regard to the names of ancient libraries, he notes that, according to Diodorus, the library of Osymandas (Rameses II) bore this inscription over the portals, "The Hospital of the Soul."

> "A Plea for Christian Science" and a challenge to its critics is a revised second edition of Charles Herman Lea's excellent work that explains the tenets of Christian Science teaching and defends their application. Mr. Lea emphasizes the great secret of Mary Baker Eddy's re-statement of the method of Christian healing,—She makes God a practical reality in the daily lives of mea. Thus they become of one mind with Christ and are healed in accordance with their ability to realize the operation of spiritual law.

Religion. By Josiah Strong. Doubleday, Page. \$1.50.

³ The Religion of the Spirit in Modern Life. Horatio H. Dresser. Putnams. 311 pp. \$1.50.

^{*}Live and Learn. By Washington Gladden. Macmillan. 159 pp. \$1.

⁸ The Scottish Philosophy of Common Sense. By G. A. Johnston. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. 267 pp. \$1.25.

⁶The Establishment of Christianity and the Proscrip-tion of Paganism. By Maude A. Huttmann. Long-Green. 257 pp. \$2.

⁷ Bible Stories and Poems. Bible Selections Committee. 351 pp., ill. 35 cents.

Biblical Libraries. By Ernest Cushing Richardson.
 Princeton University Press. 252 pp. \$1.25.
 A Plea for Christian Science. By Charles H. Les.
 J. M. Dent, London, Eng. 230 pp. \$1.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM, PORTRAITURE

MR. FRANK HARRIS has given us a series of dark void. The particular truth of the book remarkable studies of famous men in his volucies to be the encouragement of the conscious ume of reminiscence and criticism, "Contemporary general thinking of the race together,—the organ-Portraits,"—a book that records his impressions izing of a great orchestra of formative thought of Carlyle, Renan, Oscar Wilde, Robert Brown- from which no instrument can be spared without ing, Meredith, Whistler, Swinburne, Verlaine, ruining the harmony,—this general, definite, fo-Anatole France, Richard Burton, and others. calized thought to be the "word made mani-These sketches give not only the most vivid word fest" for our planet. portraits of their subjects ever published in this country, but they also take first rank as creative two young men found in a dingy shop in Caleinterpretations of genius. Mr. Harris' critical art donia Market the trumpet through which the is dramatic. He shapes a stage, sets the scenery, and materializes his man, even to his fustian or from the dealer and made ineffectual attempts to velvet: If you liken his portraits to actual paint- blow it. At last one of them tied the mouthing, they are Whistlerian "arrangements," acpiece to a foot blow-pipe and worked the footcented with Mr. Harris' signature. If it is a treadle. There was an explosion, a shock, and strange Carlyle that he brings to us,-a Carlyle the trumpet vanished. But not before a muffled whose gloomy, futile splendors hang upon the sound had traversed the earth and for a single peg of Puritanism, we find familiarity in his study instant awakened the living and the dead with a of George Meredith. Whistler comes to us as burning glimpse of the "Lord God and All His the fine master of pigment and the phrase that he Powers." The vision did not affect humanity really was; and the limning of Wilde is pergreatly. For the most part they were of the haps the best ever done. The tributes to John mind of the old flower-seller,—"She saw,—and Daviden and Richard Middleton these majorities More and Richard Middleton these majorities and Richard Middleton these majorities. Davidson and Richard Middleton,—those majestic Mary,—she saw it. But Lord, it don't mean suicides,—beyond presenting their lives and per-nothing." sonalities, pour forth the bitterness felt by their friends over the neglect and penury they suffered manifestly every good literary man's duty to go in their lives. Chatterton, Keats, Shelley, David-hunting after those "wild asses" and see that son, and Middleton,—all hounded and unrewarded in their lives,—is not this conclusive evidence, he writes, that we do not know "when the gods Wells,-says, plainly enough, that they are miliarrive"?

The most searching analysis of any literary work is given in Mr. Harris' comment on Ernest Pr. Paul Carus has prepared a most satisfying Renan's "Life of Jesus," and his "St. Paul"; the life of Goethe's that interprets phases of Goethe's impression most cryptic and naïve in its sim-life and philosophy that seem to have been negplicity, that of Verlaine; the portrait most concerned with present events, that of Anatole France. It is interesting to note a remark of France's previous to the War. He said: "We French have an ideal of wise and moderate living; we have already the best ordered house in Burope. That is what exasperates us about the German menace. We want to put our house in order, to realize our high ideal of social justice, but we are perpetually hindered by that barbarous menace on our frontier."

"Boon: The Mind of the Race, The Wild Asses of the Devil, and the Last Trump," is the latest contribution to book enigmas. It is a series of delightful humorous, witty, and satirical sketches of everything and everybody under the sun, connected by a slender thread of serious intention. Mr. H. G. Wells evidently hides behind the name of the suppositious author,—"Mr. dramatizes the teachings of Confucius. In a bril-Reginald Bliss"... The structure of the work liant foreword, he gives the summary of the reminds the reader of that gift foolery of a box, which when opened reveals another box, and so on until the last is discovered,—a box no larger than a thimble which is quite empty. In the case of "Boon: The Mind of the Race," one finds the "Mind" beneath the author's persistage and satire, rattling about like a pea. Perhaps this way of presenting truth is according to Boon's idea of conveying all spiritual truths out of a

The story of "The Last Trump" relates that "Last Trump" was to be blown. They took it

As for the "Wild Asses of the Devil," it is they are safely herded back on the Plutonian meadows where they belong. Mr. Bliss,—née

life and philosophy that seem to have been neg-lected. While there is no attempt to show us the poet as a "philosopher proper," he brings out the fact that all of his work takes shape as segments of a circle around the central point of Goethe's cosmic envisioning of the universe, and his extraordinary perception of its entire duplication in the microcosm of the human soul. Because of this philosophical world-conception, Goethe has remained one of the most fascinating and baffling figures in all literature. Dr. Carus considers his ancestry, the immediate facts of his life, his relation to other men of his time, and to the various women whose names have become linked with his fame; his personality, philosophy, literature, and criticism; also, he gives an analysis of "Faust," and copious extracts from his epigrams and poems. The volume has the exquisite perfection of good

workmanship, and is illustrated with 335 cuts.
"K'ung Fu Tze," a dramatic poem, by Dr. Carus, Chinese world-conception and interesting historical data concerned with the rise of Confucianism. He writes of the Chinese: "They are an ethical They love to ponder on ethics and in nation. actual life are known to be unusually reliable. this is true not only of the big business men but of the cooly." Confucius is the teacher of moral good will, and is the "representative type of Chinese manhood in China's classical past."

^{*}Contemporary Portraits. By Frank Harris. Mitchell Kennerley. 346 pp. \$2.

*Boon: The Race Mind. By Reginald Bliss. (Intro. by H. G. Wells.) Doran. 345 pp. \$1.85.

³ Goethe. By Paul Carus. The Open Court Publishing Co. 357 pp., ill. \$3.

⁶ K'ung Fu Tze. By Paul Carus. The Open Court Publishing Co. 72 pp. 50 cents.

AMERICAN HISTORY

"A HISTORY of Travel in America," by Seytation that have been employed from pioneer mour Dunbar, is a marked instance of the days to the present, including canoes, steamboats, interest that may be imparted to a work by the stage-coaches, pack trains, railroads and canals, use of original, first-hand materials and sources are described in detail, and the pictures give of information in place of the ordinary and to the reader of the present day a realistic more accessible channels that are so frequently conception of the appliances used by our fore-followed in the compiling of histories and vari- fathers. facts to contemporary sources, and not content XXXII of Johns Hopkins' "Studies," Professor with exploiting these in text, he has built up a Trexler's account of clausers in the state of illustration with the scheme of illustration and the state of the ous forms of text-books. In each of his four remarkable scheme of illustration which is consistently based on the work of contemporary artists. In no other history of which we are aware can there be found so complete and satisfactory a presentation, in both text and pic-tures, of the story of American travel and transtures, of the story of American travel and trans- In the current series of the Johns Hopkins portation. Perhaps our historians have not "Studies" the first two monographs are exclusively fully grasped the importance of travel in the economic, -- "Money and Transportation in Marydevelopment of our country. It is certainly true land 1720-1765" and "The Financial Administrathat it has meant more to the American people tion of the Colony of Virginia." than to any other nation in history. As Mr. Dunbar treats it the term travel connotes practically the whole social movement from colonial and Public Law," edited by the Faculty of Politi-times to the completion of the last transcon- cal Science of Columbia University, important

the system, is perhaps the most noteworthy, both on its own account and as suggestive of further historical research in other slave States.

In the series of "Studies in History, Economics times to the completion of the last transcontinental railroad. His work is really a record recent issues are "Reconstruction in Georgia," of American migration, including the settlement of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast Such a record could only have been compiled by the expenditure of an enormous amount of well-directed energy. The product, canadian constitutional history), by Raymond Du as it stands, is a credit to American scholarship, as well as a distinct contribution to historical science, while its literary and artistic charm and trating in detail and with proper perspectate methods and adjuncts of travel and transpor-ficially discussed.

OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS

"WILD Bird Guests," by Ernest Harold Mr. Baynes is interested in telling people how to est conservation, there have been very few detion and management of bird clubs, giving a fascinating account of what has been done in Meriden, N. H., his home town, which has become known as "The Bird Village," as a result of following the methods of attention of attention of the actual work performed by officials of the forest service in the field. Mr. William P. Lawson has thought it worth while, in "The Log of a Timber Cruiser," to relate his personal experience as a government forester in southern New Mexico. and he has not attention of the actual work performed by officials of the forest service in the field. Mr. William P. Lawson has thought it worth while, in "The Log of a Timber Cruiser," to relate his personal experience as a government forester in southern New Mexico. birds which are set forth in his book. There are plating government forestry work as a career can also chapters on the destruction of birds, their economic and their esthetic values, and suggestions for dealing with their enemies. If these suggestions could be put in practise throughout from any other book in print. The actuality of the country the problem of American wild-bird Mr. Lawson's descriptions is vouched for by Gifconservation would be speedily solved.

TA History of Travel in America. 4 Volumes. By Seymour Dunbar. Bobbs-Merrill. 1529 pp., ill. \$10.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Volume XXXII: Jurisdiction on American Building Trades. By Nathaniel Ruggles Whitney. 182 pp. Slavery in Missouri 1804-1865. By Harrison Anthony Trexler. 250 pp. Colonial Trade of Maryland 1689-1715. By Margaret Shove' Morriss. 157 pp. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$3.50.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Volume XXXIII: Money and Transportation in Maryland 1720-1765. By Clarence P. Gould. 176 pp. The Financial Administration of the Colony of Virginia. By Percy Scott Flippin. 95 pp. Baltime The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.75.

Although many books have been published Baynes, has a distinctly practical purpose, within recent years on the general subject of forprobably get from Mr. Lawson's book a clearer and more definite notion of what he will be called upon to do and how he will have to-do it than ford Pinchot.

⁴ Reconstruction in Georgia: Economic, Social, 1865-1872. By C. Mildred Thompson. Columbia University Press, 418 pp. \$1.

⁵ The Review of American Colonial Legislation by the King in Council. By Elmer Beecher Russell. Columbia University Press. 237 pp. \$1.75.

*The Sovereign Council of New France. By Raymond Du Bois Cahall. Columbia University Press. 274 pp. \$2.25.

Wild Bird Guests. How to Entertain Them. By Ernest Harold Baynes. Dutton. 326 pp., ill. \$2. The Log of a Timber Cruiser. By William Pinkney Lawson. Duffield. 214 pp. \$1.50.

ART, ANCIENT AND MODERN

THE Need for Art in Life" brings us an inspiring collection of lectures by Mr. I. B. Stoughton Holborn. It arrests the reader's attention like a man standing in a crowded street pointing steadfastly at the sky. Through the ardent vision of the author we perceive that because of the selfishness and meanness of that part of life which ministers to practical purposes, we miss seeing the illimitable expanse of art and beauty which constitutes an end in itself. The new morality, as Mr. Holborn sees it, must be a return to the Greek conception and expression of that physical, mental balance that frees the immortal spirit of man to its ultimate glory, which can be truly expressed as "holiness unto the Lord.

The Princeton Monographs in Art and Archeology are notable contributions to the literature of research. The last volume issued is "The Lost Mosaics and Frescoes of Rome," a study prepared by Professor C. R. Morey, of those copies of lost frescoes which once decorated Roman churches, and are now destroyed or so changed by restoration as to bear little resemblance to the originals. The cuts of the frescoes are taken With two exceptions the copies belong to the first collections worth visiting.

period of the classic renaissance of the 12th and 13th centuries. The material is presented in a delightful manner; the minute descriptions of artistic detail will please every student of Roman

One of the by-products, so to speak, of the "See America First" movement is a volume entitled "What Pictures to See in America," by Lorinda Munson Bryant. This is a book that should be owned by everyone who has the leisure to journey across the continent and to stop a few days at important cities. It contains chapters on practically all the important art collections of the country, and there are more of these than most of us are aware of. Furthermore, the traveler might easily pass many of them by were he not informed in advance of their location. So far as we know the attempt has never before been made to tell in a single volume what famous paintings may be found in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Muskegon, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Fort Worth, St. Louis, Sacramento, and San Francisco. from two folio volumes *Mosaici Antichi* in the After glancing through this volume, with its 237 Cardinal Albani collection which George the reproductions of famous paintings, even the Third purchased in 1762, and which now forms art lover who is familiar with the European a part of the King's Library at Windsor Castle. galleries may conclude that there are American

STANDARD LITERATURE

"THE Evolution of Literature," a valuable real. Every aspiring writer should possess this manual of comparative literature which stu-remarkable work. dents can hardly afford to be without, is now offered in a popular-priced edition that places it A.S. Mackenzie, sees literature as a changing so-cial phenomenon, governed by the "Law of Re-sponsiveness," that is "other conditions being equal, literary form and content vary directly with the orientation of mental responsiveness in a given community." He delves down into the customs of primitive peoples to find the inoculation of soil that made fertile the fields of modern literature. The content of the book enlarges upon this general advice: If vitality alone gives permanent value literary to art, this vitality springs from the relationship between literature and humanity; and if we fail to discern this fact in all its bearings, we shall mistake the spurious for the

Thomas Nelson and Sons, Bible Publishers for within the reach of everyone. Its author, Professor over fifty years, have added "The Barchester A. S. Mackenzie, sees literature as a changing so- Towers Novels" of Anthony Trollope to the "New Century Library of Standard Authors." These volumes are a delight to the bibliophile. They are bound in pocket size in genuine leather and printed on India paper. The type is large and clear and the illustrations are in excellent taste. Nearly all the works of the standard English novelists and poets, also Dumas and Hugo, and several American poets and novelists, can be obtained in uniform edition.

> The compilers claim for the specimens included in "College Readings in English Prose" that they represent "a greater range in subject-matter, in typical forms, and in levels of style than other compilations of the same kind."

¹The Need of Art in Life. By I. B. Stoughton Holborn. G. Arnold Shaw. 116 pp. 75 cents.

² Lost Mosaics and Frescoes of Rome. By Charles R. Morey. Princeton University Press. 70 pp. \$2.

³ What Pictures to See in America. By Lorinda M. Bryant. Lane. 856 pp., ill. \$3.

^{*}The Evolution of Literature. By A. S. Mackenzie. Crowell. 440 pp. \$1.50.

The Small House at Allington. Barchester Towers Novels. By A. Trollope. Thomas Nelson & Sons. 717 pp. \$1.25 per vol.

College Readings in English Prose. Selected and edited by Franklin William Scott and Jacob Zeitlin. Macmillan. 668 pp. \$1.26.

HOUSE BUILDING, DECORATION AND **FURNISHING**

IN "The Small House for a Moderate Income" up to the elaborate duplex and triplex, and con-Mr. Ekin Wallick offers various suggestions tains forty color prints and photographs of the towards the building of suburban and country author's work. Mr. Herts endeavors to furnish towards the building of suburban and country cottages of types in keeping with the present-day mode of living in America. Naturally, the styles of architecture that he recommends are as far as consible removed from the influences of the Victorian Era so-called. The titles of some of his chapters will serve to suggest the nature of the subject matter: "The Colonial Clapboard House," "An American Home in the English Style," "A Dutch Colonial House," "An English Plaster House," "The Half Timbered House," "The Cozy House of Brick and Plaster." The author's discussions of the "Four Thousand Dollar House," "The Homelike House," "The Inmodulations of music relate to the theme. Dollar House," "The Homelike House," "The Inexpensive House," "The Comfortable House,"
"The Economical House," and "Technical Points
in House Building" are specially practical and helpful to the intending builder. The illustraking of the heat helf is release and helpful to the intending builder. The illustraking with the second helf is black about helf is released to angles and proportion, as definitely as the
modulations of music relate to the theme.

For the persons who desire artistic furnishings,
but are unable to expend a large sum of money,
helpful to the intending builder. The illustraking of the heat helf is release and proportion, as definitely as the
modulations of music relate to the theme. tions of the book, half in color and half in black about house furnishings and decorations,-"Inexand white, are distinct aids to the text.

"The Decoration and Furnishing of Apartpletely furnished and many cuts of artistic pieces
ments," by B. Russell Herts, is a new departure of furniture that can be purchased at moderate
in books on house decoration, and one for which prices. "Attractive Wall Treatments," "Lamps
all dwellers in apartments will be fervently and Lampshades," "Willow Furniture," and "The
grateful. It suggests means and ways of beautifying apartments from the humble two-room suite fortable" are some of the chapter headings.

pensive Furnishings in Good Taste." The book is profusely illustrated with views of rooms com-"The Decoration and Furnishing of Apart- pletely furnished and many cuts of artistic pieces

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF RECENT **PUBLICATIONS**

Books Relating to the War Collected Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War. Doran. 561 pp. \$1.

All the official correspondence made public by different European governments relating to the outbreak of the present war. This material was first published in the United States by the New York Times and is now collected for the first time in a single volume carefully indexed. It is explained in the preface that this volume has been compiled not in order to excite new attention, but rather for the benefit of students of history and politics. Only those documents which the various governments have laid before the world as authentic records of events are included in this publication. Commentaries, even when Punch Carte coming from the governments themselves, have 216 pp. \$1.50. been disregarded.

gium. By G. H. Perris. Holt. 395 pp. \$1.50.

The story of the war on the western front from Wise Roal House for a Moderate Income. By Ekin Wise K. New York: Hearst's International Library Incompany, 96 pp., ill. \$1.50.

In Decoration and Furnishing of Apartments. By Mossell Herts. Putnam's. 190 pp., ill. \$3.50. nive Furnishings in Good Taste. By Ekin Tearst's International Library Co. 128 pp.

the siege of Liege to the close of the first fighting in Flanders. The author, who was special correspondent in France of the London Daily Chronicle, adds fresh information regarding the plans of campaign and the more important engagements, and describes the destroyed towns.

The Soul of Germany. By Thomas F. A. Smith. Doran. 354 pp. \$1.25.

A study of the German people made by an Englishman, who, during the years 1902-1914, was English lecturer in a German university (Erlangen), and, by reason of his position, had unusual opportunities to know the life and sentiments of the people among whom he lived.

Punch Cartoons of the Great War. Doran.

"Punch Cartoons of the Great War" contains The Campaign of 1914 in France and Bel- about a hundred full-page cartoons reprinted from the famous London weekly, the work of Sambourne, Raven-Hill, Bernard Partridge, Townsend, and others, together with some smaller comic pictures on various phases of the war as they appear to Englishmen. The cartoons are grouped under nine headings, the first chapter dealing with the period before the war and going back to Tenniel's famous "Dropping the Pilot" cartoon, and others depicting Kaiser Wilhelm.

Sociology, Economics, Politics

Outlines of Sociology. By Frank W. Blackmar and John Lewis Gillin. Macmillan. pp. \$2.

This volume in the series of "Social Science Text-Books," edited by Professor R. T. Ely, is intended primarily for the use of teachers of sociology in the colleges and universities, while, at among families. the same time, it gives a good survey of the field for the benefit of the general reader. The authors are experienced teachers of the subject and they have brought their book well up to date in every respect.

The Japanese Problem in the United States. By H. A. Millis. Macmillan. 334 pp. \$1.50.

Professor Millis, who holds the chair of economics in the University of Kansas, made a personal investigation of the conditions in California, Oregon, and Washington, as well as in Utah and Colorado. The results were embodied in a report made to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The book does not pretend to offer a final solution of the problem, but it presents very clearly the essential facts of the situation and considers intelligently and dispassionately some of the suggestions that have been offered with a view to remedying various forms of discontent. Its authoritative character may be inferred from the fact that Professor Millis served five years ago as agent in charge of the investigation made by the Immigration

By Carter Godwin Woodson. Putnam. pp. \$2.

Very little has heretofore been written on this particular phase of negro history. Most people are inclined to assume that virtually all the education the colored people of this country have received dates from the Civil War. Dr. Woodson, on the other hand, found that some of the most interesting episodes in the history of the race preceded that war, and the efforts of American negroes for enlightenment under the most adverse conditions are as interesting as anything in the history of the race.

The Negro Races. Vol. II. By Jerome Dowd. Neale. 310 pp. \$2.50.

This is the second volume of Professor Dowd's series of sociological studies from the standpoint For purposes of exposition he has divided Africa into separate economic zones, which, when looked at broadly, reveal distinct characterthe social and psychological life of the people.

Income. By Scott Nearing. Macmillan. 238 PP. \$1.25.

Professor Nearing gives in this volume a suc-einct presentation of economic facts as contrasted with theory. He is interested in ascertaining what division of any given product of labor is made among the members of the community, that is to say, how is the created value apportioned among the laborers, the managers, and the capitalists?

The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States. By Wilford Isbell King. Macmillan. 278 pp. \$1.50.

The same question is raised in Dr. King's book, which emphasizes the changes that have taken place in the social wealth of the American people,—land, forests, mineral resources,—and discusses the distribution of wealth and income

Sanitation in Panama. By William Crawford Gorgas. Appletons. 298 pp., ill. \$2.

In this volume General Gorgas tells in non-technical language the story of how yellow fever was eliminated at Panama, and other tropical diseases that have long reigned there brought under control, until to-day the isthmus, once known as one of the most unhealthy localities in the world, is frequently alluded to as a health resort.

The New American Government and Its Work. By James T. Young. Macmillan. 663 pp. \$2.25.

There are plenty of books to tell us what our government is,—on paper,—but those that tell us what it is actually doing are less numerous. Pro-fessor Young, of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, accomplishes both tasks in a single volume. He gives fully as much space to the work of the government as to its form or structure, and this, of course, requires him to give Commission in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific special attention to government regulation of Coast States.

Commission in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific special attention to government regulation of business, to social legislation, to judicial decisions interpreting essential public powers, and to the The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861. recent rapid development of executive leadership. 454 Perhaps the crowning feature of the book is Professor Young's presentation of the government as a means of service.

> American State Constitutions. By James Quayle Dealey. Ginn. 308 pp. \$1.40.

> Oddly enough, it is said that this is the first published book devoted entirely to the significance of State constitutions in our policy. It should be in the hands of every member of the convention at Albany.

Report of the Efficiency and Economy Committee, State of Illinois. 1051 pp.

This volume contains valuable reports by professors in the University of Illinois and others on the various activities of the Illinois State government. It throws important side lights on State administration in general.

The Cry for Justice. Edited by Upton Sinistics and exercises a determining influence upon clair. John C. Winston Co., Phila. 891 pp., ill. \$2.

"The Cry for Justice, an Anthology of the Literature of Social Protest," edited by Upton Sinclair, with an introduction by Jack London, offers classified quotations selected from twentyfive languages, of the writings of philosophers, poets, social reformers, novelists and others who have raised their voices against social injustice. Mr. London writes in the preface that this is the "first gathering together of the body of the literature and art of the humanist thinkers of the world." This remarkable book is divided into seventeen sections with the following titles: Toil; The Chasm; The Outcast; Out of the all,—arranged in a single volume with illumina-Depths; Revolt; Martyrdom; Jesus; The Church; ting notes by the editors. The stage history of The Voice of the Ages; Mammon; Humor; The each play is given and an excellent account of Poet; Socialism; War; Country; Children; The recent performances. The text is based on that New Day. Short biographical notes give desired about the various desired about the various desired whereas a positive desired whereas a positive stage. able information desired about the various tions are retained wherever possible. authors represented. The reader will find gathered together in this anthology much of the nobleness that has surged through the minds of men who were aware of the misery and unfairness and suffering that existed in the world. It is a new world's history, and a vision of hope for the world's future. It is the sustained voice of Democracy crying in the wilderness of human woe: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord."
Mr. Sinclair writes: "If the material in this volume means to you, the reader, what it has meant to me, you will live with it, love it, sometimes weep with it, many times pray with it, yearn and hunger with it and above all resolve with it."

Labor in Irish History. By James Connolly. Maunsel & Co., Dublin. 216 pp. 25 cents.

"Labor in Irish History," a book written by James Connolly and published last year in Dublin, gives a retrospective view of the people of Ireland who make up what the author calls "the unconquered working class." Two propositions are placed before the reader: First, that in any country the progress of the "fight for national liberty of any subject must perforce keep pace with the progress of the struggle for liberty of the most subject class in that nation." Secondly that the Irish middle-class, with its trade affilia-tions with English capital, has become so corrupted that it cannot be trusted to advance the cause of Irish patriotism, therefore "The Irish working class remain as the incorruptible inheritors of the fight for freedom in Ireland." One may not agree with Mr. Connolly, but his book is tersely written and presents a readable history of the Irish working class, and suggestions for the transformation of Ireland into a social democracy.

Chants Communal. Horace Traubel. H. & C. Boni, New York. 194 pp. \$1.

A second edition of Horace Traubel's "Chants Communal" brings to our attention a splendid book of rhythmic prose that interprets Democracy, and carries a message to every man and woman who lives in the hope that we may sometime realize the ideal of,—liberty, fraternity, and equality.

The Drama

Shakespeare Study Programs, By Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clark. Richard Badger. 150 pp. \$1.

nine Tragedies. The Comedies are issued in uniform style.

Cracken. Century. 957 pp.

The popular Shakespearean plays,—twenty in pictures.

How to See a Play. By Richard Burton. Macmillan. 217 pp. \$1.25.

Sensible advice as to the method of obtaining the most entertainment and instruction possible for the price of a theater seat. A guide to correct appreciation of the emotional, artistic and intellectual values of the drama.

Robert Frank. By Sigurd Ibsen. Translated by Marcia Hargis Janson. Scribners. 192 pp. \$1.25.

A strong idealistic drama dealing with Syndicalism in France. A young statesman attempts to end the strife between capital and labor with tragic results.

The Continetal Drama of To-Day, By Barrett H. Clark. Holt. 252 pp. \$1.35.

An instructive book that will serve as a guide to the study of the plays of Ibsan, Björsen, Strindberg, Tolstoy, Gorky, Tchekoff, Andreyeff, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Wedekind, Schnitzler, von Hoffmousthal, Becque, Maeterlinck, Rostand, Brieux, Herviev, Giascosa, Dormay, Lemaitre, Lauedan, D'Annunzio, Echegaray, and Galdos.

British and American Drama of To-Day. By Barrett H. Clark. Holt. 315 pp. \$1.60.

"British and American Drama of To-Day" has been prepared by Mr. Barrett Clark as a companion volume to "The Continental Drama of To-Day." The student who familiarizes himself thoroughly with the essentials of dramatic technique, the analysis of structure, the suggestions, and bibliographies in these volumes will have gained the necessary knowledge to perceive the trend of the modern movement, and place correct valuation upon the contributions of the various dramatists. Professor Clark analyzes and gives study outlines of the works of Pinero, Jones, Wilde, Shaw, Barker, Hankin, Chambers, Davies, Galsworthy, Synge, Lady Gregory, Gillette, Fitch, Mackaye, Thomas, Sheldon, Walter, and others

The Photodrama. By Henry Albert Phillips. Larchmont, N. Y.: The Stanhope Dodge Company. 221 pp. \$2.

A concise hand-book for those who are anxious to write moving-picture scenarios. It insists upon the necessity of giving dignity and art to our moving-picture plays in order that they may become an agency for good.

Photoplay Making. By Howard T. Dimick. Excellent arrangements for the study of the Ridgewood, N. J.: The Editor Company. 103 pp.

Nineteen chapters of practical advice about the Shakespeare's Principal Plays, edited by making and the production of photo-plays, in combination with an analysis of the dramatic principles that govern this type of play. This book is especially recommended to those who wish An admirable example of modern bookmaking, to undertake directing the production of moving-

Public Speaking

A Complete Guide to Public Speaking. Grenville Kleiser. Funk & Wagnalls. 655 pp. \$5.

A veritable encyclopedia on the subject is Grenville Kleiser's "Complete Guide to Public Numerous are the books available Speaking. to those who aspire to shine in this field, but here is a rich compendium of full and valuable extracts from a host of ancient and modern authorities, and from the world's masters of the art of oratory, touching on every phase of the subject. The matter is arranged alphabetically, and one may thus read by topic, or with equal profit go regularly through the book from the interesting introductory article on the "Art of Public Speaking," by Mr. Kleiser, to the useful and ample index at the end. The volume is a unique and valuable thesaurus on public speaking in all its branches.

The Art of Public Speaking. By J. Berg Esenwein and Dale Carnagey. The Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass.

A course of instruction that builds up, from the fundamental principles of oratory, a practical process for acquiring fluency and power in pub-Questions, exercises, and speeches lic speaking. for study and practise are interspersed with the text. The mystery of the technique of the finished orator is analyzed in such a way as to give hope to even the most blundering beginner. Dr. Esenwein was for nine years editor of Lippincott's Magazine, and is well known as a teacher and writer. Mr. Carnagey has charge of the instruction in public speaking in the Y. M. C. A. Schools of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore.

Stories

The Great Tradition. By Katherine F. Gerould. Scribners. 353 pp. \$1.35.

The second volume of Katherine Fullerton Gerould's short stories includes "The Great Tradition," "Leda and the Swan," "The Miracle,"
"The Dominant Strain," and others of her finest These stories are considered to be typical examples of the best short stories written by American authors. Mrs. Gerould's technic has been compared to that of Edith Wharton. There is the same restraint, the identical dry-point-etching method of analysis; and if there is a flaw in the result, it is a kind of bloodlessness, a thinness that imprisons the imagination. In this Mrs. Gerould differs from Conrad. She possesses a somber, brooding imagination that after the fashion of the great Polish novelist veils the merest trifle in mystery; but Conrad liberates the mind of the reader to the spaciousness of the universe.

A Kingdom of Two. By Helen Albee. Macmillan. 322 pp. \$1.50.

One will remember Thoreau when one reads "A Kingdom of Two," a romance of country life. a house and a garden and all that in them is,ness, and just before the last pages one comes "Ulysses S. Grant."

upon a picture of "the house," its long, low lines draped with clinging green.

Education

The Practical Conduct of Play. By Henry S. Curtis. Macmillan. 330 pp., ill. \$2.

In 1906 when the Playground Association of America was organized, less than twenty cities were maintaining playgrounds. So rapidly did the play movement develop that in 1913, 642 cities were conducting playgrounds either under paid or volunteer caretakers. New York City alone has spent \$17,000,000 on its play systems during the past fifteen years. In other words, play has attained a recognized place in school curricula and has become a serious business. Mr. Henry S. Curtis, who has had sixteen years experience in the playground movement, during which he was a general director of playgrounds in New York City, supervisor of playgrounds in Washington, D. C., and Secretary of the Playground Association of America, has written a book on "The Practical Conduct of Play." He gives an account of the play movement, treats of playground construction, equipment, games, training of play directors, programs, play festivals, miscellaneous activities and discipline. In short, the volume is a thorough summing up of the subject of public playgrounds by an authority in this field.

Ears, Brain and Fingers. By Howard Wells. Boston: Oliver Ditson Company. 97 pp. \$1.25.

An excellent text-book for piano teachers and their pupils, that endeavors to unite in teaching and in technic three essentials,-a trained mind, cultivated musical hearing and unfettered use of the fingers.

College Life: Its Conditions and Problems. By Maurice Garland Fulton. Macmillan. 524' pp. \$1.25.

A selection of essays by college presidents and teachers, for use in college composition courses.

The College Course and the Preparation for Life. By Albert Parker Fitch. Houghton Mifflin. 227 pp. \$1.25.

Vise and inspiring reflections by the president of Andover Theological Seminary on topics that should interest every college student in the land.

A Guide to Good English. By Robert Palfrey Utter. Harpers. 203 pp. \$1.20.

A peculiarly helpful book for the literary craftsman, based on a number of years' experience in handling manuscript intended for publication and that which is written in college classes.

Little Folks Plays of American Heroes: By Mary H. Wade. George Washington. Richard Badger. 91 pp. 60 cents.

This series has been written with the intention Its author, Helen Albee, has written of a home,— of presenting in simple form the heroes of successive periods of our national life in a way that a chronicle of happiness, and of the joy the seeker will enable the child to impersonate the characters finds who is willing to sit at the feet of Nature and enter into the thoughts of great men. The ard learn her secrets. The book ends with a volumes now ready are: "George Washingwedding made possible by love and thoughtful- ton," "Abraham Lincoln," "Benjamin Franklin,

FINANCIAL NEWS

I.—STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS

some time in his investing experience. Nor- buyers. In Chicago there are now quite a mally a yield of over 51/2 per cent. on a bond, large number in default. Oklahoma City, or of more than 6 or 6½ per cent. on a stock, Oklahoma, has experienced considerable means insecurity of principal. Actually, how-trouble, and some of her 6-per-cent. streetever, it need be no evidence of fault in either improvements have recently been offered in stock or bond, but a temporary adjustment Eastern markets on a 10-per-cent. basis. of rates to unusual conditions. There are Bonds of several of the important Puget to-day, owing to the war in Europe, dozens Sound cities are also offered at a discount, and of the choicest railroad bonds that return 434 defaults are recorded on street-improvement to 5 per cent. and many in no danger of de- issues in quite a number of rapidly growing fault that yield from 6 to 61/2 per cent. Also sections of the West and Southwest. there are stocks of both railroads and industrials on which the return is from 6 to 7 story in connection with these bonds. per cent., with no question of the ability to the total street-improvement bonds issued continue regular dividends. Low returns on throughout the country were to be placed securities are not an absolute guarantee of in a column alongside the bonds actually deof from 20 to 25 points in the decade before centage of failures to successes is small. The the war, as a case in point. This had been exceptions give opportunity to analyze the one of the lowest yielding issues in the mar- weak points of street-improvement bonds and ket-place and was held by the most conserva- to indicate how to avoid purchase of issues tive investors, but nowhere has the shrink- that may be full of trouble, for if proper inage of principal been greater than in this vestigation of individual bonds is made and "premier security."

tional. They reflect the demand and supply bond and one returning him between 6 and of capital in a given geographical area. The 7 per cent., the latter rate predominating in return on guaranteed real-estate mortgages California, where this type of issue is just in New York City is only 4½ to 5 per cent., now most in vogue. whereas in the Northwest property of equal value would produce a return of from 5 to 6 per cent., and in the South, the Southwest, and on the Pacific slope the yield would be improvement bonds are not in any sense from 6½ to 7 per cent. Local conditions, municipal bonds. Whenever a representation therefore, are a factor of no little impor- is made to a bond-buyer contrary to this tance in determining the price of capital as statement he may have reason to suspect the well as the safety of principal.

This leads up to the central point in this assumes municipal liability. month's discussion of investment securities, in street-improvement bonds. The bonds are So many inquiries have come to this office re- a municipal obligation, however, and princigarding a relatively new type of investment, pal and interest are paid at the office of the viz., street-improvement bonds, that it has city treasurer, which office collects the taxes been thought well to indicate the main applying on the improvements which are the features surrounding such bonds and the foundation of these bonds. The only lien means of determining whether individual taking procedence on the property involved issues are good or bad. This type of bonds over these bonds is a lien for general taxes. has been floated in the past in different parts. The accepted high character of the bonds is of the United States, though the widest dis- indicated from the fact that in California

HE lure of high interest rates is one to Mississippi River. There have been issues ▲ which the average investor succumbs at that turned out most unfortunately for the

It is only fair to give both sides of the Take the decline in British consols faulted on, it would be seen that the pergood business judgment is exercised, the in-High interest rates are oftentimes sec-vestor ought to be in possession of a sound

Distinguished from Municipals

It should be stated at once that streetretailer of the bond. A municipal bond tribution of them has occurred west of the they are legal for savings-bank investment

State, county, and city taxes.

improvement work on the assessment plan, to earlier in this article. It is only after the work is finished that quently it is possible to obtain issues below par compensate for the risk involved. when necessity for ready money is imperative.

Proceedings to Force Payment

whole amount due and owing and endeavors sponsible parties they should be shunned. terest charges are 12 per cent.

Things to Be Investigated

provement bonds are issued against newly- their bonds until paid off. developed sections of cities and towns. This price. It also brings into doubt the ques- made to determine whether or not the bonds

and everywhere are exempt from Federal, tion of early realization of the hopes of the property owners. In addition there is the More than twenty years ago the Cali- question of the attitude of public utilities fornia Legislature passed a bond act which occupying said streets, toward the improveis supplementary to the Vrooman Act, under ments. These have all caused confusion and which street-improvement bonds are sanc- vexation in specific instances, and to them are This act provides for payment of attributed the losses that have been referred

The chief fault found in street-improveassessments are levied. The apportionment ment bonds is that they are issued at times is on the basis of so much per front foot or in excess of the property against which they according to the benefits as determined by are a lien. This also happens in real-estate the Superintendent of Streets or by the coun-mortgages where second and third mortgages cil on appeal. The contractor collects his are placed and the total mortgage debt is bepay from the property owner and generally youd the proper appraisal of the buildings assignes his liens and in case the owner does and lands mortgaged. Where a plot of land not pay the assessment he may bring suit has little depth, but a liberal street facing, in the Superior Court to enforce the lien, the risk to the buyer of such bonds is great. Most of the bonds are issued in small de- Again, if the section of the city where the nominations, from \$25 up to \$1000, with improvement is laid down is poor and with part of the principal payable each year. Fre- no future, even 7 per cent. income does not

Investors who are considering these bonds must have their eyes and ears open. Too much investigation of the particular prop-In the case of non-payment of the principal erty bonded cannot be made. One should go or interest of the bonds the property liable about one's purchase with the same caution may be sold by the city,—upon application that one would exhibit in taking a real-estate of the holder,—in a manner similar to that mortgage. If possible visit the section inprescribed in the case of non-payment of volved. If that is not feasible, communicate taxes. There is no personal liability on the with banks, real-estate agents, or merchants part of the owner; for the bonds are simply in the vicinity of it. One issue of such bonds as good as the property they cover and no now being sold is only 25 per cent. of a better, as each is a lien on a particular tract, conservative appraisal of the property value. As has been said, interest is paid by the city Under such conditions, safety of principal treasurer, usually semi-annually, January and liberality of income produce a combina-and July. The life of most bonds does not tion that fully commends itself to a careful exceed ten years. The only way the owner buyer. More than this the character of the can induce acceptance before maturity is to banking-house or group of capitalists offering make default in payment. If the holder street-improvement bonds is an element to elects to exercise his option and consider the be fully considered. Where offered by irre-

to force payment by a sale of the property the In one of the California cities a number of owner may pay principal and accrued in- men of local prominence formed a syndicate terest and costs and obtain a discharge of the for the purchasing and marketing of the lien. The lien of the bonds is enforced by street-improvement securities of that city. an application to the city treasurer. The They were eminently successful and the inwhole proceedings consume from a month to vestors who bought the bonds have been fully a month and a half. There is a period of satisfied. There is a certain amount of trouble redemption of a year during which the in- attending the frequent maturity and consequent reinvestment which does not exist with long-term bonds and the element of marketability is not very strong. With short life, It is somewhat obvious that street-im- however, most investors are willing to carry

In conclusion, therefore, it may be said implies that they may cover territory that that if the plan outlined, of full investigahas been over-boomed and may be inflated in tion of the particular property bonded is

issued for street-improvement work do not strong local reputation, no objection can be exceed the value of the property itself and made to purchases of bonds of this class, even if the locality is a growing one in a progres- though the interest rate, on first thought, is sive community and the offering house has a against them.

II.—INVESTMENT QUERIES AND ANSWERS

ABOUT A MISCELLANEOUS LOT OF STOCKS FOR THE MOST PART SPECULATIVE

Kindly inform me regarding the highest and lowest prices at which the following stocks have sold since the first of the year, and tell me whether or not you think they are good investments at present prices: Bethlehem Steel preferred, Crucible Steel common, Erie first preferred, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Coal common, Pressed Steel Car common, Republic Iron & Steel preferred, U. S. Steel common, Western Union and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing common.

Up to the time of writing, these stocks have recorded the following highest and lowest prices since the first of the year:

	Highest.	Lowest
Bethlehem Steel preferred	142	91
Crucible Steel common		181/4
Erie first preferred	463%	321/
Pennsylvania		1035
Pittsburgh Coal common		151/
Pressed Steel Car common	593/4	25
Republic Iron & Steel preferred		72
U. S. Steel common		38
Western Union		57
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. con	n. 1133/4	64

It is possible that by the time this issue of the Review is in the hands of its readers, some new records may have been established, especially in the industrial issues, since it is in their department of the market that the most active trading

has lately been going on.

As far as any of these stocks may be said to possess investment characteristics, we think Pennsylvania is undoubtedly the best issue in the list, and the most desirable purchase at present prices for the purposes of the average man. It is, in fact, one of the most thoroughly seasoned dividend payers in the whole category of standard stocks, and as its range of prices shows, its market position is one of rather exceptional stability.

Of the various industrial issues, Westinghouse seems to us to be entitled to probably as much consideration as any of the others in this list. In spite of the fact that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company holds an important place among the concerns engaged in the manufacture of war munitions, its stock has not been the object of the same kind of ill-considered speculation as most of the other so-called "war order"

Republic Iron & Steel preferred and Bethlehem Steel preferred have some investment characteristics, as industrial stocks go, as has also Western Union, but the other issue in the list we believe to be essentially, and in many respects dangerously, speculative.

No. 662. MORTGAGES, MORTGAGE BONDS AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES

I have written to you before concerning my investments and I think I have always profited by your suggestions, so I am coming to you again for help. I shall soon have several thousand dollars coming in from stock in a building and loan association now in process of liquidation, and this money I desire to re-invest. My other investments as they now stand consist of mort-

gages and mortgage bonds secured on city property in Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania, a first mortgage on a Georgia farm and an Indiana municipal bond. I like first mortgages or first mortgage bonds, but I do not want to have all my money invested in one city or State, or by one investment banker. I want to get 6 per cent. if I can do so safely. What would you advise in these circumstances? can do so safely.

We have no doubt that, if you were to look into the offerings of some of the reputable and experienced banking houses specializing in investments based upon real estate, either farm land or improved city property, other than those with whom you have already established connections, you would be able to find something entirely safe to yield quite as much as 6 per cent. But we would also suggest that there is really no need for you to change your bankers merely in order to accomplish your purpose in respect to wider geographical diversification,—a purpose, by the way, which we consider a highly commendable It is very often desirable to have more than one dependable banking counselor, but too many are apt to work somewhat at cross purposes to the confusion of the investor.

It might be further suggested that another municipal security would fit in well with your present holdings. In this category of investment, it is not always easy to find suitable bonds yielding as much as 6 per cent., but they are by no means uncommon, and when they are found bearing the sponsorship of trustworthy specialists they

make excellent income investments.

No. 663. AGAIN THE QUESTION OF RIGHTS OF **BONDHOLDERS IN REORGANIZATION**

I thank you for the information you have given me from time to time regarding the Western Pacific situation. I am now enclosing copy of a letter I have received from the first mortgage bondholders' protective committee and would like to ask you whether it is really true that, as the committee says in the letter, "the benefits of any plan of reorganization that may be adopted, and of any purchase of the mortgaged property that may be made pursuant thereto, will accrue only to depositors." Does this mean that those who do not deposit their bonds with the committee can be prevented from realizing anything on them?

Yes, it is quite true that, when it comes to a final readjustment of this company's capital, those security holders who do not assent to the plan that is subscribed to by the majority may be shut out entirely from participating in any future benefits that may accrue from the readjustment. This is a principle of corporate reorganization that has been upheld in the courts time and again.

So that upon notice that the committee has obtained the assent of the majority of security holders to its plan of reorganization, and that it, therefore, intends to adopt the plan and under its provisions to sell the property under foreclosure, there is no alternative for you but to give your assent by depositing your holdings with the committee, unless you elect to have recourse to the open market and sell your bonds at the sacrifice prices currently quoted.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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TRRMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered at New York Post Office as second class, matter under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is sent at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review or Reviews, which is edited and published in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, THE "HOOSIER" POET

Mr. Riley's sixty-sixth birthday will be observed on October 7, in the State of his birth, Indiana, as "Riley Day." Governor Ralston urges "that all the people of the State arrange in their respective communities, in their own way, appropriate public exercises in their schools and at other public meeting places, and that they display the American flag in honor of James W. Riley, Indiana's most beloved citizen." The photograph shows the poet with two of his young friends. The boy's birthday also falls on October 7.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Vot. LII

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1915

No. 4

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

The most spectacular situation Bulgaria'a of last month was that presented Strategie by the amazing Russian retreat and the advance of the Germans towards Petrograd. But by far the most critical situation was that which existed in the Balkan states,—with Bulgaria tenfold more important than ever before in the forty years of her national career. The Allies have had only to win Bulgaria's cooperation in order to have the scales completely turned. Bulgaria's decision to join England, France, and Russia would inevitably compel Rumania and Greece to take the same course. Such action by Bulgaria would render the Turkish position hopeless; and if any sort of terms were extended to them the Turks would make peace at once, the alternative being their total submergence as a separate country. With Turkey disposed of, the entire strength of Greece, Bulgaria, and Rumania would be free to support Serbia and Montenegro in the war against Austria.

With the Balkan states pressing First Tarkey, at one angle, and Italy at anthen Austria other, Austria would be on the defensive again, with the certainty of Russia's return to Galicia in the early future. ising great rewards and announcing an irre-With these new odds against her, Austria in short order might be compelled to make a separate peace. Thus, for the Allies, the only clear path to early victory and a satisfactory peace has been by way of Balkan

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND ITALY CHASING THE BUTTERFLY-BULGARIA

It is fine in summer weather to chase the butterfly—but it is mostly a vain chase! From Lustige Biatter @ (Berlin)

sistible advance from Budapest across Serbia.

The entrance of Italy into the Rivals for war was not nearly so much to the Spoils of Victory be desired by the Allies as the cooperation. It looked many months ago as aid of the Balkan states; and inasmuch as if they might almost certainly secure this Italy expects and demands territorial acquipriceless boon. But there was no decision, sitions that would otherwise have fallen to late in September, when these lines were Serbia and Greece, the diplomatic complicawritten. Russia's evacuation of Galicia and tions have not grown less easy to untangle. Poland had not strengthened the Allied For a long time Serbia passionately refused cause in the Balkans. Neither had the early to make concessions to Bulgaria, as advised disasters of the ill-conceived Dardanelles by England and France. Then Greece even campaign inspired confidence. As these lines more indignantly declined to make her exwere sent to press, the Allies were urging pected grant of Kavala. Rumania was de-Bulgaria to make her definite choice, while termined to keep the wedge of territory the agents of Berlin and Vienna were prom- fronting on the Black Sea that she had an-

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S BES OF ANY THE BALKANS (A GENEAR STEW)

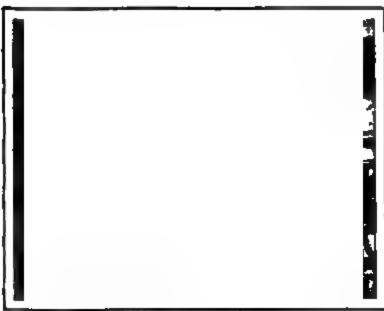
From Lustige Blatter (Berlin)

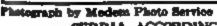
Photograph by American Press Association, New York A VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE

(Two of the famous mosques can be seen in the background, while in the foreground is the Galata Bridge, connecting the main portion of the city with its principal suburb. It was reported last month that a British submarine had worked its way through the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Golden Horn, and had destroyed a portion of this bridge)

time,—with Bulgaria and the other Balkan And the critical situation is in the Balkans.

city's future control than would have been states helping England, France, and Italy, possible if there had been no Russian re- would probably result in the neutralizing verses. For, undoubtedly, Russia's allies a of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. few months ago were afraid that Russia Such a solution would be more agreeable to might regard herself as entitled to make the smaller Balkan states, and more likely the Black Sea a Russian lake and to control to result in permanent peace, than any proabsolutely the passages to the Mediterra- posed alternative. Thus England and nean, and the historic metropolis on the Bos- France, at this time, could afford to bid an phorus. The fall of Constantinople at this enormous price for Bulgaria's cooperation.







SERBIA, ACCORDING TO REPORT, IS AGAIN TO BE THE SCENE OF WAR ON A LARGE SCALE

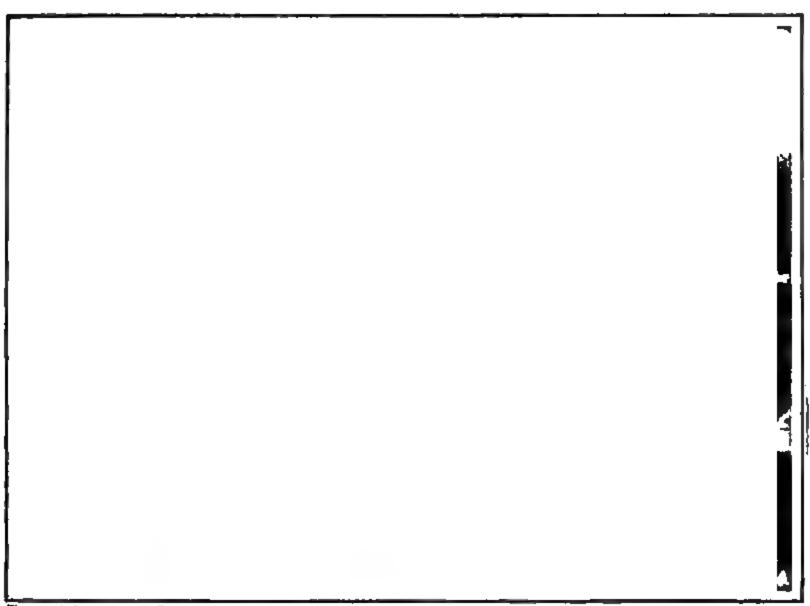
(Effect of Austrian artillery in Belgrade, Note the great hole which a single shell made in the street)

(Serbians entrenched behind a milroad track. The wrecked bridge formerly connected Serbia with Austria)

<u>Ularrila vas vos suus</u> ಹಾಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಅತಿಮಾ the second section of the section of न्- भीत क्ल क्याया का जाता व जाता entropie entropie al management entropies. ಮಾಗುತ್ತಿ ಸರಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಗೂಡುಬಹುಗೂ ಕಾಗುತ್ತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾಹ regional program a series or regular the market for market and former ्राचन यह १८८ न्यान्यक्ता क्षेत्र राष्ट्रायुक्त क्षेत्र **राष्ट्र** THE PETT WHE WINDS THE RESIDENCE PAGE -m lander in die Brist auch क्रम्यक का द्वार क्राप्त क्रम्यक्रिक का कर प्राप्त Soften while the fare and the Ijaniae man Man a record the a constant of July 1944 and this benight in the THE DIVE TO when you are the the ment one for erra and Berlin than the Teltonic attacks करण है आधार है । स्वारं कि आहि आहि स्थापित Serold with a view to opening limit ordministration with Turker turnlish Billians. It is evidently believed in the Teuronic capitals that even though Bulgaria should remain neutral she would not intertere with the transportation of war supplies over her railroads. This understanding, perhaps, was involved in the cession of territory by TurAND THE PARTY AND ADDRESS WERE THE PARTY AND ADDRESS WERE AND ADDRESS THAT AND ADDRESS WERE ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AN

na tre the Escales, they seem to make them promised by the The incomments that English and France held the man an extraording was no Venizolog with the said a war ago, have become far are naturally state than has personal in the THE REST THE E SHARE THE SERVICE AND CORST The last regarded at the same as inches give to to better been in the father. Buttermera Green a armai ir the Bulgarian THE THE WILL WILL SHOW LINE 20 vield the ance owner that has been proposed dreads 'same with that and there in case Bolgaria grand the Teather and Tarks while I rest to the other side. in thirds this than I minerick, come again in र जाना के ^कर्माताला के प्रशं, after all, at such and with the accuracy and with the Territor Commercia Seven months are enteres the control statesman, and I measurable the normal and beloved King. affects as in the immediate course to be were. But the arrangement have changed as much than all the leaders seem to favor restriction and such time as the advan-काल म जान्य का कृतियह to war are too dear m he maneral. This a study of the Greek artiment merris strengthens the view that Bullium bluss the key that controls Balkan artisti it general. The Greeks are much swired by probe and sentiment; and they seem to be amenimous in refusing to yield Karrala to Bulgaria, as proposed by the Al-上去 exec tion.git the compensations promised them are tar more extensive and valuable, and they would stand to win from a successful conclusion of the war a much larger aggregate of desired benefits than could posably accrue to Bulgaria. In short, the Bulgarrans have a sounder and more reasonable position than have their neighbors who oppose the solutions urged by London and Paris.

the transportation of war supplies over her altroads. This understanding, perhaps, was a war convened in the middle of Septon volved in the cession of territory by Turness in the very near future a bold and members of the cabinet, and with questions whelming drive against Serbia. The of fundamental importance. The Prime



Photograph by American Press Association, New York THE DUKE OF CONNAUCHT; COVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, INSPECTING MONTREAL VOLUNTEERS,

Minister, Mr. Asquith, asked for another vote of credit of a quarter of a billion pounds, which was promptly passed. This upon the production of such supplies.

This seems curious to us in England America, where at the very time **Growing** Serious Mr. Lloyd George was speaking is the seventh grant of war funds, bring- there were almost countless factories runing the total well beyond six thousand mil- ning by night as well as by day, and emlion dollars. About one-fifth of this sum ploying men in double or triple shifts, has been advanced to Britain's allies and producing munitions for England and her her colonial governments. Nearly three mil- allies. The French and German nations, lion men, Mr. Asquith declared, had en- from the beginning of the war, have been listed in the army and navy since the war intensely serious and devoted in their efbegan (this number probably including all forts. In England, on the other hand, a the enlistments in the colonies). Emphasis bad form of trade-unionism, an undue dewas placed upon the fact that the immediate votion to so-called "sport," and the soddenneed is a supply of munitions. Mr. Lloyd ness resulting from the drink habit, have George, as Minister of Munitions, it was presented a very unfortunate contrast, and said, had established twenty shell factories have brought to light some of the country's and eighteen more were being built. Under worst dangers. As against these evils, howthe plan of bringing various factories for ever, there are millions of Englishmen of supplying munitions under direct government high character and patriotic spirit doing control, 715 establishments, employing 800,- everything in their power to meet the emer-000 people, were being managed by the Mu- gency. The heads of the British Govern-nitions Department. However, Mr. Lloyd ment have been seriously considering the George admitted last month that in only a need of universal compulsory military servvery small percentage of these institutions ice. But when the question was prematurehad it been possible to persuade men to work ly broached in Parliament, one of the Labor in double shifts, even though in his opin- members, himself representing the railroad ion the salvation of the country depended workers, declared that any form of conscription would be met by a general strike and a

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wer in the man little to server. Rife The second of the second second of gar gar gar gar and a second-second There क्ष प्रकार र प्रथा क्षेत्री क्षात्रीय सम्बद्ध देश ರ್ಯದ ಕ್ಲ ಕ ರವ್ಯಾಚಿಗಳ ಈ ಮೂ ಭಿರ್ಮನ ರ್ಷ ತಿರ್ವ ಧರ್ಮ ಮಾಡಿಯಿಂದ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಿ. was not to take to desire Actions.

A T THE THE PROPERTY OF EAST ಎರಡಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಧಕರ ಸಾಮಾನಿಕ THE THE THE THE THE THE STATE OF THE STATE O t s m a te di timen s'enderei. ್ರಿಡ್ಲ್ಲೂ ೧೯೯+ **ಕ**ರ್ಡ್ಲಾಡ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಚ ni e Imar a emma de resi क्रमान्य जिल्लामा अस्ति का जन्म क्रांत्री श्रे <u>स्थापाल परिवास अस्ता के लाख्य स्थ</u> ಇಳಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕರ್ಯದ ಮರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ <u>ಇದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಾಗಾ ನಿಯುವ ತಾಯಕ್ ಹೆಕ</u>ಣೆ er makem terminant i te amus च र के प्रस्त सरस्याच्या यह स्थानाम**्ड सक्** सही a limber of a supervision matteres. The ಕ್ರಮ ಕ್ರಮದ ಮಾಲ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೀಡಿಯಾಗು ಮೆ ನಿರ್ಣ ಗೂರ ಆರ್. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಿಲಿ ಬರ್ಗಾ ಶಿಗಾಗಿತ್ತ ಬೆಳ ಮರ್. ಮಾರ್. ಆರ್. ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಮಿಗಿ ಈ ಬೆಳಗಾ ಅ क्या बाकु स्था प्राप्त विक स्वाक्षणका छ। gree it has a me amost entrely to lake z eurins, will he wase months to come inrense British burkers in every way. But ್ಡ ನಡ ಕರ್ಮ ಕ ವರ್ಷ ನೀ ಗಡಳಿಸುಗಳು ಖಾಟ ನೀ ಮಿಕಿಯೆಸರೀ en en anne al esse. The Breits Emple. er with the alless mentiones all the sense and has or the contract of the contract of the contract and न्त्र प्राप्ताच्या का स्थापाच्या कारणाव्या कार्यो dettito the amounts and exp. vehicles, and sup-मूक्त के **बे ब्या**क

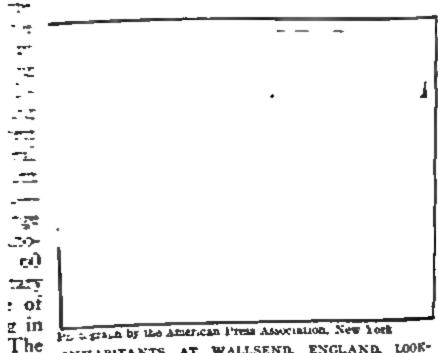
In the other hand, there has more sem paring the past six months A great growth of assurance and are pretrained in the gaint of the Germans and

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INHABITANTS AT WALLSEND, ENGLAND, LOOK-ING FOR SOUVENIRS AFTER ZEPPELIN RAID OVER THAT SECTION

The enemy instead of doing harm, as they intended, are working for Germany's benefit with great results! From Lustige Blätter (Berlin)

tries show a significant change of tone. They brilliant victories. seem to be so jubilant over recent military success, and so assured of further victories, that the bitterness and wrath of last year are replaced by self-satisfaction and the praise of German prowess. We are publishing once more. honorable peace in the near future, on the press issues to the peace-making stage.

Austrians. The newspapers of those coun- strength of a further series of swift and

Everyone admits that it will take Peace is Bermany's Object some months for Russia to be armed, organized, and aggressive Germany's hope is to strike again this month a good many cartoons from effectively in the Balkans before Russia rethe most recent issues of Teutonic periodi- covers; but her greatest hope is to find some cals. We do this in order that our readers avenue to peace. Meanwhile Germany's may thus catch the German point of view economic triumphs have been as marked as about various things. What the most dis- her military superiority. The Germans have eming leaders really believe is wholly been producing munitions with perfect sys-Our own South was tem and tireless energy, where the English confident at a certain stage in the Civil have failed. They have found substitutes War; but General Lee probably knew from for the metals and fibers that England has the beginning that the Confederacy could not allowed them to import. They have not win unless Europe took a hand. Cer- supplied themselves with food, and have tainly the great economists and publicists of reaped successful harvests, fully bearing out Germany must know that back of General Dr. Dernburg's forecasts of a year ago as Joffre, with his Grant-like doggedness, are to their agricultural capacity. They have not only staying qualities equal to those of interned and conserved their navy, but they Germany, but ultimate resources far supe- have lost their colonial empire. They will nor. Operating on inner lines, with superb probably be better off without it, although leadership and organization, Germany can- that may be hard for German expansionists not, indeed, he crushed in a long time. But to believe, Mr. Charles Johnston writes for she can, on the other hand, be put in a this number of the Review an interesting position where continued war would only résumé of the almost total disappearance of make bad matters worse. Germany's only the extensive empire that Bismarck had crechance, seemingly, for escape from unspeak- ated in Africa and the islands of the South able and permanent disaster is to make an Seas. Germany's object, evidently, is to GERMANY AND THE VICTORIOUS YEAR "Not yet; I march further still!" From Lustige Blätter ((Berlin)

Improved American steady growth of an improved understanding between the Berlin government and our own. Ambassador Bernstorff had, on behalf of his government, accepted the general American views regarding the safety of neutrals in submarine warfare; but new disturbances were created by further attacks upon liners. The Arabic had left Liverpool for the United States carrying a small number of passengers. Technically, she was a "liner,"—that is to say, an unarmed merchant ship in the passenger trade, and fully entitled to warning and to opportunity for the escape of her passengers and crew before being sunk. Actually, she was a munition-carrier and a tremendous instrumentality of war; and apart from the technicalities of international law she was entitled to scant consideration. It is further true, without mincing matters, that no American who is induced to sail on a ship almost wholly engaged in the munition traffic deserves the kind of solicitude that was due to non-combatants on merchant ships in the old days when the rules regarding warning, visit, and search were developed for the protection of vessels that were legitimately mercantile, and innocent of participation in the tween America and Germany as to attempt to hinder the delivery of weapons for the destruction of the Central Powers, then the American Government will be complete to regard it as a deliberately unfriendly act."

These matters should be discussed sincerely.

From Kladderadatach (Berlin)

Our Government at Washington has taken the case of the Arabic for Fair Plau very much to heart. This, however, is because it seemed to imply a disregard for assurances which had been given. It is generally believed that Count Bemstorff's statements have been made in good faith, and that Germany is entitled to courteous treatment while the facts are being examined. We are assured that Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Bernstorff have met these issues with mutual respect and confidence, and in a commendable spirit. It is to be regretted that certain newspapers, whether inspired by political motives or not, —have seemed possessed of a frantic determination to find some detail that would justify prolonging the period of angry railing at Germany. Whatever the German submarine policy may have been in its ruthlessness, it was never directed specifically against the United States. Germany's conduct, on the other hand, in modifying her submarine policy in accordance with the urgent requests of our Government, has shown a deliberate and profound purpose to maintain good relations between the two Sensible and fair-minded Amer- countries. Those who would try to prevent icans have been glad to note the the maintenance of such relations, through

THE "DICTATOR"

(A German idea of American deference to England) JOHN BULL TO WILSON: "Write-Should the Imperial German Government so strain the friendly relations be-

LE GRAND PENSEUR

(The English idea is that Mr. Wilson has been sacrificing an opportunity to embroil his country in war) From Punch (London)

friendly regard towards England and the Al- countries. lies. For unwillingness to give Germany fair play could only have the effect of diverting sympathy. Furthermore, the incessant newspaper nagging of Germany could only seem

HAIL, COLUMBIA

PRESIDENT WILSON (to American eagle): "Geel what a dove I've made of you!" From Punch (London)

the placing of false emphasis upon minor de- that alleges an entire disregard of maritime tails, are not only guilty of uncandor, but international law by the Allies, and chalare not mindful of the interests of this coun-lenges the arbitrary control assumed by Engtry. Nor are they in any sense showing land over our commerce with neutral

It was stated again last month England that our Government was on the and Neutral Trade point of sending a "note" of a like "straining at a gnat and swallowing a very drastic character upon this subject. It camel," in view of the Washington position has been many months since our Government

Englifche Politik

AMERICAN POLITICS

"Americans are sought here as guardian angels for the transport of ammunition to England; good pay is promised." [This embodies the German idea that America a controlled by the motive of profits in the ammunition business]

From Der Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart)

elles, buf bir Freihell bir Morre sine Bristonsboldung bir von Aller bir Gelbellest: Siglage meh bir Sovjetch badder behaltet

ENGLISH POLITICS

GREY: "America's proposition that the freedom of the seas must be one of the conditions of peace we can assent to under one condition—that England shall retain control over them."

From Der Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart)

took the ground that England's course to- suppose that this, and various other rulings ward our trade was highly illegal and very of the kind, bear any particular resemblance injurious. It would not seem as if there had to the established principles of international ever been any need for argument. If we be- law. In the so-called Matamoras cases, at lieved ourselves to be in the right, we should the time of our Civil War, our Supreme have said so very simply and sincerely many Court set forth the principle involved in clear months ago, and we should also have de- terms: cided whether we intended to stand by our alleged rights or to waive and abandon them, with the intent to supply, from Matamoras, goods It we had intended to support them, there to Texas, violated no blocksde and cannot be were ample means at hand by which to do declared unlawful. Such trade, with unrestricted so without delay, and also without friction or controversy. There was no need of writing notes, because a friendly statement to the enemy's coast. But in cases such as that now in British Ambassador of our views and our in- judgment we adminster the public law of nations tentions would have sufficed. Furthermore, if we had stood firmly by what we alleged to be our rights of trade, Germany would not have had occasion to adopt her submarine policy of reprisals against England. continued acquiescence, since last February. in the maritime policies adopted by the presiding over the British prize court, pro-British Orders in Council would seem in all nounced confiscation upon some millions of fairness to have established British right to dollars' worth of American meat products regulate our trade during the remainder of that were being carried to Scandinavian ports the present war. The opportunity for ef- in several neutral ships, and that were seized fective diplomacy was last winter or spring. a good many months ago by Great Britain.

ell" and Our Re- now is British prize court de- dish and Norwegian flags to consignees in stricted Rights cisions, with a possible appeal to Scandinavian ports, would have to accept the the Hague Tribunal. England says we may burden of proof that none of the products was sell so many bales of cotton to Sweden, but destined ultimately to enter into trade benot any more, because Sweden might sell tween the Scandinavian countries and Gersome to Germany. Let no American reader many. This was in the face of the fact that

Trade between London and Matamoras, even inland commerce between such a port and the enemy's territory, impairs undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of a blockade of the and are not at liberty to inquire sphat is for the particular advantage or disadvantage of our own or another country.

It was in a very different spint The Prize from that shown by our Supreme Court Decision Court that Sir Samuel Evans, This British court took the ground that the "Orders in Coun- The thing that remains for us American owners of meat, sailing under Swe-

commerce between Germany and these countries was entirely free and unobstructed. The New York Tribune, in commenting upon the prize court's decision, made the following statement which, coming from a newspaper so preëminently pro-British in its tone since the outbreak of the war, is especially significant :

Applying the continuous voyage doctrine at the expense of the United States may be looked spon in Great Britain as a piece of poetic justice. It is so to a certain extent. We cannot run away from the record in the Springbok and umilar cases, in which our Supreme Court held that British goods shipped to the Bahamas were subject to seizure, even if it was intended to unload them there, if their evident ultimate destination was some blockaded port of the Confederacy. But Thursday's decision in the British prize court goes a great deal further than that. It practically extinguishes the distinction between contraband and non-contraband goods, and removes all the limitations hitherto put upon belligerents in maintaining blockades of enemy coasts and ports.

The United States asserted the doctrine of contisuous voyage in order to check violations of an actual blockade. Our Supreme Court held that goods intended for the Southern Confederacy could be seized in transit to a notorious base for blockade runners near the Confederate coast line. But it did not maintain that United States war vessels could seize goods not manifestly intended

to run an established blockade.

Our blockade stopped at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Consequently, in the Matamoras cases a was decided that non-contraband goods could be imported freely into Mexican porta contiguous to the Texas border, the continuous voyage doctrine not applying to such goods because their ultimate destination could not be a portion of memy territory under bona fide blockade.

Danish and Swedish ports are in exactly the same situation in this war as Matamoras was in our Civil War. There is no Allied blockade in the Baltic Sea and communication between these two Scandinavian kingdoms and Germany is uninterrupted. Yet Great Britain assumes the right to stop commerce between the United States and Denmark and Sweden because non-contraband goods may reach Germany after being delivered to those countries.

THEY AGREE ON ONE THING, "GUILTY!" From the Sun (New York)

at Washington and also throughout the country, when the European war broke out. It was their duty to serve their governments as well as they could, while bearing themselves correctly in their relations to the United States. From the outset, there was a great preponderance of American sympathy for the Allies, largely on account of Belgium. Most of the so-called "German-Americans"—that is to say, Americans of German origin,agreed with other Americans in feeling that Germany was wrong in not having restrained Austria from attacking Serbia, and in not having accepted the urgent English invitation to a conference. At first, the American position of neutrality seemed to be correctly, It is realized by thoughtful and maintained. But when the overwhelming considerate people that the lot naval power of the Allies had cleared the of an ambassador or minister seas, the United States seemed to abandon representing a belligerent country may at the idea of protecting the rights of those times be very difficult and trying. Mr. Americans who cared to trade in non-contra-Charles Francis Adams found this to be the band materials with the Teutonic countries. case when he represented us at London Compensation for the loss of trade with Gerduring our Civil War. England was a many was found in the enormous opportunineutral government, whose citizens were in ties for trade of all kinds with England and many ways and in very large measure trying her allies. The situation thus developed was to help the Confederate States win the vic- a very trying one for those in this country tory against the North. The German and who represented the governments of Ger-Austrian ambassadors to the United States many and Austria. They did not deny the were in high personal favor, both officially technical right of Americans to sell muniMR. AND MRS. DUMBA AT THEIR SUMMER HOME IN LENOX, MASS.

tions of war. But they felt that the mushroom growth of the munition business was morally a violation of neutrality, and that our Government's justification of the traffic was legal and technical, rather than frank and sincere.

ployed began to take contracts for supplying play who realize that he has had hard luck war material to the Allies, it was declared As for the distinguished representative of at Vienna and Berlin that subjects of those Germany, Count von Bernstorff, his letters governments could not lawfully make war seem not to have been intercepted and he is supplies for the benefit of the enemy. In therefore in good and regular diplomatic view of the objective facts, no impartial mind standing, while one or another of his at could blame Austria and Germany for hold- sistants or colleagues in the German embassy ing a view that Americans would certainly at Washington has seemed to be involved in have held under like circumstances. Many matters which, like those revealed in the factories in this country are largely manned Archibald letter, do not properly belong to by Bohemians, Hungarians, Galician Poles, the tasks and functions of correct diplomacy. and others from the Austro-Hungarian Em- Successful diplomats like to breathe the air pire, who have not taken out naturalization of friendship and peace; and perhaps no papers. If the Austrian Government de- member of that guild is more peaceably insired that these men should give up their clined than Ambassador Bernstorff. He has means of livelihood, rather than make am- been intent upon restoring harmony between munition with which to kill Austrians and his country and ours. That he deserves Germans, it would not be strange. Dr. great personal credit for the manner in Constantin Dumba, the experienced and which he has borne almost intolerable newsnuch respected diplomat who represented paper impudence is the opinion of all wise ttria at Washington, was drawn into this observers.

discussion regarding the employment of Austrian subjects for purposes hostile to their country. Dr. Dumba found it almost impossible to communicate freely with Vienna, on account of various censorships. He was unwise enough to send a letter by an American newspaper man named Archibald, who was going to Europe. Archibald in turn was overhauled by the British, who seized the letter and turned it over to our Government. It related to the possibility of embarrassing American munition factories by inducing men to cease work. The fact that this letter went astray and became public was regarded at Washington as putting an end to Dr. Dumba's ability to serve his country advantageously in the United States. At our request, therefore, Dr. Dumba's government has recalled him, and when he goes he will not return as Ambassador.

It is unfortunate that he should have been drawn into a kind of effort that must have been very distasteful to him; but doubtless he takes it as a part of the "fortune of war." It happens that the agents and representatives of England and the Allies have everything practically their own way in the United States, and are able to render vast services to their respective countries without arousing criticism or enmity. Such admirable diplomats as Messrs. Jusserand and Spring-Rice have indeed very exceptional work to do, and some anxieties, but they labor in a congenial at-When establishments in which mosphere. Dr. Dumba will not return to many Austrian and German Europe without receiving many kindly exworkmen in America were em- pressions from lovers of manliness and fair

On September 10 there arrived An American in New York on the Lapland 2. notable commission of British and French financiers, with the business of raising a great American loan for the Allies. Representing Great Britain were Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England and chairman of this commission; Sir Edward H. Holden, and Sir Henry Babington Smith, noted English bankers; and Basil P. Blackett, a British treasury expert and secretary of the commission. The French commissioners are Octave Homberg and Ernest Mallet. These gentlemen were at once in consultation with J. P. Morgan & Co. and other prominent bankers of the country, including Mr. James J. Hill, who came from the Northwest to spend his seventy-seventh birthday in New York, very much interested in seeing that the Allies shall get in funds to pay his farmers for the 400,000,000 bushels of wheat they expect to have as an exportable surplus.

Stated bluntly, this effort of What this Great Britain and France to establish a credit in New York simply means that the countries of the Allied powers have bought from the United States in the last year about \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods in excess of the value of our purchases from them, and this year promising to me an even greater excess of goods sold by America to Europe over purchases, the Allied securities to sell them back to our investors, out purchasing very large quantities of food

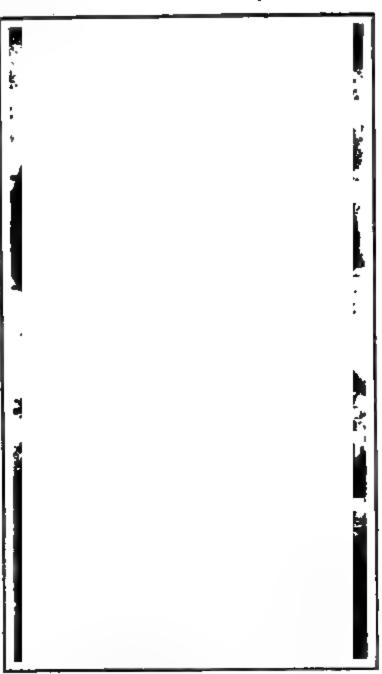
COUNT VON BERNSTORFF

It is, of course, highly to the America's Adadvantage of the United States ventage in Lending that their customers for huge expowers are now aiming to borrow from us ports should have the money to pay for them, money to pay for what we have sold them. Furthermore, the enormous excess of exports They might send us gold even to the amount from America had, a month ago, brought of half a billion dollars, which would be the down sterling exchange to the unprecedented routine way of settling their debt. But in level of 4.50, which means, briefly, that an a war such as the world has never before English pound sterling spent in America for seen, they hesitate to strip their treasuries of our manufactured goods or foodstuffs bought gold reserves; and, on the other side, we over 7 per cent. less than it would have Americans have already an abnormal supply bought at the normal rate of exchange, of gold and there would be some embarrass- Thus, if an American manufacturer had conment in receiving so great a quantity in addi- tracted with the British Government to suption. Still another way of meeting the im- ply articles to be paid for in pounds sterling, mediate situation would be the selling back the American would suffer from depreciato America of our securities held in the tion of the English currency when he turned Allied countries, estimated at \$2,500,000,000. his pounds into dollars. But if, on the But it is not considered probable that the other hand, the manufacturer had contracted Allied governments could persuade holders to be paid for his product in American dolof these securities immediately to part with lars, the British Government would have to more than a fraction of the total, say, 20 per pay so much more in pounds sterling that, at cent., and the whole operation would be so in- any such exchange rate as 4.50, there would volved and awkward that the device is being have been the most powerful inducement to saved as a last resort. It is reported that the get along without buying in the United French Government is successfully persuading States. In general, it seemed quite certain holders of some \$100,000,000 of American that while the Allies could scarcely go with-

Statisticians computed in the Ехрапово total cost of the war of \$90,000,000. This is a daily expenditure nearly three times as great as was reported in the first months of the war, and whether it be approximately correct or not, it is certainly true that the wastage of the great conflict is going on at a frightfully accelerated The public debts of the belligerent countries have already increased by the stupendous total of \$18,000,000,000 since August of last year. Not only Great Britain and France, but Russia and Italy as well are preparing to make new loans which will add further to the sum of national indebtedness. It is thought that if the war should continue a year longer, Great Britain and France will need to borrow from America 2 very much larger sum than the half billion or billion dollars now involved, the most careful students of the situation predicting that at least two billion dollars must be loaned from this country.

The Secretary of the Treasury, **Believe** Aiding Mr. McAdoo, has announced that the government would deposit \$30,000,000 in gold in the federal reserve banks of Atlanta, Dallas, and Richmond for the relief of cotton-growers. Under this plan the banks in the South are to Photograph by Medem Photo Service get from the reserve institutions as much of this fund as is needed without any payment of interest in order that the planters may borrow money on their cotton warehouse reactual cost of money.

11,800,000 bales as against an actual yield a low price of between 6 and 7 cents in the last year of 16,100,000 bales. The South disturbed days of last autumn. does not seem to be greatly disturbed over Great Britain's placing cotton on the contraband list. Announcement of this action was made on August 21st and France followed it



THE TWO FRENCH MEMBERS OF THE VISITING FINANCIAL COMMISSION (Octave Homberg stands at the left, and Ernest Mallet

ceipts at a low rate of interest and be enabled making cotton absolute contraband, Great to carry their product comfortably instead of Britain explains that she will still allow the throwing it on the market at any price they staple to go to neutral countries, but that can get. President Wilson has taken a per- a limit will be put on such shipments to presonal interest in the situation confronting vent them from exceeding normal consumpthe cotton-growers and has written a letter tion. At the same time the burden of proof appealing to the banks of the South to make of neutral destination was put on the cotton loans to the planters at interest rates not shipper. The net result of these conflicting greater than one to two per cent. above the influences,—the abnormally small crop of the year on the one side and Great Britain's contraband declaration,-was that the price in-There was heavy deterioration creased in the middle of September. in the cotton-fields in August cotton was quoted at nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents, while due to excessive rains, and the deliveries for six months later brought 113/4 official estimate of the year's crop is for only cents. This range of prices compares with

Mr. Charles F. Speare's article War's Tonle in this issue of the Review of Business Reviews gives a bird's-eye view with a similar move, and it is thought that of the sensational developments in American Italy may follow suit at a later date. In business during the first year of the great

LEVIEW OF REVIEWS

The demand from the belligerent countries for automobiles Factories and motor trucks has been a boon to the American factories, and has aided in the enormous development of production for home consumers described so vividly by Mr. Frederick in this issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. As a matter of fact, a number of our motor manufactories were nearly prostrate financially, but they have been set on their feet by the new market in the warring countries. This is not true of the General Motors Company, which, on September 17, declared its first dividend on the common stock of 50 per cent. in cash, the largest initial cash dividend ever paid on a security listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It is true, however, that five or six years ago the General Motors Company was prostrate financially. It was taken in hand by energetic and shrewd banking interests and was already doing handsomely in the way of profits and had completely reestablished its current financial situation when the war broke out. In the year ending July 31, 1914, y this company made a profit of less than \$8,000,000; during the next year the net f profit amounted to nearly \$15,000,000 or over n 80 per cent, of its issue of common stock.

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The country is still in the dark

Pointies as to the recommendations that
will be made by the President
and his advisers regarding our national de-

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UNCLE SAM FINDS A WAY TO BE HELPFUL TO THE COTTON PLANTERS From the News (Newark)

fenses, although it is generally agreed that this must be the principal topic for Congressional discussion in December. Unfortunately, everything at Washington has a political aspect, and we may never know exactly what Secretary Garrison thinks ought to be done, nor even what Secretary Daniels would be willing to do if he could have his own way. Senator Kern of Indiana, Democratic leader of his branch of Congress, is raid to be opposed to the views of the men who are carrying on the propaganda of "preparedness." Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, who will be Democratic floor leader of the House, is said to hold views not unlike those of Mr. Kern. The Administration might, indeed, carry its program of naval expansion and army enlargement by the help of a practically unanimous vote of the Republican minority in Congress. But Mr. Wilson is a believer in parties, and wishes to win his measures by sheer Democratic superi- welcome need of spending a huge sum of Those who believe that we should money to make the navy strong. keep our navy strong, and at once take steps to make it second only to that of Great Britain, are not one whit more fond of war, or more disposed to become involved in interprefer to be unprepared and unable to cope with the attack even of a second-rate power. Our navy has declined very rapidly in its relative rank and efficiency. Congress should either let it decline still more, and practically abandon it, or else face bravely the very un-

THE AWAKENING OF RIP VAN WINKLE From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland)

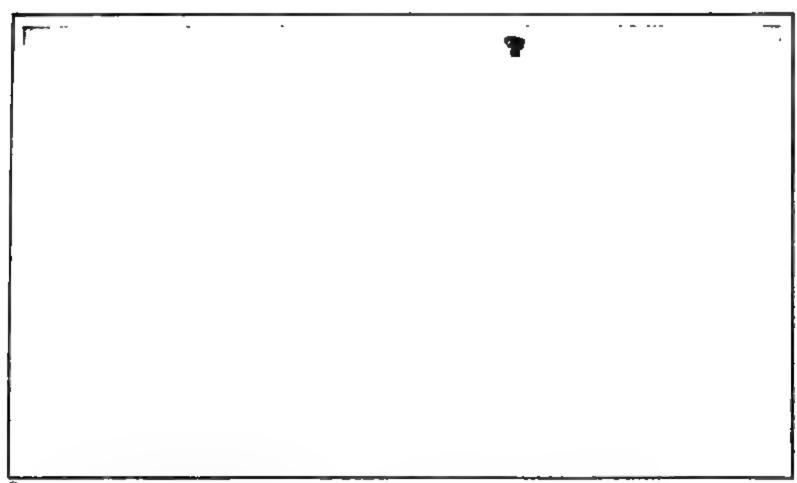
Elsewhere in this number, Mr. Reeds of Walker, well-known as a scien-Army and Navy tific authority, writes of the weak national quarrels, than their colleagues who points in our defensive position and dwells above all else upon the need of building up the navy. We agree with the view that the American navy must be made second only to that of Great Britain, and that there should be no faltering or delay. We have received many commendatory letters regarding the views expressed editorially last month, in favor of the training of all men and boys to fitness for service as citizens, including national defense. As regards the regular army, it would be entirely feasible to provide for a special form of short enlistment, with intensive training, in order to build up rapidly a large body of reserves. We could obtain a reserve army of a million trained men in two and a half years, while paying the cost of an army of only 100,000 men, by the simple device of enlisting young men for a threemonths period of very active and beneficial training. Each quota of 100,000 would have honorable discharge at the end of the quarteryear, and thus 400,000 young men would receive ninety days of hard drilling and teaching as members of the regular army under the best instructors our army can furnish,-in the course of a single year. It would, evidently, be necessary to adopt a plan for maintaining some form of continued organization for the reserves. This could be done without interfering with their ordinary callings and pursuits.

IT'S NOW UP TO MOTHER (This eartoon seems to sum up pretty well the National Defense situation) Prom the Globe (New York)

The conference of State governors, held at Boston during the on National Defense last week of August, gave expression to the general feeling manifested in tional Guard. A trend towards the pracvarious ways throughout the country in favor tical and useful in military drill has been obof a prompt and effective strengthening of servable in the encampments and maneuvers the means of national defense. With a sin- held during the past summer. For example, gle exception the governors present at this the guardsmen of Indianapolis used real conference declared themselves in favor of trenches on the outskirts of the city, blew up increasing the present National Guard. Gov- miniature buildings, and so far as was posernor Hammond, of Minnesota, spoke in sible played the war game. The business favor of a territorial organization in place of men's encampment at Plattsburg, described "forty-eight separate armies." But the gen- in our September number, was followed by a eral sentiment of the conference was that the second and smaller gathering of a similar National Guard, even as at present organ- nature. These encampments gave a needed ized, might be developed into what its name stimulus to interest in military matters implies,-a means of defense for the whole throughout the country. The effect was to States or the Federal Government should crease their zeal for soldierly tasks, at which take over the whole cost of equipment and the Plattsburg recruits became proficient in that the troops should be thoroughly de- so short a time. The seriousness of the job mocratized. Governor Dunne, of Illinois, is the lesson which guardsmen everywhere thought it possible to increase the number of may well take to heart. guardsmen from 120,000 to 1,500,000. This could be done, he thought, if each militiaman were to be paid one dollar for every night spent in military training with a provision that he would receive no compensation un- any of the outbreaks that had occurred there less he attended at least forty nights a year, since the downfall of stable government in While at Boston the governors saw fleet Mexico. evolutions and tactical maneuvers by ten bat- United States soldiers, Texas rangers, and tleships and fourteen torpedo-destroyers. Mexican outlaws there were fatalities on both Secretary Daniels made a plea for the assist- sides before General Funston's troops sucance of the interior States in obtaining a ceeded in gaining complete control of the stronger navy.

In various States there has been. 7ke of late, a notable quickening of **Mational** Buard interest in the work of the Na-It was suggested that either the put guardsmen on their mettle and to in-

> The fighting on the Mexican Our Attitude border during the month of Sep-Towards Mexico tember far exceeded in violence In desperate battles between situation. Meanwhile, it became known



C international News Bervice, New York

MEXICAN BANDITS CAPTURED ON OUR FRONTIER BY UNITED STATES TROOPERS

(Mexican raids along the Texan border were unusually numerous and effective during September. Our troops, under General Funston, together with the Texas Rangers, engaged the Mexicans in several sharp, combats and finally gained the upper hand, but not without considerable loss of life)

carly in the month that General Carranza had rejected the proposals made by Secretary Lansing and the representatives of South and lives and property of the Mexicans and of the foreigners who live in Mexico. It was determined on September 18 that a period of three weeks would be granted to the several factions in which to make this demonstration and at the end of that time recognition of a de facto government will be made by the conference countries separately. At the time when this decision was reached by the conferees it was generally believed that the Carranza faction had proven itself to be the stronger in Mexico, the Villa forces having been worsted near Mexico City; and the opinion was unofficially expressed that all seven of the conferring powers would ultimately recognize his government as supreme. Whether or not this should prove to be the outcome, the policy adopted commends itself as containing certain elements of practical statesmanship in which the past course of our own government may have seemed lacking to most of its critics and to many experts.

lad rejected the proposals made by Secretary
Lansing and the representatives of South and
Central American powers looking to pacification between the warring Mexican factions.
The next step taken by the United States many and the A. B. C. conferees was to decide and the A. B. C. conferees was to decide partment at Washington have concluded a on recognition by each of the countries represented of that faction in Mexico which can will enable the little republic to exercise most clearly show its capacity to protect the in Haiti have continued to maintain order and give support to the administration of President Dartiquetion between the warring Mexican factions.

The United States naval forces in Haiti have continued to maintain order and give support to the administration of President Dartiquetion between the warring Mexican factions.

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The United States naval forces in Haiti have continued to maintain order and give support to the administration of President Dartiquetion between the administration of Preside

A GOOD START ON WORLD FEDERATION From the Venus (St. Paul)

of the state of th at restrict estates as a Ferences. The onto making part it has damed memorable ad-EL LIES TO THE INSTRUMENT WINCH Appears on in the 🎮 🖈 it this Havingwi, embodies the 2. Streetings of these amountes who from first 2- TO ANY STORES THE ME DESIGNED THOUSE.—the error - real to a government at Albany directly reto transcole to the period in the whole State. me in the Community and a state Short Bales to a ter houses monoer showed in detail er more it was represent to bring this about. In to the to the process and commissions, many or a while weeken me associet's work and - and the exemperate machinery to the is thinking washing if the thinking's mooty, THE NEW COMMUNICATION STREET, AND SEVERALES. againments in juneous among which the while wire in the State government is apport e r near the Sovernor, Compareller, and Atw representation responsible for e me estire ingalization and its output.

The Governor's budget was anomer step at the same direction and with these two fundamental names in their designates brought the other names in their work into alignment. The names in the recignized the demand of beach and has the certain changes in the judiciary sevent and these, it is boped, will do away with many it the most grievous of the law's nearly at the Empire State. The every them is provided it apportionment of representation received the metropolis and the rest

of the State remains in statu quo, but the Hon. Seth Low's efforts as chairman of the cities committee in the convention resulted in the grant to New York City and to all the other cities of the State of a greatly increased measure of local self-government. and virtual denial to the legislature of the privilege of interference in purely local concerns. Thus while equality of representation is still denied to the metropolis, its control over its own affairs is at the same time greatly enlarged.

The electoral The campaigns this Philadelphia Campaign year are few. Only five States out of forty-eight are electing These are Governors. Massachusetts (which continues to elect its Governor each year), Maryland, Kentucky, Mississippi and New Mexico. More exciting and interesting than any of these five campaigns for the headships of States is the pending contest in Philadelphia, for the office of Mayor, where Mr. Blankenburg's four years of reform administration are drawing to a close. The most important official in

to power. To avoid factional strife within Philadelphia confident and even reckless. the party they practically abolished the primary, persuading Congressman William S. Vare and other candidates to withdraw in favor of Thomas B. Smith, who had

HON, ELIHU ROOT, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CON-VENTION, WHICH COMPLETED ITS WORK LAST MONTH

(Mr Root's influence was very great in the Convention and his attitude towards bossism, as disclosed by his speeches, caused a Progressive leader like Frederick M. Davenport to characterize him as a Progressive. His address on "the invisible government" is reproduced on page 465 of this Review)

his cabinet,—Hon. George D. Porter, Direc- most discreditable deal ever perpetrated by tor of Public Safety,-is a candidate, with the Gang," while the North American dethe support of Mayor Blankenburg and clared that "the rival contracting interests the non-partisan citizens' committee which agreed upon a nominee who they believe brought about the downfall of the Repub- would parcel out the taxpapers' money equit-'ican machine and the election of Blanken- ably between the two groups." The triumph burg in 1911. Extraordinary efforts are of Senator Penrose and the State organization being made by Republican leaders to return last year has made the Republican leaders in

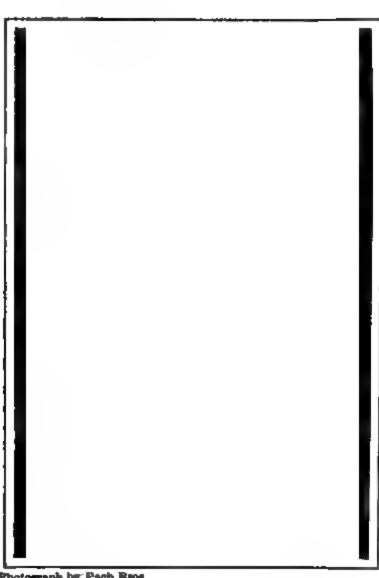
A situation somewhat similar ex-Party ists in Maryland, where a Gov-Strife in Maryland ernor is to be elected to succeed recently been appointed by Governor Brum- Hon. Phillips L. Goldsborough. Here also baugh to the Public Service Commission, the usually dominant party,—in this instance and formerly was Postmaster of Philadel- Democratic,—is out of power. But in Maryphia. The Public Ledger called this har- land its leaders have not shown the astuteness mony arrangement "the final chapter in the of their neighbors in Philadelphia. There

government in New York, as so eloquently confessed by Mr. Root, is partisanship. States, like cities, should be run upon their own issues.

The annual campaign in Massa-Massachusetts chusetts has a tendency to bring before the voters the same candidates, year after year. Thus Governor David I. Walsh (Democrat) is seeking a third term, and his principal opponent is again Congressman Samuel W. McCall (Republican). Ex-Governor Foss, who was three times elected as a Democrat, and who ran two years ago as an independent, endeavored unsuccessfully to obtain the Republican nomination last month on a high-tariff and prohibition platform. The remaining candidates for Governor are new to the voters. The choice of the Progressives is , Mr. Nelson B. Clark, of Beverly, while Mr. William Shaw, for many years connected with the National Society of Christian Endeavor, heads the Prohibition ticket. This · naturally Republican commonwealth of Massachusetts has had five successive years of Democratic Governors; but,—with the Pro-: gressive party dwindling,—the Republicans · feel that their chances are excellent. The Democratic plurality last year was less than twelve thousand votes.

Besides Massachusetts and Kontucku Maryland, only Kentucky, Louiand Other siana, and New Mexico are to elect State officers this fall; and in those States the Democrats usually have a safe majority. In Kentucky, the nominee of that party is ex-Representative Augustus O. Stan- ley, who gained nation-wide reputation r through his Congressional probes into the - affairs of the Steel and Tobacco trusts. Pro- hibition, rather than candidates, was the t question before the voters in the primary. t The defeated candidate had declared for f State-wide prohibition, while Mr. Stanley I favors the county-unit law. In Mississippi, t after an unusually quiet campaign, Lieutenl ant-Governor Theodore G. Bilbo carried the 1 Democratic primary, receiving more votes than his four opponents. With merely nomir nal opposition, he will be chosen Governor . for a four-year term in November.

Late in September there came out of the Arctic regions, by way of Nome, Alaska, the first report from the explorer Stefansson that had been received since April, 1914. It will



Photograph by Paul Thompson

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE

Photograph by Pach Bros.

HON. JOHN D. LONG OF MASSACRUSETTS

be recalled that Stefansson had headed a everybody had long ago given up the ex-Canadian expedition northward from Alaska plorer as lost. The receipt of this striking in search of new Arctic land. It was news of his discovery forms a dramatic and known that his principal ship, the Karluk, unlooked-for sequel to what had been achad been lost in the ice and that only twelve cepted as a chapter of disasters. It puts of the twenty-five men on board had got new emphasis on the importance and possiback to civilization. But the intrepid young bilities of further research within the Arctic leader, with two of his companions, contin-circle and adds another to the long list of ued north in search of land. Stefansson American triumphs in the frozen North. had long believed that an exploring party in that region (north of Prince Patrick Island) could be sustained by animal food, and his experience after parting from the main body of the expedition fully confirmed his belief, seven, had been Governor of Massachusetts, The three men and their dog teams "lived Member of Congress, and Secretary of the on the country," using blubber for fuel and Navy under Presidents McKinley and Rooseful methods were rewarded by the discovery, command the Atlantic fleet in the Spanishon June 18, of land at 77 degrees and 43 American War and who ordered Dewey to minutes north latitude and 115 degrees and attack the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. Sir east from the landing-place, but mountains on September 11. He, too, was an eminent nsson's peculiar fitness for his task, almost system of Cuba.

The Hon. John D. Long, of Two Massachusetts, who died on Eminent Americans August 28 at the age of seventy-Stefansson's energetic and resource- velt. It was he who selected Sampson to 43 minutes west longitude. He saw about William Van Horne, long president of the 100 miles of coast line running south of Canadian Pacific Railway, died at Montreal were seen for at least fifty miles farther American, a native of Illinois, who had east. And from a point twenty miles in- worked his way up in the various branches land hills were seen in all directions from of railroad service until he had reached the north to east at a distance estimated at over place of greatest power and responsibility in fifty miles. With the exception of a few the transportation system of Canada. In experts on Arctic conditions who knew Stef- later years he built up the principal railroad

SOME PICTORIAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR

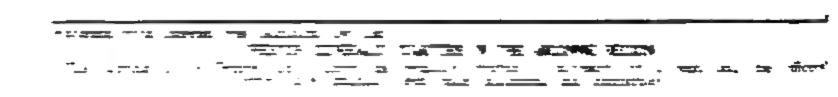
WOMEN OF CALICIA, AUSTRIA, TAKING THE PLACES OF MEN IN THE FIELDS

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RUSSIAN	REFUCEES WHOSE VILL	AGES HAVE BEEN LA	ID WASTE BY THEIR OW	N RETREATING ARMIES
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Photographs () Luderwood & Underwood, New York

RUSSIAN SUBJECTS SEEKING REFUGE BEHIND THE AUSTRIAN LINES

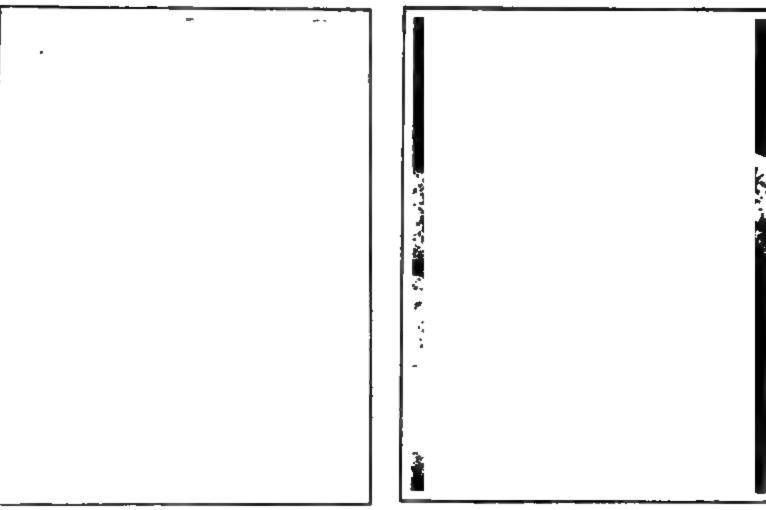
This illustration and the one immediately above depict the situation of countless thousands of non-combatants - mostly Jewish—in war-ridden Poland. The entire absence of able-bodied men among the refugees will be noticed)



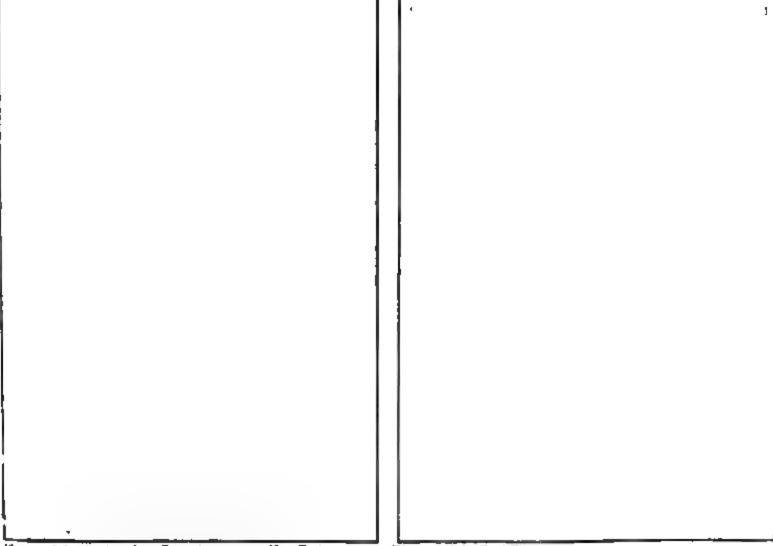
provide grade by the American Provided Lord of the New Link

GERMAN OFFICERS' QUARTERS ON A WAR TRAIN IN GALICIA

gibne on the Russian front has moved eastward, during recent months, at the rate of more than iles a day, and the chiefs of the invading armies are therefore using movable headquarters)



THROWING BOMBS BY HAND A MECHANICAL BOMB-THROWER
THE TRENCHES OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES ARE SO CLOSE TOGETHER THAT THE USE OF
THROWN BOMBS HAS BECOME EXTENSIVE



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

A PERISCOPE

(A British soldier on the Gallipoli Peninsula watching a Turkish position while himself sheltered from attack. The use of periscopes, adapted from the submarine, is now general throughout the armies)

Photograph by Paul Thompson

AN ARMORED HAT

(This French soldier is wearing a shrapnel-proof steel helmet. Protected from direct gunfire by his trench breastworks, he is now also protected from shrapnel shells which burst above hun)

NEW DEVICES FOR DESTRUCTION AND PROTECTION, USED IN THE TRENCHES

RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From August 21 to September 20, 1915)

The Last Part of August

August 21.—Italy declares herself in a state of war with Turkey; the reasons given are Turkish support of a revolt in Tripoli and prevention of the departure of Italian residents in Syria.

lute contraband.

A British submarine sinks a German dreadnought (believed to be the battle cruiser Moltke) in the Baltic.

August 22.—In the Vosges region, the French capture three important peaks after a month of continued assaults.

August 23.—An official Russian statement declares that two German cruisers and eight torpedo boats were destroyed in an attempt to force an entrance into the Gulf of Riga lasting from August 16 to 20; German losses are denied by Germany, with a statement that two Russian gunboats were lost.

The Russian fortress of Ossowiec, northeast of

Warsaw, is captured by Germans.

The German naval and military station at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, is bombarded by a

British fleet of forty cruisers and destroyers.
Premier Okuma is quoted as saying that Japan has decided to give greater assistance to Russia in the prosecution of the war, in the manufacture of war supplies.

August 24.—The tension in the United States over the sinking of the Arabic, with loss of American lives, is relieved by a statement from the German Ambassador, asking that the taking of a definite stand be postponed until the German version North. of the incident is received.

A British statement, declared to be authoritative, places the number of German soldiers in the field at 1,800,000 in the West and 1,400,000 in the East (together with 1,120,000 Austrians); German casualties are estimated to have totaled 300,000 killed, 540,000 missing and disabled, and 810,000 wounded.

August 25.—Brest-Litovsk, the most important fortress on Russia's second line of defense, is occupied by German troops; the Russians also withdraw from Bialystok; the great German offensive movement in Poland has thus advanced more than 100 miles in the three weeks since Warsaw fell.

August 26.—A British naval aviator, Arthur W. Bigsworth, is officially declared to have destroyed a German submarine with bombs, near Ostend.

An official French report chronicles many recent raids by Allied aviators, in two of which more than sixty aeroplanes participated.

August 28.—A raid of six German aeroplanes upon Paris is checked by French aviators, and one of the German machines is destroyed at a height of 11,000 feet.

August 31.—Foreign exchange rates in New York City fall to new low levels; London ex- facture of munitions.

change drops to \$4.551/4 on the pound, 30 points below par.

German assaults, it is declared, result in the recovery of ground lost to the French in the Vosges region on August 22.

Alphonse Pegoud, the famous French aviator, The British Government declares cotton abso- is killed in an air duel with a German aviator.

The First Week of September

September 1.—The diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany approaches a satisfactory conclusion through the declaration of the German Ambassador at Washington that hereafter liners will not be sunk by German submarines without warning.

The Russian fortress of Luzk, near the Galician border, is captured by Austro-German troops.

An official German estimate places the Russian casualties, since May 2, at 300,000 killed and wounded, and 1,100,000 captured.

September 2.—The Russian War Office announces the evacuation of the fortress of Grodno (the last of the fortified points in Russian Poland, on the second line of defense); thus within a month since the occupation of Warsaw, German and Austrian troops have captured twelve Russian fortresses.

The British Admiralty reports the torpedoing of four Turkish transports, in the Dardanelles

region, by British submarines.

September 3.—General Alexiev is appointed Chief of the Russian General Staff, and General Ruzsky is made commander of the armies in the

September 4.—The Canadian liner Hesperian, bound for Montreal, is struck by a mine or torpedo off the southern coast of Ireland; twentyfour of the passengers and crew are lost.

September 6.-Forty French airships bombard Saarbrucken, in Rhenish Prussia, as a reprisal for the bombardment of Luneville by German aviators on September 1.

September 7.-The German Government gives to the American Ambassador a memorandum relating to the sinking of the Arabic on August 19; it is declared that the submarine commander had believed the steamer was about to ram his vessel, and launched a torpedo in self-defense; the loss of American lives is regretted, but obligation to grant indemnity is denied.

Czar Nicholas places himself in active command of the Russian armies, transferring Grand Duke Nicholas to command of the army in the

Caucasus.

The German Admiralty announces that the submarine U 27 has not been heard from for a month, and is probably lost.

It is stated at London that the British Government has taken over from private control 715 factories transformed into plants for the manu-

The Second Week of September

September 8.—German Zeppelin airships (for the first time, it is declared) drop bombs in the heart of London, more than thirty persons being killed.

The Conservative majority in the Russian Duma is displaced, after a reorganization of groups, by a coalition of Liberal and Progressive elements.

In the Argonne region, German forces under the Crown Prince launch a violent attack against the French, and gain considerable ground.

September 9.-The United States asks Austria-Hungary to recall its Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, because of his connection with a movement to cripple American industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions for the Allies, and because of his employment of an American citizen, under an American passport, to carry official dispatches.

The Russian War Office reports that, since September 3, successes on the River Sereth in Galicia have resulted in the capture of more than 17,000 Austro-Germans and many guns.

September 10.—An Anglo-French commission arrives in New York to arrange a system of credit, for the payment of war munitions and foodstuffs sold by Americans to the Allies.

September 13.-In announcing the sixth raid of German airships on the east coast of England, it is stated that Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott, an authority on gunnery, has been placed in command of the defenses of London against airahip attacks.

September 14.—Official announcement of British casualties up to August 21 shows totals of 75,957 killed, 251,059 wounded, and 54,967 miss-

The Russian War Office declares that 40,000 Austro-German prisoners were taken between August 30 and September 12.

The German Foreign Office endorses the pledge communicated by Ambassador Bernstorff, that passenger ships will not be sunk by German submarines without warning, and declares it is practically certain that the Hesperian was not thus attacked.

The Third Week of September

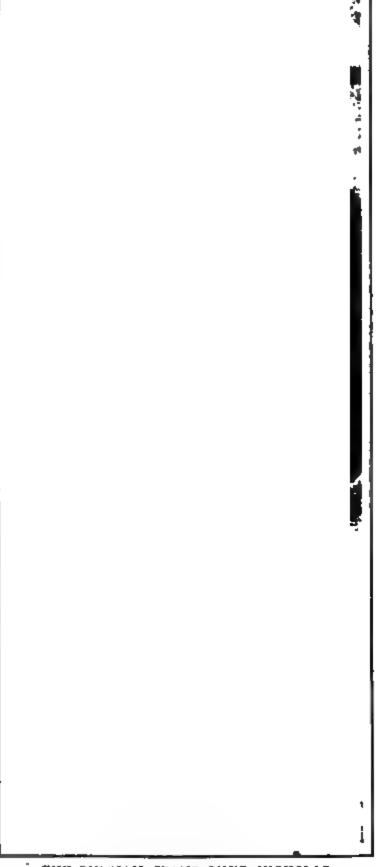
September 15 .- The British House of commons votes a new war credit of \$1,250,000,000, bringing the total up to \$6,310,000,000.

Premier Asquith informs the House that nearly 3,000,000 men have enlisted in the British army, and War Secretary Kitchener tells the Lords that reinforcements of 210,000 men have actually been sent to the front [making a total of about 650,-000], enabling the British to take over from the French seventeen miles of additional front.

It is declared at Athens that Bulgaria and Bulgaria territory up to the Maritza River, Litovsk in twenty-two days. including the railway line of Dedeagatch.

to a French report) request Bulgaria to declare is finished. definitely her position.

600,000 are confiscated by a British prize court; killed; 61,628 wounded, and 8394 are missing. the cargoes were seized in November, 1914, on by the German army and navy.



THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

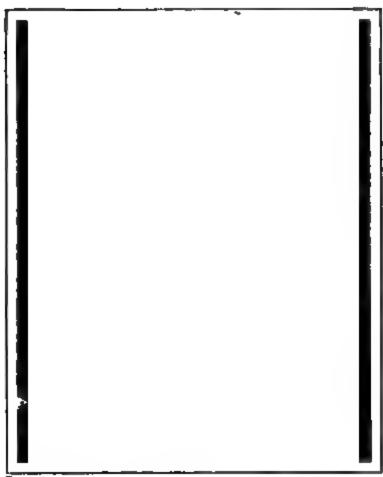
(Last month Czar Nicholas placed himself in active command of the Russian armies, transferring the Grand Duke to the Caucasus, to fight the Turks. All authorities agree that the Grand Duke is a brilliant strategist. He conducted a masterly offensive campaign against the Austrians early in the war, and more recently, when handicapped by a shortage of ammunition, successfully withdraw his armies before the Austrians. withdrew his armies before the Austro-Germana)

The German invasion of Poland reaches Pinsk, Turkey have signed an agreement ceding to having moved eastward 100 miles from Brest-

The Russian Duma is prorogued by the Czar, September 16 .- The Allied powers (according for two months, it being declared that its work

British casualties at the Dardanelles up to American meat products to the value of \$15,- Aurust 21 are made public; 17,608 men were

The British Admiralty announces that as the the ground that although consigned to a Danish submarine E 7 has not returned it must be asport they were intended for ultimate consumption sumed that the Turkish report of its destruction off the Dardanelles is correct.



🔁 American Press Association, New York

HON, FRANK L. POLK, COUNSELLOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

(Mr. Polk was appointed last month, the office having been vacant since the elevation of Mr. Lansing to succeed Mr. Bryan. He will be the principal assistant of Secretary Lansing, and Acting Secretary in his chief's absence. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Polk was Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, where during recent years he has been a prominent member of the reform element in the Democratic party)

The French Minister of Finance zaks for an appropriation of \$1,240,000,000 for war expenses for the last quarter of the year; from figures which he quotes it is estimated that the war is costing the four great belligerents \$56,000,000 a

September 18.-The German Army Headquarters announces the capture of Vilna, a strongly fortified railroad center for several weeks one of the principal objectives of the German offensive.

September 19,-The British and French financial commissioners, it is learned, have practically completed arrangements with a nation-wide syndicate of American bankers for a loan of from half to three-quarters of a billion dollars.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium announces, at London, that it collected and dis-bursed \$50,000,000 during eight months, more than half of which came from Belgians residing abroad; the number of destitute persons is placed at more than 3,000,000.

September 20.—The Bulgarian army is ordered mobilized, "in the interest of armed neutrality"

A German official communication announces that German artillery has been operating against the Serbians, across the Danube southeast of Belgrade.

A report of fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula, by General Sir Ian Hamilton, describes the difficulties and losses of the British troops and praises the valor of their Turkish adversaries.

September 19.—The Greek steamer Athinai is destroyed by fire at sea, her passengers and crew being rescued by other vessels.

RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From August 21 to September 20, 1915)

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

August 22.—The Commission on Industrial Relations ends its labors; the members fail to agree and render three separate reports.

August 24.-The Eastman Kodak Company is declared to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade, in the United States District Court at Buffalo, and is ordered dissolved.

Convention reverses itself and rejects an amendment requiring ability to read and write English as a qualification for voting.

August 28 .- The President appoints Frank L. Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

August 30.—The New York Constitutional Convention agrees upon a short-ballot proposal, - compel the Villa troops to withdraw from Torfour elective State officers only,-after a long reon, an important commercial and military debate characterized by an arraignment of "in- center. visible government," by Elihu Root (see page

September 10.-The proposed constitution for New York State is adopted by the members of 33, and the convention adjourna

September 14.—The voters of South Carolina

adopt State-wide prohibition by a large majority; the law will go into effect on January 1. . . . In the Maryland primaries, Emerson C. Harrington (Dem.) and Orvington E. Weller (Rep.) are nominated for Governor.

POREICN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

September 4.—With the capture of Saltillo by August 26.-The New York Constitutional General Obregon, Carranza is reported to control all central Mexico, from Mexico City to Torreon.

September 7.-It is declared at Peking that the project of reestablishing a monarchial form Polk, of New York City, to be Counsellor of of government has been abandoned, but that the the State Department, and Otto Praeger to be Presidency may be made a permanent and hereditary office.

September 18.—The Carranza forces in Mexico

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

August 30.-Pascual Oroszco, a prominest Mexican military leader, is killed while parthe Constitutional Convention, by vote of 118 to ticipating in a marauding expedition across the border in Texas.

September 1-2.—Marauding bands of Mexicans

continue to harass communities in Texas and Arizona, near the border.

September 4.—Rear Admiral Caperton proclaims martial law in Haitian territory occupied by United States forces, declaring that the new government is unable to control conditions although endeavoring to do so.

September 9.—The United States informs the Austro-Hungarian Government that Ambassador Constantin Theodor Dumba is no longer acceptable to the United States, because of his attempt and historian, 46. to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of war supplies for the Allies.

September 10.—General Carranza, whose supporters have recently gained important military victories in Mexico, rejects the peace proposals of the United States and the Central and South American diplomats.

September 16.-A treaty between the United States and Haiti is signed at Port au Prince; it is understood to provide for American supervision of Haitian finances and constabulary.

September 18.—The American Secretary of State again meets with the diplomatic represen-Uruguay, and Guatemala, regarding the situation Catholic Church. 72. in Mexico, and the conference agrees to recogmize the faction which at the end of three weeks

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

August 29.—A second shipment of gold and securities from London (valued at \$45,000,000) arrives in New York City, to improve British credit and restore normal exchange. . United States submarine $F \neq i$ s refloated in Hono-lulu harbor, more than five months after the accident which caused it to sink.

September 4.—It is declared that an American chemist has discovered a process for making dyes from coal tar, which will not only relieve the present shortage of German products, but will built up a permanent American dyestuff industry. . . . The national amateur golf championship is won by Robert A. Gardner, of Chicago, in the matches at Detroit.

September 7.—The national lawn tennis championship is won by William M. Johnston, of San Francisco, in play at Forest Hills, N. Y.

September 8.—A third shipment of gold and securities arrives in New York from London, valued at nearly \$30,000,000; the value of gold in the three shipments is more than \$58,000,000.

September 17.—Word is received at Nome, Alaska, from the Canadian Arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who had not been heard from for eighteen months; he reports he has discovered land northwest of Prince Patrick Island.

OBITUARY

August 17.—General John C. Black, formerly Commissioner of Pensions and ex-president of the

August 22.—Charles A. Fosdick ("Harry Cas- 62. tlemon"), author of stories for boys, 73.

August 28.—John D. Long, Secretary of State under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, and ex-Governor of Massachusetts, 76.

August 30.-Paul Armstrong, playwright, 46. August 31.—Charles T. Wills, a prominent New York builder, 64. . . . Albert Henry Walker, of New York, an authority on patent law, 70. . . Jacob G. Metcalfe, former president of the Mexican International Railway, 66. . . . Antonio Flores, ex-president of Ecuador.

September 1.-Marquis Kaoru Inouye, one of the Elder Statesmen of Japan, 80. . . . Felix Michael Julius Poppenberg, the German essayist

September 4.—Cardinal Cladius Francis Vaszary, Primate of Hungary, 83. . . . Courtland Cushing Matson, ex-Representative from Indiana, 75. . . . Major Holmes Conrad, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, 75.

September 5.—Col. Charles H. Boynton, a widely known Washington newspaper man, 79.

September 6.-Edward Bruce Moore, former Commissioner of Patents, 63. . . . Mrs. Josie Greve Oppenheim, a pioneer in the woman's club movement in the Northwest.

September 7.-Dr. Gross Alexander, editor of the Methodist Review, 63. . . . Michael Jenkins, tatives of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, of Baltimore, a prominent lay member of the

September 9.—George Hazeltine, a noted patent lawyer of New York, 86. . . . Gen. Franklin has best demonstrated ability to maintain order. Fisher, chief signal officer of the United States Army during the Civil War, 81.

> September 10.-Senator Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, former Premier of Quebec, 93. . . . John Howard Van Amringe, for more than twenty years dean of Columbia University, 80. . . . Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister at Peking during the Boxer uprising, 63.

> September 11.-William Sprague, Governor of Rhode Island during the Civil War and former United States Senator, 84. . . . Sir William Cornelius Van Horne, the American railroad man who developed the Canadian Pacific Railroad system, 72. . . Dr. Karl E. Guthe, dean of the University of Michigan, 49.

> September 12.—Brig. Gen. George Alexander Forsyth, U. S. A. retired, the noted Indian fighter, 78. . . . Martin Luther D'Ooge, for many years professor of Greek at the University of Michigan, 76. . . . Lyman U. Humphrey, twice Governor of Kansas, 70.

> September 13.-Prof. John Phelps Taylor, of Andover Theological Seminary, a noted preacher and biblical scholar, 74. . . . Gen. Andrew L. Harris, former Governor of Ohio, 82. . . . Dr. John Évans Sheppard, an authority on diseases of the ear, 56.

> September 14.-Sereno S. Pratt, secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce and noted financial expert, 57. . . . Gen. Edward Hastings Ripley, a prominent Civil War veteran, 76.

September 15.-Prof. Alexander Van Milligen, August 21.—Rear-Admiral Alexander Hugh United States General Appraisers, 79.

Accornick, U. S. N. retired, 74.

September 18.—Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, 78. . . . Marquis F. Dickinson, a distinguished Massachusetts lawyer, 75.



CARTOONS

STEELER SE TOTAL

to beginning it the war, times months <u>ा व्यक्त स्थानमञ्जूक अञ्चलकार्यः ग</u> an erecer, sice grantenis in mercus, spire that was abre to the Review of the Court of the Review their weether man, it was most time General St and the military emisses after who enter great the war write sub-combinence and t springs for the leaders of thought and मामाध्य व प्रत्य जनसम्बद्ध की seemed to be me arrang. This mannering somewhat a muses, the register world, and it is not stool THE IS PRIVATE EXPRESSION through the sinus as accely managived curtoons, border nt the grow, was a shock to many smith sous in the nations that Germany had a unt a night.

The German and Austrian cartoonists their work at the present time, after a year figuring, betray no sagging of spirit; but the drawings redect the optimism and self-assu ance or a people whose pathway thus far h led from one victory to another. It is not much resentment towards other powers the these cartoons express as contempt for the military achievements.

Above all the Berlin cartoonist rejoices the fun he is able to have these days with John Bull. He especially delights in Eng



THE FINANCIER

Slowly but surely they are devouring the bair from bosest old John Bull's head.

From Lustige Blätter (Berlin)

and's financial discomfiture and is reconciled to the thought that even the Vampire Dollar, as he characterizes the American money power, may perform some useful service if it can get the better of perfidious Albion.

It was remarked a year ago that the German cartoon papers were especially savage in their references to England and the same thing is true to-day. Not only do they gloat wer John Bull's money difficulties, but they hint at the keen enjoyment that would be experienced if Great Britain should suddenly be relieved of an outpost like Gibraltar.

LOUIS XIV.: L'ETAT C'EST MOI!

JOHN BULL: "International law—it is I!"

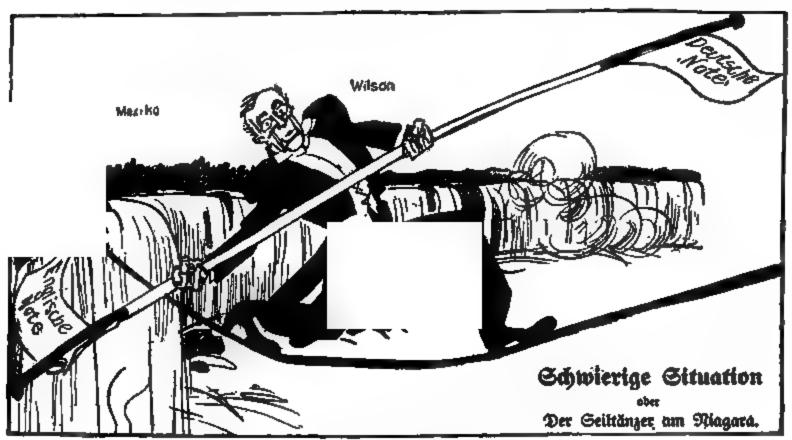
From Kiadderadatsch (Berlin)

England's attitude on many matters of international law has long been regarded by Germany as arrogant—just as the Allies now characterize Germany's own position. The cartoon above, from Kladderadatsch, exand martine and the latter faller & training despicated

<u>म्म सम्मान्त्रं के अध्यास्त्रा के एक व जिल्लाका के एक व्यक्तराध्य को अधिकारी</u> The man and the second of the where we had also be the Senie while here to Jame Ball as t and is the first times the print. The arms on this page to The wind the state of the same of the second of the second of the Alablan and the second in the second of this is

Yarvee passenger, and should anything wil at once send me a note. A Kladderadatich @ (Berlin)

THE "DICTATOR" From Lustige Blätter @ (Berlin)



PRESIDENT WILSON DEPICTED AS A TIGHT-ROPE ARTIST AT NIAGARA FALLS From Luctige Blätter @ (Berlin)

the United States and Germany are seldom vantage of the situation. page (lower left) there is a whimsical refer- Kladderadatsch puts it in the cartoon below.

England and Germany is portrayed above, rider Roosevelt".

The details of the matters at issue between Mexico, meanwhile, is taking an unfair ad-

depicted in cartoons. The general subject of Trying to fly the "humanity" kite with submarine attacks on merchant vessels has bombs for a tail is the German idea of Amerbeen avoided for the most part. On this ica's participation in the munitions trade, as

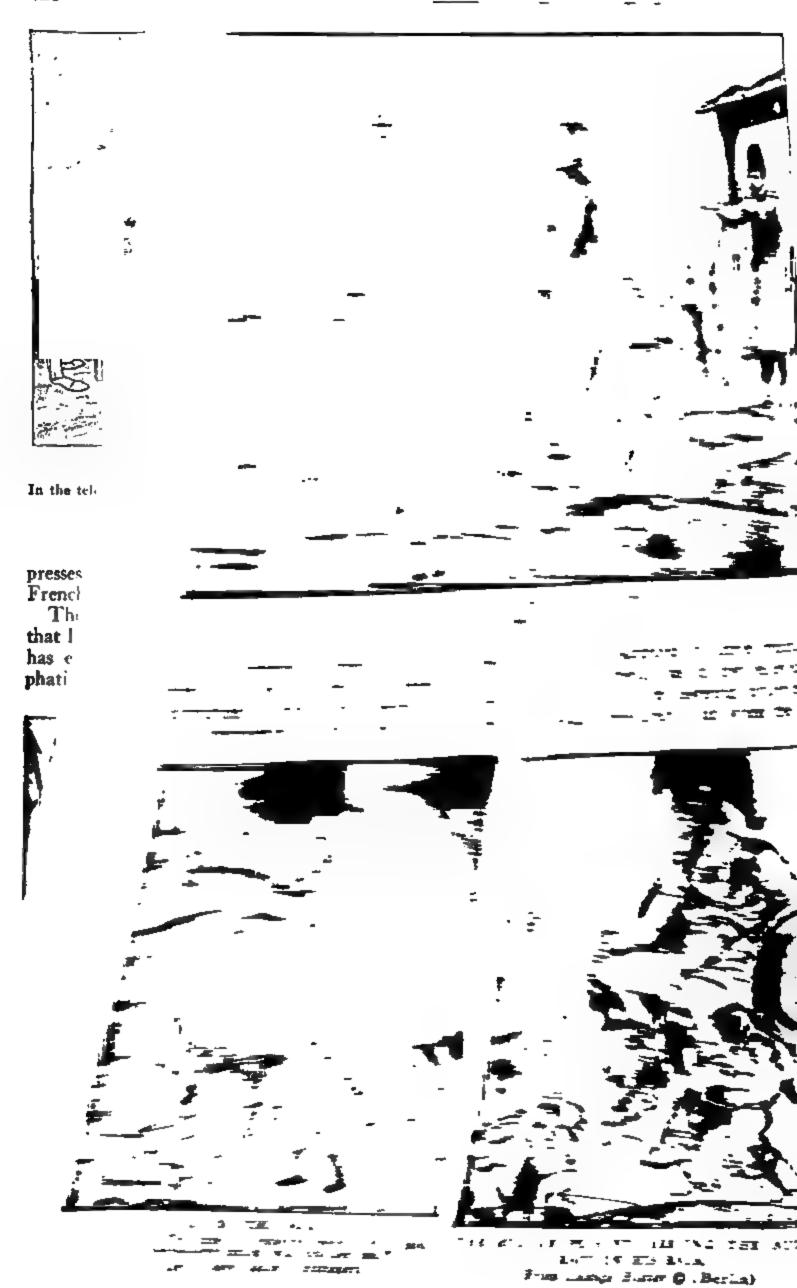
mee to American sensitiveness on the subject. In far-off Vienna Colonel Roosevelt is fig-President Wilson's difficulty in keeping ured as an agitator inciting his countrymen balance while conducting negotiations with to war. To the Austrians he is still "Rough-

From Kladderadatick (Berlin)

ROUGHRIDER ROOSEVELT

"If we place America in the saddle she will know how to ride!"

From Die Muskete (Vienna)



THE SUPREME COMMAND

Nicholas—as the one who has been most often beaten—is appointed Supreme General-in-Chief (Generalissi-missimus) by the Allied Powers.

From Lustige Blatter (Berlin)

OLD IRON

"An opportunity! On account of damage to be got rid of at any price!"

From Die Muskete (Vienna)

sions of the national assembly were suspended revolution drawing near in Russia.

that presumption had to be abandoned. The German cartoonists think that they can see a revolution drawing near in Russia.

IN THE ROENTGEN LABORATORY

Da. Mors: "Yes, my dear granny Russia, there is nothing left to be done—internally, too, matters are now in bad shape with you!"

From Lustige Blatter (Berlin)

THE RUSSIAN BEAR: "I WISH I WAS BACK IN SIBERIA"

From Lustige Blätter @ (Berlin)

Two cartoons on this page are British; al

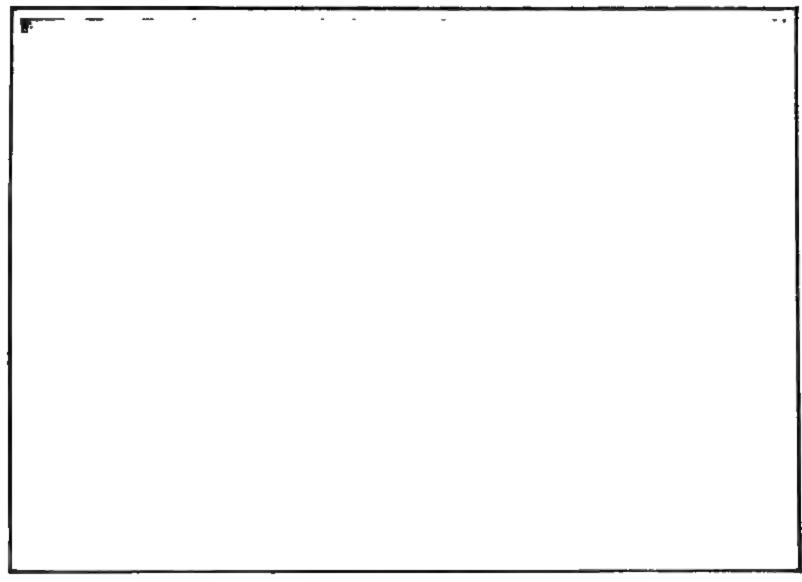
3

PEACE TALK

KAISER: "At the present rate of progress of my destructive sword there will be peace before the year out"

SULTAN OF TURKEY: "And supposing I can't wattill then?"

From Punch (London)



THE BATTLESHIP "OHIO" IN EAST CHAMBER OF PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS, PANAMA (Tests have shown that twenty-one battleships of this class could be passed through the canal in one day)

THE WEAK POINTS IN OUR NATIONAL DEFENSES

BY J. BERNARD WALKER

(Chairman Navy Committee, National Security League)

consciousness of the people of the United secure against invasion. States. The invasion and subjugation of Thanks to the foresight of our naval and ultimate invasion and conquest by that great country secure. military machine, which has been set in mo-Europe.

at taught so dramatically by the war, has to the last detail. been laid well to heart, and the people of

THE most encouraging feature about these United States, and, let us hope, their the present nation-wide agitation in fa- Congress, have at last set themselves to an wor of providing adequate national defenses intelligent study of the question of our naval is its spontaneity. The lessons of the great and military preparedness, and the steps European War have sunk deeply into the which must be taken to render our coasts

Belgium by Germany (one of the guarantors military men, who for many years past have of the integrity of that industrious and peace- appreciated both the sinister menace of Euloving country) has taught Americans that ropean militarism and our inability to resist their own distaste for war and avowed de- a powerful attack, a careful study has been sire to be left to the uninterrupted pursuit made of the extent to which our naval and of the arts of peace is no guarantee against land forces must be increased to render the

The plans of defense are on file; it is for tion for the overrunning and conquest of the people to demand of their representatives in Congress that they vote at once the appro-The lesson of the folly of unpreparedness, priations necessary to carry out these plans

The national defenses of the United

States are threefold: the navy, the coast de- behind in the past ten years, until we are fenses, and the mobile field army. Of these now a third-class power with France rapidly three, the first line of defense, and by far crowding us into the fourth position. the most important, is the navy. If this be maintained at a sufficient standard in num- Great Britain, with forty dreadnoughts in bers, equipment, and efficiency, the United the first line; one second-class power, Ger-States may be considered to be secure against many, with twenty-two dreadnoughts; and attack by any foreign power.

OUR NAVAL STANDARDS

ured in terms of its fighting ships, is fully closely in the number of first-line ships built 40 per cent, below the standard which would and building. render it an impregnable defense against we do possess, moreover, are wofully un- Navy Department that it was necessary for derofficered and undermanned. more, the navy as a whole is badly balanced; navy should be at least equal to that of Gerlacking, as it does, certain indispensable types many,—the distance of Germany from her of ships, such as battle-cruisers and fast base, if we were driven to fight a defensive scouts, and being deficient in destroyers and war, giving us a decisive advantage. sea-going submarines.

In considering the question of our naval defense as represented by the fleet, we must moved the embargo of polite silence, and it rid ourselves of the notion that the three is now openly (if unofficially) avowed in thousand miles of ocean separating us from the Navy Department that for the security Europe is in itself a form of protection. the contrary, the size and speed of modern the German fleet, make good the neglect of ships, both of war and commerce, have the past decade, and utilize our full shipbrought this country within a week to ten days' steaming of the warships and military transports of Europe, and because of the mate position of second in strength. vast stretch of our coastline and the secrecy that pertains to the sea, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that our maritime frontier renders us more open to a surprise attack than if our Atlantic Coast were a land frontier running cheek by jowl with Europe.

The Spanish War taught the American people the controlling influence exerted by the command of the sea, and so deeply was the lesson laid to heart that, within the brief period of six years (1898 to 1904) Congress, by its liberal appropriations, raised the United States to the position of second naval power in the world. Great Britain set afloat the first dreadnought not less than a dozen of 5000 tons displaceand thereby revolutionized naval constructment and 30 knots speed should be authortion and upset all existing naval valuations. ized, and the program should call for at Every great power but ourselves began fe- least twenty-four destroyers and as many verishly to reconstruct its navy along dread- sea-going submarines of twenty knots, or nought lines, and increased its naval bud- more, surface speed. gets. The United States, with suicidal folly, began, in this critical hour, to neglect its undermanned. We are short about 1000 navy, being more concerned, apparently, officers and 20,000 men. The next Conwith pensions and the pork barrel. So far gress should authorize, without discussion, from maintaining our position as second this urgently needed addition to the pernaval power, we have been steadily falling sonnel.

To-day there is one first-class naval power, three navies of the third class: the United States, with eight dreadnoughts in commission and two more nearing completion, and As matters stand to-day, our navy, meas- France and Japan, which are pushing us

Previous to the European War it was rec-The 60 per cent. of ships which ognized (though not openly stated) by our Further- the security of the United States that our spoliation of Belgium and the cynical disregard by Germany of neutral rights have re-On of the United States it is necessary to match building resources, governmental and private, in bringing our navy up to its legiti-

The next Congress should authorize the building of six battle-cruisers of 33,000 tons displacement and 28 knots speed, carrying a battery of eight of the new 16-inch naval guns,-the most powerful gun in existence. The large displacement would admit of these powerful ships carrying twelve inches of armor; and this would enable them to "lie in the line" against the most powerful ships of the enemy. In successive years Congress should authorize not less than four dreadnoughts per year, until the desired standard of strength has been reached.

The coming Congress should make good, Shortly thereafter also, our total lack of fast scouts. Of these,

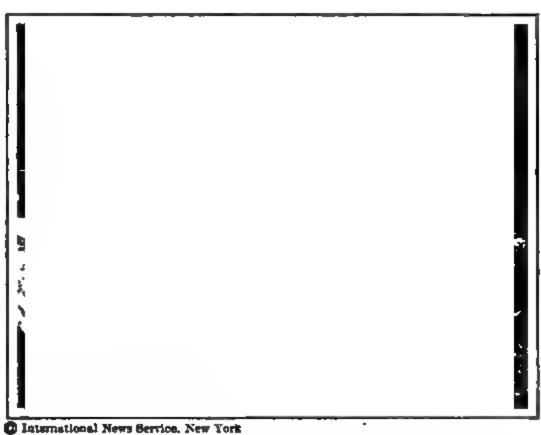
Our navy is perilously underofficered and

THE SYSTEM OF COAST DEFENSE

It is unfortunate that the great system of fortifications, known as our Coast Defenses, should have been so named: for it is a fact that the majority of Americans have the idea that these forts protect our long coast line against invasion. They do nothing of the kind. Built at the entrances to our principal harbors for the protection of the maritime cities, they stand guard over a very limited portion of our long coast line,—a stretch, on the average, of not more than 15 to 20 miles at each defended harbor. Between these forti-

fied points at such cities as Boston, New range at which battleships could do effective York, Philadelphia, and the entrance to the shooting was about 8000 yards. Chesapeake, there are stretches of hundreds twelve-inch guns were given a maximum of miles which, being utterly undefended, range of 13,000 yards, which is their maxiare open to invasion by an expeditionary mum range to-day. In the intervening years

When our forts were built the maximum several thousand yards outside the range



TWELVE-INCH MORTARS AT FORT TOTTEN, NEW YORK HARBOR (The two mortars in the rear are seen at the proper elevation for firing)

since our coast forts were planned, the naval As for the coast fortifications themselves, gun has been vastly improved. In the enalthough they are the most complete of their gagements of the war fighting has begun at kind in the world, they have the very se- 18,000 yards and hits have been made at rious defect that their guns, mostly twelve- 17,000 yards. The fifteen-inch guns of the inch, are surpassed both in range and weight Queen Elizabeth fire a 1950-pound shell of projectiles by the naval guns with which with a range (extreme) of nearly 24,000 modern fighting ships are being equipped, yards. The most modern ships could anchor

> of our coast-defense guns and proceed to silence our batteries, unmolested and with great deliberation.

> Fortunately the range of our guns can be extended to about 20,000 yards by increasing their maximum elevation from the present low limit of 10 degrees (corresponding to 13,000 yards) to 15 degrees (corresponding to about 20,000 yards). This can be done at moderate expense, and Congress should at once appropriate the money to cover this work.

Like every other branch of our national defenses, the coast fortifications are undermanned. At present there are 16,000 men in our

CRUCIAL WAR SITUATIONS AS AUTUMN BEGINS

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

I. STATISTICS OF WAR

dissimilar.

why the Austro-German victors should be 4,500,000. willing to make peace and the Allies, so far On the Allied side the losses up to the are official.

Allied side the quota of the several states 1,000,000. was France, 2,000,000; Russia, 2,000,000; the contestants can maintain in the field.

To make good losses, and in the case of the British alone, to increase the field armies ORE interesting than any battle news above the first strength, the Allies have sent M in a month in which the campaign into the field 5,500,000 and Italy has brought progress was slight was the recrudescence of 850,000, making a total contribution of peace talk, of peace talk which, however 6,350,000. The Allied loss in this time has vague in character, clearly defined certain been 6,700,000, 5,600,000 of which was perpossibilities and unmistakably had its origin manent and the balance temporary, representin German quarters. Not since von Kluck ing the slightly wounded and the sick who approached Paris in the previous year had have been able to rejoin. The Austro-Gerthere been any such detailed discussion in the man loss in the same period has been 6,350,press and the circumstances were not wholly 000. Of these, 5,000,000 has been permanent and the Austro-Germans have contented Before discussing in detail this peace talk, I themselves with sending to the front just suffipurpose to set forth briefly the statistics of cient troops to fill the gaps, that is 5,000,000. the first year of the war, believing that they The total field forces of the Allies.now are contain alike the explanation of the reasons about 5,250,000 and of the Austro-Germans

unsuccessful, should resolutely refuse all op- present time, permanent and temporary, have portunity to end the strife. The statistics been as follows: Russians, 4,000,000; French, which follow represent a compilation of re- 2,000,000; British, 400,000; Italian, 100,000; ports and statements from many sources. All Belgian, 100,000; Serbian, 100,000. This figsuch estimates are mainly based on guesses ure can be reduced by from a quarter to a fifth rather than official reports, and mine is sim- to discover the permanent losses. The huge ply the best summary that I can make from number of Russian prisoners will increase the the information in my hands. I do not mean percentage of permanent losses of the Rusto defend or explain the individual figures; sians. In the same period the German losses space would forbid this, but I do not wish have been 3,350,000 and the Austrian 3,050,to be understood to claim for these estimates 000. A similar deduction will fix the perany official sanction, that is, as a whole; many manent as compared with the temporary losses. But again regard must be paid the In the first months, the Allies and the Cen- total of Austrian prisoners. I fix the Rustral Powers each put into the field armies sian prisoners at considerably more than appregating in numbers 4,500,000. On the 2,000,000, the Austrian at rather less than

At the present moment I estimate the Serbia, 250,000; Great Britain, 150,000; Allied field armies to be as follows: Rus-Belgium, 100,000. Of the field force of the sian, 1,500,000; French, 2,000,000; British. Central Powers, Germany supplied 3,000,- 750,000; Italian, 750,000; Serbian, 150,000; 000; Austria, 1,500,000. The entrance of Belgian, 100,000. The Austro-German, as Italy toward the end of the first year raised has been said, remains at 4,500,000. In the the total of the field forces of the Allies, but West I estimate that there are about 1,500,the Teutonic powers have not increased the 000 Germans facing 2,000,000 French, 750,actual total of their field armies materially, 000 British and 100,000 Belgians. In the nor have the original Allies. The first fig- East I estimate that 1,500,000 Russians are ures represent approximately the force that facing 1,500,000 Germans and 1,000,000 Austrians. In the South I estimate that 500,-

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to the other two inferent attactions. Aliessa templity in least 50 00 more for safe do and which is the time is ine-termin not tense. This leaves may 1.200,000 to face the (11) 11 the sum a nome of Austina tering all the sewhilten in enumbing get is. On the other tanks, I subtles a re-lines up to Alignet 1, then what will be the serve was san se status se annual one just soudhe as in rish lives? France can only the arresing that can be end need. Last year slopely an annual contingent of 400,000, Engthe draft was 3 00, 000. If the draft was 3 00, 000. If the draft was 3 00, 000 plus any we may expert tratial acting as Russia stays in ming she chooses, since only a small fracthe war she can firm in 3.00,000 new troops too of her total man-power available has to meet leases early year,

الشهيئية التي المسيحة البيجار ويجر

England, on the other hand, does not have an annual contingent of 1,200,000. conscription and did not have a horse standing there remains Russia with the capacity to put army or a trained national reserve. But by 3,000,000 a year in for a number of years enlistment she raised 3,000,000 in a year, still. while her losses about balanced her trained forces at the outset. Plainly England can Allies see it. They believe, on the statistics never again supply 3,000,000 in a year. By that are available, that some time next spring

ELFI THE present THE THE TALL CONSTRUCT

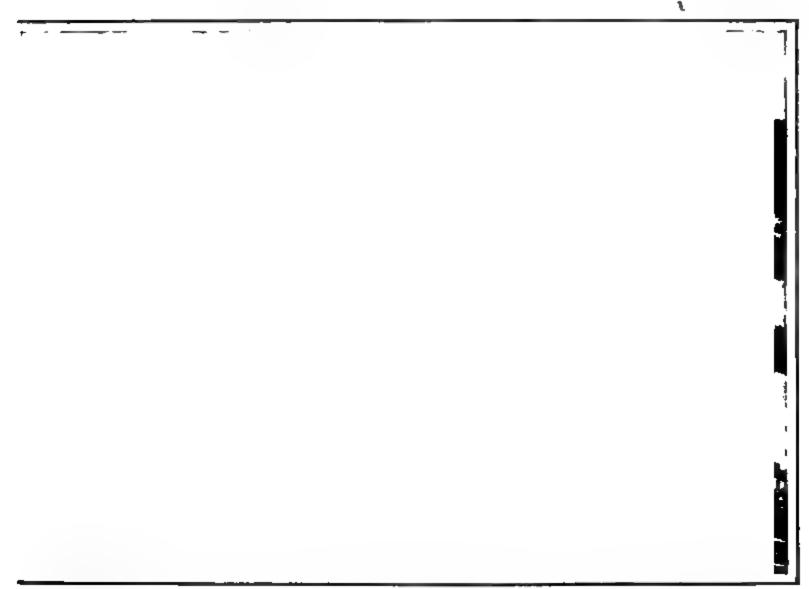
=== === = == == == == erithe n new wid lized: - ur 4 000,000. · 🍱 🛪 🚉 Tast called in ne ne called T. . æ. THE TENED IN TENDEROR THE THE POCUNE I 35 In me are be-च्या मा स्थापन हाले nama na 1904

ा के कि जा कि जा कि कि the mining year. THE AREA WELL THE THE RETURNS BO-CAY ___ THE THE WIND THE ASSESS FOR the real value and their with 7,000,000 The real or mendately

w mesan he are in the Termoicalare that the tree are at the contral a of realizing in Aug-**-**are es inaly 5,000,000. / n me feli when the contingent T mes me held. But Variation at the first transfer as the second to less peak come which actually the telegraph to be will be 5000000 mer in August I. 1916. became was not the the will are the 3.20 M to face 7.000. The lines in the West or the Aulies minut be beau at their present extension, by in the case in Armin and Aussia, we have see than 1.50 (1) and Italy and Serbia will

> Assuming that Germany can still hold her been used. The Teutonic allies can furnish

This is the whole story of attrition as the at a law of one-tenth she still has about a mil- the time will come when Germany cannot men available, but there is grave doubt keep her field force up to its present strength



hongraph by Paul Thompson

PONTOON BRIDGE USED IN THE TAKING OF WARSAW, THE CAPITOL OF POLAND, BY THE GERMANS

The new war-bridge near Wyszogrod at the river Vistula, which has a length of 1800 meters and was built by three companies of German pioneers during three days)

of 4,500,000. They believe that at the pres- sian escape was not yet assured, the visit of ent rate of expenditure it will fall rapidly Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson set until by August 1 it will be around 3,200,- in motion a vast gossip about peace, and out 000. The Allied strength, on the contrary, of the gossip there came presently the menwill rise to 7,000,000, and will have behind tion of pretty definite terms. They were the it on August 1 great Russian and considerable German maximum, but they were intensely Italian reserves, while the Germans and Aus- interesting. trians, like the French and British, will have only their annual increment to add to their and France, for an indemnity; get back her field forces.

stantinople.

III. PEACE TALK

They then tried in the case of Russia, and sian hostility. failure. suffered tremendous losses.

But while France and Russia were suffer- the breaking up of the Slavs. ing equally, even more heavily, Great Britain and Italy brought fresh masses up, suffering against Russia. Germany was insuring heronly inconsiderable losses. Russia, because of self against the day of real Russian peril by her huge population, equal to that of the putting new barriers between herself and the losses and still provide relatively unlimited allies against the Czar. The Balkan pronumbers, numbers measured only by her ca- posal opened an utterly different question, pacity to equip them. The net effect of this disclosed the true direction of German ambiwould be that Austria and Germany, victo- tions. I shall discuss this in a moment: it rious but weary, would be set upon by wholly remains now to dispose of the subject of fresh nations, while one of their exhausted peace terms. foes would have time to rest.

pressing. Powers. bound to become more and s greatest All the genius of Napoleon uation.

cess, when Warsaw had fallen and the Rus- supremacy on the continent and the future

In sum, Germany was to evacuate Belgium colonies; acquire the Courland and Lithu-Before the winter of 1916 they believe the ania; Poland was to be erected into a king-Germans will have to contract their lines, dom under joint Austro-German protection because their numbers are too small to hold and to include all of Russian, a bit of Gerthe vast extent on the East and on the West. man, and most of Austrian Polish territory. But until August 1, the Allies expect little Sweden was to receive Finland, Rumania change in the actual lines of battle and no Bessarabia, and Austrian hegemony in the considerable Allied success save about Con- Balkans was to be conceded. This meant that Austria would annex Serbia and Montenegro and occupy Albania.

By these terms Germany indicated her recognition that Belgium could not be held and With the statistics in mind it is simple to that the one chance of turning her conquest understand why the Central Powers, great to profit was that she could use that and the as have been their victories, should be ready portion of France she held to get back the to welcome peace. It was always certain costs of the war from France and England. that they would ultimately be outnumbered By giving Sweden and Rumania Russian terunless they disposed of one nation separately. ritory she would bind them permanently to They tried in the case of France and failed. herself, since they would thereafter fear Rus-Poland would become an there is no present reason to doubt their enormously valuable buffer state, with an They won great victories and they army that could be used against Russia and the Pan-Slav menace would be removed by

So far the terms were merely protective Central Powers combined, could meet her Muscovite; she was also enlisting permanent

There was no mistaking the reception of Now, if any of the Allies got tired and the German peace terms in all the Allied quit, German victory was and perhaps is as- capitals. President Wilson learned promptly sured. If she could get a decision over one that to offer mediation would be to arouse foe and drive him to quit, she could hope to resentment, and wisely desisted. The whole win. But otherwise the question of arithme- discussion promptly dropped out of sight betic, whether you accept the figures shown cause it was clear that there was no readiness above or any others based on he facts, was to treat among the opponents of the Central

The reason was simple. No one quescampaign, that of 18., co ... not prevail tioned the extent of the success Germany had against numbers. This was the German sit- won in the field. It was agreed that any terms based upon the results so far achieved Therefore, at the crest of the Russian suc- would be to yield to Germany the undisputed

AN AUSTRIAN WAGON COLUMN IN THE WAKE OF THE ADVANCING ARMIES

(The line of wagons stretches up and over the hill, disappearing from view. The illustration is a fitting reminder of the enormity of the task of feeding the huge armies engaged in the present war and of furnishing them with munitions and other supplies. At the left of the picture may be seen a linesman repairing the telegraph wires destroyed by the retreating Russians)

AUSTRIAN UHLANS AND ARTILLERY IN THE STREETS OF PRZEMSYL

(The civilian population is in gala attire to welcome the soldiers who have recaptured the city from the Russians. The shops, however, are still closed after months of enemy occupation. As is their custom, the troops have decorated their artillery wagons with branches and leaves, to commemorate their victory)

Oct.—4

domination of the eastern Mediterranean, ture to resist the new Central Empire, when Thanks to prospective indemnities, she alone it turned west to take Holland and North would emerge from the war without having Belgium, thus completing the work of incurred a staggering debt. She had de- "rounding out the Greater Germany," so stroyed the industrial machinery of France much in the eyes and heart of Pan-Germanand Belgium, and of Poland, while hers was ists? Or would France acquiesce, possibly undisturbed, and she would be ready on the receiving immunity, a guarantee of integrity first day of peace to begin an industrial cam- and a morsel of Walloon Belgium? paign in the markets of the world.

But at the end of another year? statesmen believed that the statistics showed she hope to hold it, even if she won it tem-German defeat inevitable, Kitchener meant when he told the British that German peace proposals made no ad-Parliament that Germany "had about shot vance to Italy of any sort. With Germany primarily, but by butchery, by systematic tween becoming, like France, a German servin numbers.

Prize

German demand that the treaty of peace should make Austria the suzerain of the Balkans called final attention to the real importance of the battle going on at the Dardanelles. Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania annexed, Rumania bound to the Central Powria and Greece, both with Teutonic parties supreme at their courts, would sink to the estate of mere protectorates. Turkey was already an ally, with her military department in German control and her future hopeless unless Germany could save her from Russia and the Mediterranean powers.

A treaty of peace perpetuating this situation would make Turkey-in-Asia but a Gertroops to the very edge of Suez by the Mecca Railroad, threatening British Egypt, and she the Great to the Euphrates and thence against India. menace German expansion and Germany remain beyond the reach of Britain.

the new Poland. Belgium might for the mo- and munitions. ment escape and France go undiminished. But would Belgium and France again ven- garia, with its Coburg Prince and its burn-

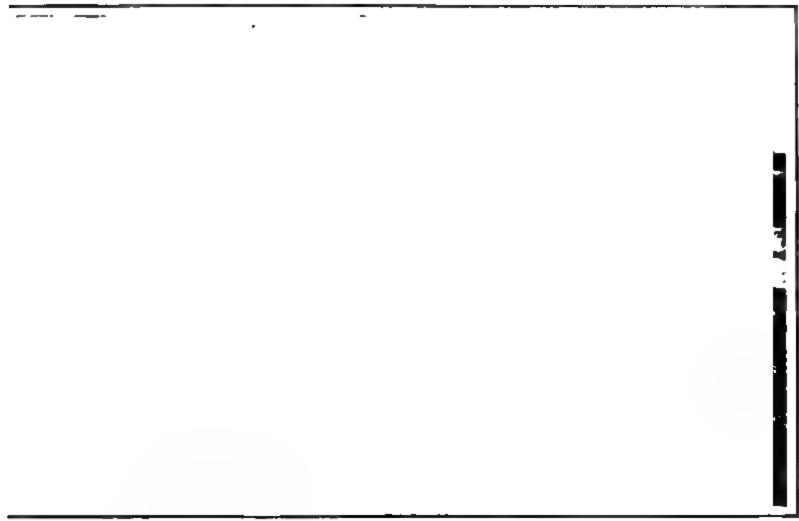
As to Italy, could she hope to take Trieste Allied away from such a Central Empire? Could This is what porarily during the war? It should be noted her bolt." He was relying upon the strategy in Dalmatia, in Albania, the control of the of Grant, the policy that ultimately destroyed Adriatic would pass from Italy to the Central the Confederacy, not by victories in the field. Empire and Italy would have to choose bekilling until numbers failed the side weaker ant and a struggle that could have but one end.

The key of this whole grandiose German IV. CONSTANTINOPLE, THE REAL conception was Constantinople. If it once fell into Allied hands, then there was an end of the German dream. Under Allied patronage the Balkans would be reorganized. The Balkan states would be at the mercy of the sea powers and the nation that held the They would have to turn their straits. backs on all German proposals.

On the other hand, Allied purposes would ers by the gift of Russian Bessarabia, Bulga- be best served by the development of strong Balkan states, which could offer a permanent barrier to the expansion south of the Danube by the Central Empires. Such expansion would ultimately prove fatal to the liberties of all the Balkan states. Only Bulgarian bitterness at her old allies and the rival claims to Macedonia prevented a recognition of this fact at once and joint action. Once the Allies held Byzantium, they could reman colony and Germany could send her construct the Balkan states and the German dream would end.

In France, Germany had come to a standcould also send more troops by the Bagdad still; her campaign had developed into a per-Railroad, following the route of Alexander manent deadlock, with numbers ever turning against her. Her victories in Russia had Sea power would cease to fallen short of eliminating the Czar's forces, but she was now able to dispose of a considcould strike at the very heart of the colonial crable force, which might be sent south to empire of her great rival, while she would hack its way through Serbia, and, through Bulgaria, plainly dallying with Berlin, reach Railroad connection from Berlin to Bag- Constantinople. She might arrive before the dad, from the Spree to the Euphrates, would Straits had been forced, and if she did, she make one central empire, into which would would then be able to turn to her own uses be merged not alone Turkey and the Balkan the huge masses of Turks, who could not be states, but Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and equipped or trained because of lack of arms

Such a campaign might easily bind Bul-



heiograph American Press Aeroclation, New York

APTURED TURKISH FORT NO. I AT CAPE HELLES, DARDANELLES, SHOWING GUNS I AND 2 WHICH WERE UNDAMAGED

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all that they have hoped to gain by the pres- driven? ent war.

lied policy of victory by attrition.

GOES

Czar in superseding the Grand Duke Nicho- transport. las as commander-in-chief and sending him After the retreat from Warsaw the fall to the Causasus. What did it mean? The of Brest-Litovsk had been determined by that to seek.

a national war, both for racial and religious were without means to reply to it. reasons supported by the masses of Russian people.

hatred and opposition.

His military skill was everywhere con- Austerlitz. ceded outside of Russia. paigns had been remarkably successful. He

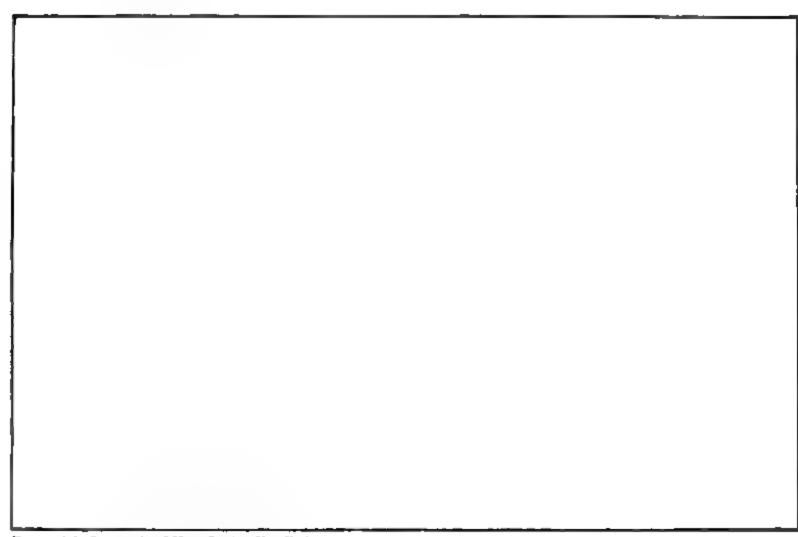
of a "place in the sun." It will fortify the the officials charged with organizing the macolonial empires of the Mediterranean pow- chinery for the supplying of the army. His ers, and it will thus be the first considerable men had fought with clubs against the artil-German defeat since the Marne, a defeat lery of Krupp and Skoda, in the last days of which will cost the Central Powers most of the retreat. What wonder they had been

Despite all handicaps, too, he had saved Conversely, successful Turkish defense his armies. The disaster along the Dunajec and the arrival of German reinforcements was promptly repaired. The great losses in may enlist the Balkan states, save for Serbia, the long retreat were in the first days of May. which will be crushed, and Greece, which From that time on the Russians had plainly will be at the mercy of the sea powers given as good as they got. The stand at Thus by acquiring new numbers the Central the San had saved the Galician army. The Powers may postpone the success of the Al- long resistance at the Lublin line had permitted the evacuation of the Warsaw salient. Only at Novo-Georgievsk had a large num-VI. THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE ber of Russians surrendered in a body and this fortress had been held, as was Maubeuge in France a year before, to interrupt the com-Nothing in the whole month on any front munications of the invader, to prevent as created so much comment as the action of the long as possible the use of the Vistula for

fact is that the explanation remains still of Kovno. There was no rout and there was no flight. Every evacuation was accom-At the outset the Allied capitals naturally plished in perfect order and behind the Rusfeared that this step foreshadowed a lessen- sians there was left the same blackened ing of Russian effort. But the Czar formally waste that met the eyes of Napoleon a cenpledged himself to his Allies and to his people tury before. Only at Kovno and Novoto continue the war until Russian soil was Georgievsk were there any considerable freed. It was plain, too, that dynastic rea- losses of artillery. But the Russians were sons compelled such a course, for there was still lacking in ammunition. They could not no mistaking the fact, conceded frankly by hold the ground they defended because when German observers, that the war had become the Austro-German artillery arrived, they

Russian armies were now, also, hopelessly outnumbered. Not less than 1,500,000 Ger-Equally plain was Allied apprehension lest mans and 1,000,000 Austrians were attacking the going of the Grand Duke should mean a Russian host of not more than 1,500,000, the lessening of Russian skill and the rapid all that was left of 5,000,000 men, who had disintegration of Russian armies. It was been mobilized and sent into action since the assumed that the retirement of the Grand war began. Behind this million and a half, Duke was due to a court intrigue. Popular there were many millions available, but lackwith the army, the Grand Duke had been un- ing arms. Time was necessary to prepare popular with the ruling class. His strictness them and until this time was allowed the as a disciplinarian, his stern rule, had roused Russians had no choice but to avoid a decisive engagement, to escape a Sedan or an And under the Grand Duke His early cam- they had done it from May to September.

But the Grand Duke had failed to bring had conquered Galicia and Bukovina. Ger- home the great triumph, he had saved armies, man critics suggested that his final effort in but he had not been able to save provinces, the Carpathians had been badly advised, that From May to September his record had been he had wasted the flower of the Russian army one of defeat, whatever the explanations it and exhausted his resources in ammunition in was plain that a change would have a moral a hopeless effort to break this barrier. Yet effect in the nation, an effect heightened by the world believed that his ultimate defeat the appearance of the Czar in the field as had been due to the collapse behind him of other Czars had appeared in the past and



Photograph by International News Service, New York

GERMAN TROOPS PASSING THROUGH DOBROZIN, A SMALL TOWN IN POLAND (The Russians destroyed the town completely with the exception of the church)

of the line. It does not seem to mean any stop by an unexpected Russian success. immediate danger of Russian disaster, be- In the small corner of Galicia still held all forecasts of disaster proved inaccurate.

VII. A SLACKENING CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST

coming had brought victory with them, the Pripet Marshes and take Pinsk, while The going of the Grand Duke does not still farther to the south the northern half mean that Russia is about to quit the field; of the armies operating with Galicia as a this is certain. It does not seem to mean any base broke down the Rovno-Lutsky-Dubno immediate change in tactics or strategy, be- triangle, but made no considerable additional cause the armies are still retiring along most progress and were presently brought to a full

cause his work appears to have been complete by the Russians west of Tarnopol in the third before he was relieved and the Russian armies week of September and soon after the Czar safely extricated from the net of Hindenburg took command of his armies the Russians and Mackensen. Whether or not it means won a series of triumphs over the Austrians ultimate disaster incident to corrupt and and pushed them back from the Sereth to incompetent political generals cannot be fore- the Stripa rivers, capturing some 40,000 cast. It may be recalled that Kuropatkin left prisoners and making progress that was under like circumstances in Manchuria and grudgingly admitted by official Austrian bulletins. But Russian bulletins forbade attaching too much importance to the successes.

In sum on both flanks of the Russian front the Germans and Austrians were held with considerable success. Riga did not fall as September saw the slackening of the Aus- was expected; the line of the Dvina was not tro-German campaign in the East. Along the forced and there seemed to be a small basis Dvina from Riga to Dvinsk General Russky, for Russian hope that it would not fall. the conqueror of Galicia, held the Hinden-Russian superiority over Austrian troops was burg armies in full check. West and south again shown on the other flank where the of Dvinsk the Germans crossed the Petro- first considerable Slav success since the early grad-Wilna railway and closed in upon the fighting in the Lublin gap was achieved. In city of Vilna, which fell on September 19. the center from Vilna to the Pripet marshes Still further to the south, the armies which the German advance continued and the Rushad occupied Brest-Litovsk were able to pass sian line bulged in materially. Here, if anyGerman success.

longer any chance that a decision could be ble when the rains began in earnest. At best had in the East. The escape of the Russian but two or three weeks more remained to which seemed certain a month ago, complete the campaign. Unless it were comwas confirmed. German bulletins paid gen- pleted a period of some months would have erous tribute to the stubbornness of Russian to pass before winter froze up the marshes, resistance and there was strong reason for and these months would give Russia the believing that the supply of ammunition was first breathing spell since the Battle of the proving more nearly sufficient. Meantime it Carpathians opened in March, Plain that the Russians were still deter- All things considered it seemed reasonable to adhere to their former tactics and to suppose that by the end of October, at They were still meeting Hindenburg have been the Eastern campaign would Mackensen with the tactics that had cost might have fallen and the German line Napoleon the best of his troops at Borodino pushed forward to Minsk and solidly held and the strategy which encompassed his ruin behind the Dvina and the great marshes. To in the retreat from Moscow.

coming of railways and motor transport had country better suited to operations. Besseso transformed the question of supply, that rabia might be occupied with correspondthere was little reason to expect another catas- ingly favorably effect upon Rumania. But trophe. Yet there was no mistaking the fact despite the enormous successes of the six that Germany and Austria were finding it in-months' campaign, all the evidence still pointcreasingly difficult to supply and munition ed toward its failure in the main object, the limit of invasion was rapidly approaching.

front was being transformed into a morass foe, as the latest Galician victories proved.

There remained a possibility of great by the first autumnal rains. The regions east of Brest-Litovsk were a swamp at all times Base There was nothing to suggest there was and were sure to become practically impassa-

They were still meeting Hindenburg have been completed. By this time Riga the south it was possible that a new drive Conditions had so completely changed; the might then be directed upon Odessa, over their armies now far from their bases and elimination of Russia. Poland, Courland, there was more than a suggestion that the and Lithuania had been conquered, Galicia and Bukovina regained; there was no longer Already the weather was beginning to any peril to East Prussia, but Russia was still The country about the Galician in the field and by no means an insignificant

GERMANY'S DOWNFALL AS A COLONIAL POWER

BY CHARLES JOHNSTON

momentous history.

tions having been laid by Bismarck in 1884, as presently, what thereupon took place. the second part of his great life-work, while

WHILE our eyes have been fixed on the the beginning of August, 1914. The earliest tremendous dramas of Flanders, War- reaction on the colonial possessions of the saw, the Argonne, Gallipoli, we have lost aggressor took place half way round the sight, perhaps, of the momentous changes that world. On August 10, Australian warships have taken place in Asia, in Africa, in Poly- entered Simpsonshafen, the harbor of the adnesia. While a few hundred feet of trenches ministrative capital of German New Guinea. have been the reward of months of heroic They began by sweeping the harbor for fighting on the battlefields of France, enormines. "Everything looked peaceful beneath mous areas elsewhere have changed hands; the tropical heat," says an eye-witness; "of in Africa, territories equal to the combined any alarums and excursions of war there areas of France and Germany; in Asia and was not a suspicion; not a shot had been Polynesia, areas larger than the British Isles. fired, nor had a single German soldier been And the loss and gain of these vast regions is seen, when the flag was hauled down by the likely to be permanent, deciding the history German Governor." After the capitulation of Asia, Africa, and the Pacific for genera- of Rabaul, the capital of German New tions to come. It is notable that just a cen-Guinea, the Australian warships steamed for tury ago, Britain gained an enormous colo- Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, to nial area, acquiring from Holland, then un- pick up the New Zealand transports. This der the dominion of Napoleonic France, a done, they steamed back again for German chain of colonies stretching round the globe, New Guinea. "One may judge of the surof which the Cape of Good Hope, Cey- prise which awaited them," says the same lon, the Straits Settlements, and British recorder, "when in place of the Common-Guiana were the most important. The wealth flag that had been run up on the flagchanges in colonial empire created by that post after the eagle had peacefully come world-war have already made a century of down from its perch, there, large as life, was the German eagle, and the red, white, and A year ago, Germany's colonial empire black flapping defiantly in the breeze. After contained something over a million square the event the explanation is easy enough. It miles in Africa: an area roughly equal to the appears that when the Australian ships were United States east of the Mississippi River; sighted in the first instance, the German solwith about a hundred thousand square miles diers were hurried off and concealed on merin the Pacific, made up of German New chant vessels that lay in the harbor and later Guinea—Kaiser Wilhelm Land—with the the commands of the enemy were obeyed Bismarck Archipelago along its shores, and without a murmur. But no sooner had the an enormous number of smaller islands, con-unwelcome visitors departed than up went tained in the Solomon, Caroline, Marshall, the eagle, the soldiers came ashore, trenches and Samoan groups. This German colonial were dug, mines were laid, and everything empire was just thirty years old, its founda- was put in a state of war." We shall see,

Meanwhile, half way round the world, on about a hundred thousand square miles in the Gulf of Guinea, the huge indent into the the Cameroon country in West Africa were west coast of Africa, on August 26, a comconceded to Germany by France in 1911, in bined French and British force brought to a negotiations which cast a permanent shadow successful conclusion warlike operations in on the patriotism and honor of a group of Togoland, a Germany colony wedged in be-French politicians with M. Caillaux at their tween British Ashanti and French Dahomey, and here also the German flag was lowered. The great war broke out, as we know, at It is interesting to remember that both Genon the western front.

up by the others at Noumea in New with his own name given to it. eautiful banner.

tralia, and the Dominion of New Zea- cupation. hese dominions having well-equipped rld.

region. But the area which we have Neu Mecklenburg.

offre and General Gallieni—the gal- just described as English had been transferred ar-governor of Paris—have seen serv- to Australia by the New Guinea Act of 1887, this region of Africa, Gallieni, as the and, after the formation of the Commonnan, first cutting a track through the wealth of Australia, at the beginning of this while Joffre later built a military century, the transfer was confirmed, British d along it. Togoland, though only a New Guinea becoming, in 1906, "the Terricolony, is equal in area to Ireland, or tory of Papua," under the Australian Fedterritory now occupied by German eral Government. And for three-quarters of a century Australia had desired to add to her German fleet was still a power on the territories what, a year ago, was German and a double blow was dealt it three New Guinea; her efforts to accomplish this ter, on August 29, when British forces had thrice failed, in 1847, in 1873, and in Apia in the Samoan islands, a German 1883, when the Queensland Government base, and a link in Germany's world- strongly urged Great Britain to annex the system of wireless telegraphy. This then unclaimed northeastern third of the tion to Samoa was a curiously com- island. A few months later, Bismarck took force, being made up of New Zealand advantage of England's slackness and gathon the transports Moeraki and Mon- cred the huge region, of seventy thousand Australians on the *Australia* and *Mel*-square miles into his new German colonial , and Frenchmen on the *Montcalm*, empire, adding the archipelago on the coast,

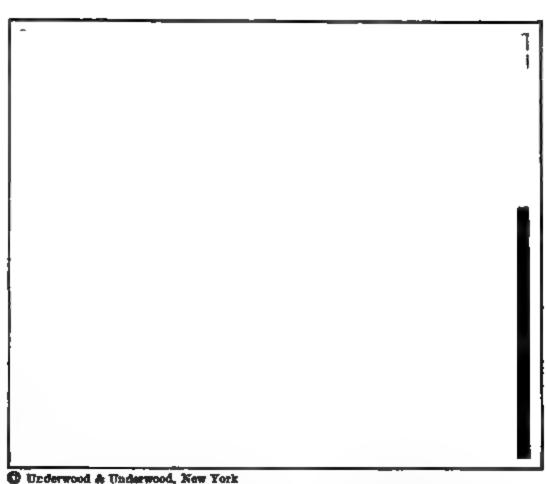
nia. Noumea had been living in ex- We have seen that, before England had on of bombardment by the German been in the present war a week, Australia om Samoa, and the joint expedition, had raised her flag over Kaiser Wilhelm ling to Samoa, was in full expectation Land, but that, as soon as her ships sailed ard-fought naval combat, but not a away to Noumea, the German Governor, as fired. The German fleet had disap- shall we say, re-annexed this territory for and once more the red, white, and his Kaiser. In the second week of September, gave place to the British flag. The the Australian fleet, with additional forces of the Australian Commonwealth, from New Zealand, returned, and, to their as we saw, was raised over Kaiser astonishment saw, instead of the Union Jack m Land, is a British Union Jack with with the four stars, the black, white, and ers of the Southern Cross added, a red flag of Germany. What thereupon took place is sufficiently indicated by a wireless t brings us to the end of August, 1914, message from Rear-Admiral Sir George ch month also-three days before the Patey to Mr. E. D. Millen, the Australian of German Togoland,—the Japanese Minister of Defense, on Monday, Septem-'ded Tsingtau, Germany's leased area ber 14: "As a result of the operations of the September was a momentous Australian Expeditionary Force, Rabaul, the in the history of Africa and Polynesia, seat of government in German New Guines, because of the large areas which has been occupied. The British flag was d hands, and because the victorious hoisted over the town at half-past three were not those of England, but those on Sunday afternoon, and was saluted." British dominions beyond the sea: the A proclamation was then read by Rearof South Africa, the Commonwealth Admiral Patey formally setting out the oc-

The quaintest comment on this bit of and military policies of their own, world-history is a cartoon in the Sydney Bulber, 1914, therefore, marks a new letin: a kangaroo kicking a dachshund over in imperial history, in the history of a picket fence. With the capture of Rabaul and Herbertshohe, the Australian force ac-' Guinea, the first approach to which, quired another great German wireless stastralian forces, has already been de- tion. A further result was the elision of the , had, since 1884, been divided into names of Kaiser Wilhelm and Bismarck from tearly equal areas, belonging to Hol- the map of Polynesia, and the restoration of ingland, and Germany, Holland hold- the older designations of New Britain and western end of the island, Germany New Ireland to the islands which, since 1884, rtheastern, and England the south- had borne the names of Neu Pommern and

DOTHA INVADES GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

The British flag was hoisted over Rabaul on August 13, three days after General Joffre sent his famous message of congratulation to General Maunory, on the decisive victory of the Marne. A fortnight later, on September 27, another of the British oversea dominions entered on a war of conquest, no less than eight thousand miles west of New Guinea: General Louis Botha, Premier and head of the army of the Union of South Africa, began the invasion of German Southwest Africa. immense area, half as large again as Germany, runs north along the Atlantic

the South African Union, began his invasion General Botha's hands.



GENERAL BOTHA AT THE SURRENDER OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA (The surrender was signed by Governor Seitz in the tent)

from the north of Cape Colony to Portu- to Keetmanshoop, made a junction with the guese Angola. A large part of its area of northern force. General Smuts, in command 322,000 square miles is 5000 feet above sea of this force, thereafter operated in direct level, with peaks two or three thousand feet, touch with General Botha, whose forces higher. It is, therefore, comparatively cool, finally took possession of Windhoek on May and well adapted for white colonization, cat- 12, taking prisoner 3000 Europeans and four the and sheep grazing uniting with diamond times as many natives. The wireless stamining to complete its resemblance to the tion which, with only one relay, was able to Orange Free State and the Transvaal. communicate with Berlin, was captured in-General Botha, as head of the forces of tact, and much rolling-stock also fell into

from two points on the coast; from Walfisch The final surrender was preceded by a or Whale Bay on the north, and the harbor truce, concerning which a Boer witness rewhich, for centuries had borne the Portu- lates an incident which gives a very graphic guese title of Angra Pequeña, or Little Bay, picture of General Botha. "Botha," says but which the Germans had recently re- this Boer, an officer on the general's staff, named, perhaps less euphoniously, Lüderitz- "was confronted, on his arrival at the meetbucht, in honor of one of their merchant ing-place, by the Civil Governor of the terripioneers, Herr Lüderitz. By January 14, tory, who occupied a deck chair, and Major the northern force had linked Whale Bay Francke, commander of the German forces, with Swakopmund, at the mouth of the who stood behind him. The Governor rose Swakop river, by a military supply railroad, with a courteous smile to greet his distinand, starting from this base, General Botha's guished guest. After an exchange of compliforces began to work their way up into the ments General Botha offered his hand to his hill country to the east, towards Windhoek, enemy. Francke, with a contemptuous shrug the German capital of the colony. This of his shoulders, folded his arms and turned force went through sharp fighting, first at his back on General Botha, who, smothering Tretskopje, a small settlement fifty miles to his annoyance at the insult, asked briefly why the north-east of Swakopmund, and again at an armistice had been called. Francke an-Otjimbingwe on the Swakop River, sixty swered in broken English, speaking rapidly miles north-west of Windhoek. Meanwhile in a passionate manner. At times his voice the southern force, moving northward and almost rose to a shout. Trembling with his eastward from Angra Pequeña, and rounding scorn for the conqueror, he spoke of the Karas mountain, along the line of the rail- 'Burgher rabble,' and spat out the terms he road from Lüderitzbucht through Seeheim asked for as though he were offering them

The second second of the secon is the to the time the set of the property of the set o and the treat size that the transfer that t officer that is from the time became that Aria The second is the second secon ಾರ್ಯವಾದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಮಾಲ್ ಅಂದಿ ಮಾರ್ಮವರ್ಷ ಕೇಳೆ the the the plant of the late. There is not the lama a est Tarena ಿದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ವಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇತ್ತಾ ವಿವರ್ಷ-ಗೂ ಇತ್ತಾಗಿಗೆ ನ ರ್ ಮೀ ಎಸ್. ನರ್ ಎಎ.ಎಸ್. ಮು. ಮು.ಮಿ.ಮಿ.ವ ಕರ್ಮಾತ್ರವನ ಗಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಧಿ ಎಂದು ಕ್ರಮಿಸ್ ಕ್ರಾಮ್ ಕ್ರ er to the term of the contract

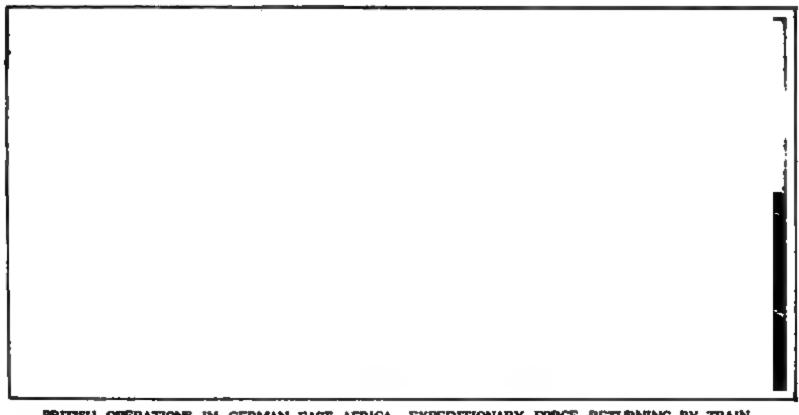
THE CONTRACTOR

Beliante to the There were as appearing the German r de sen erusk duer i <u>Useria bege uit, keele</u>te THE SHOPPING AND THE THE WINDS OF THE STATE SHOPPING to the community of the ಸ್ವರ್ಷ ಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಮೇ ಕರಣಗಳು ಗಳಮ್ಮ ತಿರಗಳಿಸುವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. মাল কল্প সময়। মান্ত হ'লি লিকিল সিংহাক সমূক্ষা হয়কে প্ৰ mental Sontal and we empires a manufacture of Indian models of नाम केन बराज्यकों में बरा क्या क्या क्या क्या का काज का कार्य है r incomment actions. I have been to I have some entropitie Wa निकारण व्यवस्थात् व है। का व है आसर 💎 🚜 स्थानक कर बहुत्तर है ತ ಹ ಬ್ ಬ ಹಾರ್ ಅಪ್ರಭಾವತಿ ಕರ್ಷವಳ್ಳಿದರು ಪ್ರಭಾವತಿ ಕರ್ಮಿ ರಾವರ ಎರಡುಗಳು ನಿರ್ವರ್ಷಕ ಹಳುವರುವ ಸಮುವಿದ್ಯ ಮಹುದ್ದ ಸಮುಖ್ಯಗಳಿ ಮೂನ ಸಂಪರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಸಂಕ ಸಾವೀ ಪರಿವರ್ಣಗಳ ಆಗ <u>ಸಾಕಿಯೇ</u> ಮ ಕರ್ನರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾಸ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ್ ವಿಷ್ಣಾಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿಕೃತಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಲು ಸ್ಥೆಸಿ e and the grandler relativistic taking to that here at the t was the martin are. The from mandale Fernance P is to the Empire' standing in our or the water to station. ent to the tive worse and the Person Camerons wreserved in the ten which in New to both Mirror proside as also File-by ar in the Table is named which the driving as we passed to the better that married we make the extra or the which we has that Comming Birth? The expedition pre-द्यागाला हाथ का ैयन हलाला क कर्मा प्रध्य के कार्ड side का record th पानच अन्त क यह प्रधानात it de admirtud post et Ngaunden The transfer was some remerse makes criminal on June 20 et if New Zeniana II cancel in the German Congo territory German numeror has mig neem nimestry occup ed. on March 19 is to us be ables or a menomed French and Belgian force, the THE PLANES IT & THEME I SET TIWEN'S UNGUING THE WORK O t areas pure our 31, callabe ethez dum nints as Speaking on September 15, M. Gaston 3. Alberta an extress Dollmergile. French Minister of the Colo iamis, the Marstall nies, declared that : wittles station.

erful invention to ber.

In passing, one Remarkable results have been obtained by admiration for the french colonial troops, aided by British allies the Germans had the Germans had two thousand miles in Africa since last Septem-

German East Africa, said M. Doumergue, will e German colonial soon be the only colony possessed by Germans, with the exception of a small part of the Came for: the Cameroon rooms. The other German possessions are occute Gulf of Guinea, pied either by the French or British, or conjointly.



BRITISH OPERATIONS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA; EXPEDITIONARY FORCE RETURNING BY TRAIN, WITH GERMAN FLACS AND TROPHIES

When one considers the difficulties of transpor- bar; but this small force was presently still more evident and meritorious.

east to west and from south to north already have covered more than 600 kilometres (about 373 miles), and fighting continuously, have estabon three sides, while Anglo-French columns are zone. operating from the coast toward the interior and a blockade of the coast has been effected by Brit-

barbed-wire entanglements and blockhouse obmryation posts had been cleverly disposed and utilized by the Germans, who have shown here, at elsewhere, the greatest preparations for war. Our enemies had even sent to Africa some aeroplanes, which the Allies fortunately brought down as soon as they appeared.

The climate and the nature of the ground opposed great difficulties to the march of our troops, but fortunately they were overcome. I must in this respect refer to the excellent organization of our sanitary service, thanks to which our losses due to disease were greatly reduced.

CONQUEST OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA

King's African Rifles and Arabs from Zanzi- Germany's remaining colony in Africa, Ger-

tation in the interior of the Cameroons, not only strengthened by troops from India, both regupeditionary columns, our success appears to be lars and forces supplied by the Indian princes. India thus made her entry into the war, as A number of French columns marching from Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa had already done, and we shall find Indian troops fighting gallantly at lished junctions and thus surrounded the enemy several widely separated points in the war In November the combined British forces made an attack on the German stations of Tanga and Jassin, the former an important seaport, joined by rail with Moshi The fighting in the colonies bears a great re- important seaport, joined by rail with Moshi memblance to that on the western front. Trenches, among the foothills of Kilimanjaro, and, inland, there were vigorous attacks and counter-attacks by boat in Lake Victoria Nyanza. The fighting in this region, as in the Kamerun region on the other side of Africa, continues, and is likely to continue for some time to come. We may indicate its recent stages by recording that, on June 28, a telegram was sent by Lord Kitchener, as Secretary of War, to Major-General Tighe, in command of the troops in British East Africa, congratulating him on the success of his work.

It is, perhaps, too soon to sum up the results of the war as we have recorded its In the great colony of German East Africa, progress, in Africa, Asia, and Polynesia. almost equal to the combined areas of Ger- But we may say that it appears very unlikely many and France, the fighting began at the that the former German colonies now in the end of September, 1914, by a German raid possession of the Union of South Africa and actions the frontier into British East Africa, of Australia and New Zealand, will ever an attempt to capture Mombasa, the again fly the black, white, and red flag of capital of that territory and the starting-point Germany. Colonies which became British, in of the Uganda Railroad. The Germans the world-war of a hundred years ago, are were beaten back into their own territory, British still, and have in every way benefited their opponents being a small body of the by their incorporation in the Empire. As for

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, REFORMER

prison reform. The public then was curious hand,

s, it is possible itely two const, that prison not been disi, second, that mselves have

profited both physically and morally.

Mr. Osborne's interest in prisons is due in large part to the fact that his lifelong residence has been at Auburn, N. Y., where a State prison is a very prominent object. He first associated himself with the relormatory community known as the George Jun-

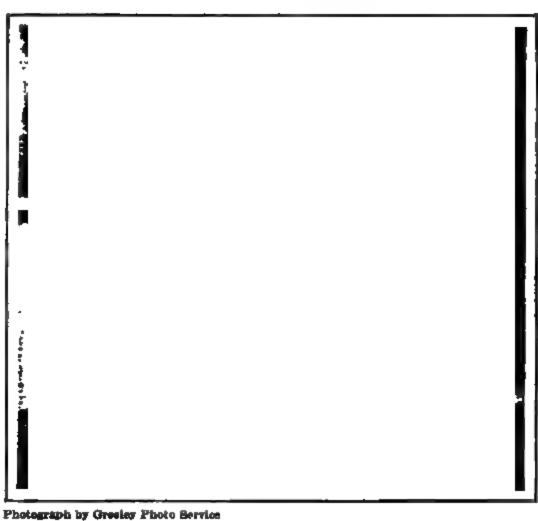
> serving as ts board of ifteen years, at time also ly interested prisoners at ong period of of prison reand in 1913.

official acts was to invite the men to suggest ber of the League. changes in prison routine and discipline, most The feeling of the inmates is well exof their recommendations being immediately pressed in a recent bulletin of the League:

L ESS than a year ago the post of Warden The law itself set many limitations, and of Sing Sing Prison, in New York, was the physical condition of the buildings and accepted by Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, a grounds set others; but Mr. Osborne strove distinguished citizen and noted advocate of to do the best he could with the materials at

> only how far he would go The changes have thus, above all else, been g his radical theories into prac- in the nature of a more kindly attitude how the innovations would toward inmates upon the part of prison officials,—expressing itself in the granting of is have passed; and, while it is minor privileges and responsibilities.

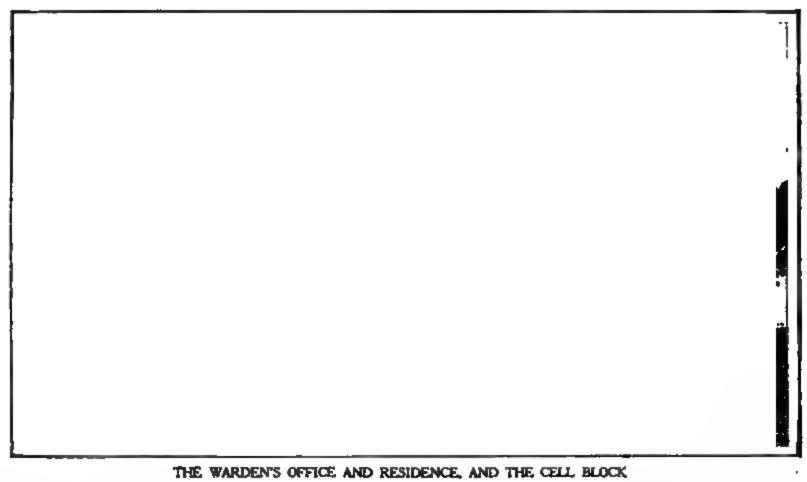
> coress opinions based upon per- It is true that some prisoners have abused



HON, THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE

dy the problem at first hand, their privileges, and that escapes have ocvoluntary inmate of Auburn curred. The number of these is, however, below the average of former years. Recently At Auburn, Mr. Osborne had assisted ma- fifteen inmates applied for and received perterially in the formation of a Mutual Wel- mission to go in pursuit of a fugitive. They fare League, composed of prisoners; and soon were out all night, and came back the next after he came to Sing Sing a similar organiza- morning very proud of the trust shown in tion was started there, superseding the Gol- them. On another occasion the plans of two den Rule Brotherhood. One of his first inmates to escape were frustrated by a mem-

A few short months ago, Sing Sing was worse



(in the long structure at the right, which is nearly ninety years old, practically the entire prison community of 1500 men is housed. Beyond lies the Hudson. One wonders why prison grounds should have been lad out on the water's edge, rather than in the beautiful and healthful hills which rise up from the right of the picture. The lower tiers of cells are not only always damp, but frequently overrun with water)

THE NEW METHODS AT SING SING PRISON

BY THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE

THE old barbaric theory which regarded Law itself is but the formulated expression L the treatment of criminals as a matter of the conscience and convenience of society, of retribution and punishment is gradually and to change the law we must first arouse giving way to the civilized theory of reforma- public opinion to the need. The ordinary tion and education. Yet it remains a fact man thinks and talks of a criminal as a creathat our whole system of criminal law is ture of a different breed than himself, and still based upon that old and hateful theory, one that must be mastered; and punished

The first duty of a prison reformer, there- as a matter of course. fore, is to impress and reimpress upon the The interest that people are now taking Public the doctrine that the present theory of in the question of prison reform is encourthe law must be changed,—that its aim aging. I confess that I have been greatly should never be punishment, but prevention surprised at the way in which the public and reform. The theory of punishment is have gained a clear-headed notion of what condemned by religion, discarded by experi- we are doing at Sing Sing. tnce, contrary to democratic ideals, and a disgrace to civilization.

There must be a more enlightened system of justice, which shall include the administra- called, stood for enlightened and liberal treat-

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR PRISONERS Ninety years ago the Auburn system, so-

tion of both county jails and State prisons; ment of the prisoners, as against the Philaa system which shall aim at reform rather delphia system of solitary confinement. It than punishment; which shall encourage was practically the same system which now those unfortunate fellow-men who have obtains generally throughout the country. broken the laws to learn to adapt themselves But a new Auburn system has made its apto the proper conditions of organized society. pearance, and, it is believed, will be ulti-The photographs used in this article are copyrighted of the so-called "honor" systems which

Pet,--5

THE DORMITORY—FOR HONOR MEN AND THOSE WHO ARE IN POOR HEALTH

(There are more prisoners than cells, and part of the floor over the chapel is utilized as extra sleeping writers. Thus not only is the crowding of two men in the same cell avoided, but another means of reward or good conduct is furnished)

berty,"

onduct that he is fit to return.

ne would not or could not learn without it. society as they could well be made.

Third—The prison must be an institution join the outside world. But there will also here every inmate shall have the largest be those who cannot get along even with racticable amount of individual freedom, this modified liberty; so they should be placed cause "it is liberty alone that fits men for in an "inner prison" where even that liberty would be further modified.

The plan of sentencing a convicted man But always the basis of the system must be an indefinite period of imprisonment,- not more and more repression, but simply be length of which is to be determined by less and less liberty; the accent always bes conduct and tendency to reform,—has ing on the liberty. As much freedom as the en tried and has proved itself. It should man can stand; no attempt to close the aveextended. After the verdict of "guilty" nues of wrong-doing; but rather that the s pronounced by the jury the man should avenues to wrong-doing be left open and very told by the court that, as he has trans- apparent, so that he may learn to avoid them.

ressed the laws of society, he must remain "It is liberty alone that fits men for libn exile from it, until he has shown by his erty," as Mr. Gladstone wrote regarding Ireland's demand for home rule. The prison Then every help should be given him, system now endeavors to make men indusvery resource of the State should aid him, trious by driving them to work; to make very incentive should be offered him,—to them virtuous by removing temptation; to tam his lesson. When he has learned it, make them respect the law by forcing them * that time long or short, society should to obey the edicts of authority; to make them relcome him back to its midst. It should far-sighted by allowing them no chance to 10t turn its back upon him, because his exercise foresight, to give them individual very return will show that he has worked initiative by treating them in large groups; nut his own salvation, that from the bitter- in short to prepare them again for society sess of experience he has learned the truth by placing them in conditions as unlike real

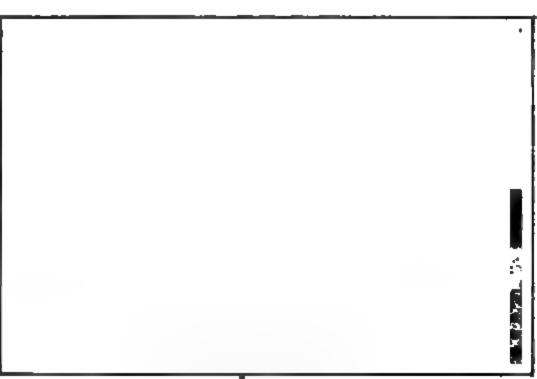
There will be those who will learn their Character, however, is made not through lesson without friction, and who will rap- absence of temptation, but by resistance of idly come to the point where they can re- temptation. That is one of the fundamental

A BASEBALL GAME AT SING SING

(Trams representing the various shops play every afternoon; and an Saturdays and Sundays there are special games with visiting clubs from nearby cities. Upon these occasions victory rests often with the prison team)

like any other good-natur crowd of men, and with less disorder than und the old system. The officers have also been taken out of the work shops, which are left to the care of the foremen and their assistants.

Everywhere the old atmosphere of suspicion has
been replaced by an atmosphere of confidence and
trust. Instead of the assumption that every man is
inherently evil, and that
every one of his acts must
be subject to surveillance,
he is assumed to be trustworthy until he shows himself false to his trust. Then
his fellow-prisoners take
him in hand, try him before



A FAVORITE SUMMER PASTIME

(The prisoners are allowed to swim in an enclosed part of the Hudson. Here they are face to face with temptation.—for beyond the fence has the open river, and within plain view is the Jersey shore)

In order to have a prison honestly and efficiently administered, as a business institution, it must be kept out of politics. And let me call attention to the fact that corruption in a prison department is infinitely worse than corruption in a highway, public works, or conservation department, because those departments deal with inanimate objects, whereas the prisons deal with men.

THE PRISON LABOR PROBLEM

It is recognized now clearly that in all our prisons men should learn to labor. But it is not so clearly recognized that when you force men to labor that is slave labor; and there are few people who learn to love work by being forced to do it. You are grating against all the grooves of human nature when

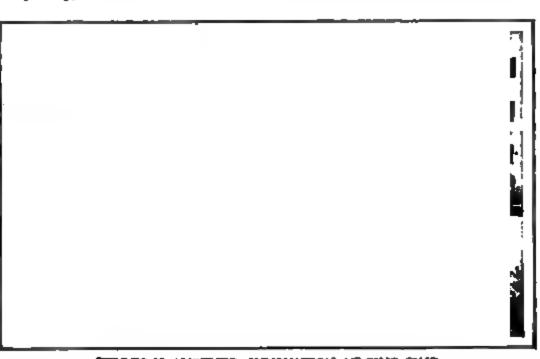
ONE OF FOUR CLASSROOMS

(New York has had prison schools for the past ten years. The men are given one hour's instruction each day, fellow-inmates serving as teachers. During the coming winter the men at Sing Sing will also have the privilege of attending evening classes. Besides the "three R's" one may learn stenography, telegraphy, districal engineering, or automobile repairing)

a judiciary board, and determine what discipline is necessary to check the evil.

WHAT SING SING USED TO BE

Sing Sing has long been a prison of the old type, in which the emphasis was entirely laid upon the mere imprisonment of the man, having no real consideration of the question how he was going to feel and act when he went back into society. The prison system in New York, up to within recent times, had been based upon false theories, and very



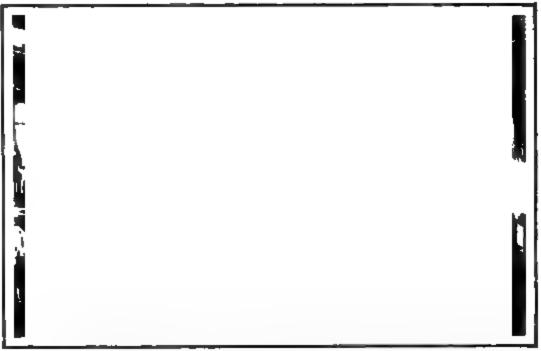
TENNIS IS ANOTHER INNOVATION AT SING SING

(The cell block may be seen from any corner of the yard being a constant reminder to the men, while at play, of former conditions—when the hours now spent in recreation were passed in confinement and in silence)

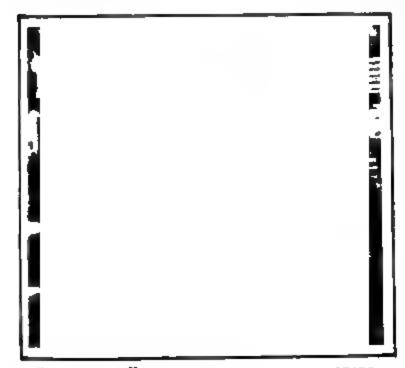
is notoriously inefficient.

Another of the problems of prison labor is that the kind of work done by the men is for the most part unattractive, because they have no expectation of doing the same kind of work when they leave prison. The majority of the men at Sing Sing, for instance, make shoes, brooms, mats, or underwear.

The immediate necessity at Sing Sing is the purchase of a large tract of land, and the erection of a modern kind of institution. When the prison is removed to its large tract of



THE KNITTING SHOP, WHERE UNDERWEAR AND SOCKS ARE MADE
(In the distance may be seen the spindles of the machines. In the foreground is the finished product. This is the most unportant shop at Sing.
Sing. Since prisoner-foremen were substituted for guards and voluntary
labor for the compulsory standard, the output of the shop has increased)



"YE TOGGERY"—THE WELFARE LEAGUE STORE

(Run by and for the inmates and equipped with cash register, typewriter, and telephone. Goods are sold at wholesale prices plus between, the profit being turned over to the general fund of the League)

land I hope that farming may be made the basis of labor, so as to provide as largely as possible for the support of the inmates. The prison indeed, ought, as far as possible, to represent a real community. I should have the State pay a full wage; and I believe that if the State would allow the prisoners to aid in the support of their families, the prisoners would do so much better work that the prisons

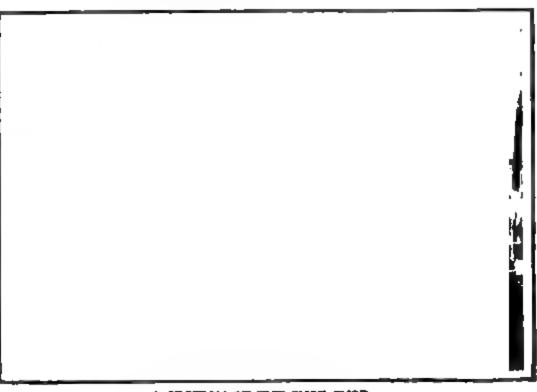
could be, in a very large measure, selfsustaining.

It should never be lost sight of that it is the duty of the State to make the prison a school where men can be trained for citizenship,—and that includes the learning of some industrial pursuit, so that a man may be able to live by honest work.

A PRISON-REFORM CREED

I have stated in my recent book, "Within Prison Walls," and in more than one public speech, certain general principles that my further experience fully supports. Some of these follow:

No sensible person proposes to sentimentalize over the law-breaker. Call the prison by



A SECTION OF THE SHOE SHOP

(Here the men make not only their own shoes, but footwear for women in

State institutions and children in orphan asylums)

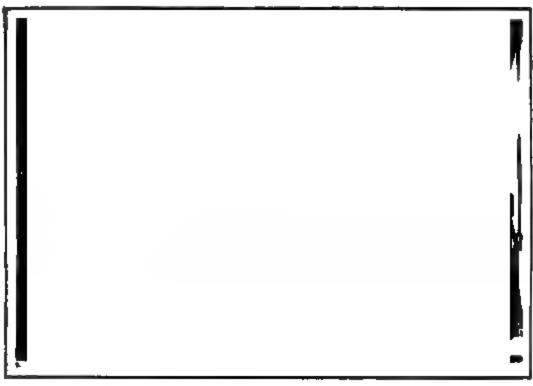
any name you please, yet prisons of some sort we must have so long as men commit crime; and that, from present indications, will be for many generations to come.

So far from setting men free from prison, I would put more men in prison than are there now; for we should send up all who now escape by the wiles of crooked lawvers, and we should include the crooked lawvers.

But behind the prison walls we should relax the iron discipline—the hideous, degrading, unsuccessful system of silence and punishment—and substitute a system that will be fair to all men, a limited form

of freedom, and work in the open air. the Mutual Welfare League at Auburn and into beasts. If you treat them like men you Sing Sing have made me realize more firmly can help them to rise. than ever before these doctrines discussed in the volume just mentioned:

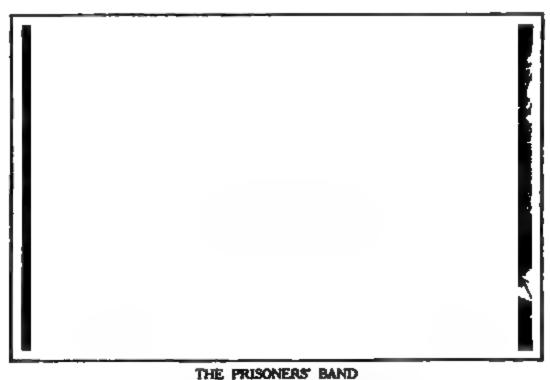
(1) The prisoners are men—real men your brethren and mine.



EDITORIAL ROOM OF THE "STAR OF HOPE"

(The inmates of five State prisons in New York publish a semi-mentily periodical. It is edited and printed at Sing Sing. The editor-mecked [seated] is a man of legal as well as editorial training, who has held the post for six years. The periodical is now "set up" on a linotype machine,—a gift to the Welfare League, as the printers will tell you, and not the property of the State)

- (2) If you treat them like beasts it will My personal observations of the working of be hard for them to keep from degenerating
 - (3) If you trust them they will show themselves worthy of trust.
 - (4) If you place responsibility upon them they will rise to it.



(Contributions from friends have enabled the me to purchase ments and music costing nearly \$500; and the members think that it is well worth the expense)

AUTOMOBILES BY THE **MILLION**

HOW QUANTITY PRODUCTION OF PLEASURE CARS HAS BROUGHT THE AVERAGE PRICE FROM \$2125 IN 1907 TO \$814 IN 1915—PROB-ABLE FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN COST TO THE CONSUMER

BY J. GEORGE FREDERICK

to coast, from the hog farm in the Ozark portation. 2,000,000, and in eight years the average transportation. price of autos has dropped from \$2125 to \$814.

property values.

man and the average family?

activity and enjoyment.

portation method,—that is, it carries mer- their own sweet will. chandise and people in bulk, along main Here, then, is the human-nature secret of and his private uses.

WE are in for it,—the complete auto- toward the ideal of more widely penetrating mobilization of the country from coast and more individually useful means of trans-In a comparatively few years Mountains to the Fifth Avenue palace. In 45,000 miles of trolley lines were built. the last fiscal year (1914-1915) 703,527 cars These have also done great things for the were sold,—a 36 per cent. increase over the country. Then we had the bicycle, which year before, though the money spent on them gave a faint glimpse of what might be; yet was only about 10 per cent. more! The the horse and carriage still remained the total number of cars running is now over only practically available means of individual

But what good was the horse and carriage when the people were swarming to What it all means we haven't stopped to the cities so fast that instead of the greater figure out, but that it is a big thing,—a mon-portion by far of the population being in strously big thing,—is already apparent. It rural districts, as was the case formerly, the is actually changing the life of nearly all reverse is now true,—the greater portion is classes of people, remaking business in many now in and around cities and towns? The aspects, and strikingly affecting that very impracticability of keeping a horse in a town foundation of our economic life,-land and withheld millions of people from the enjoyment of individual travel. The joy that peo-What does all this mean to the average ple used to feel riding on a rocking chair on the Erie canal boats or the open passenger Well, to get the right point of view about cars of early times was no doubt the same it, we should look backward for some simi- joy that people feel to-day when riding in the lar phenomena with which to compare it. luxurious tonneau of an automobile. But The steam railroad alone affords the proper travel of any automatic kind is not so novel Thirty or forty years ago a to-day, and almost without knowing it, the railroadization of the country was in full world was red ripe for a new extension of bloom. We have now about 250,000 miles transportation which would bring all places of railway,—far more than any other nation, together, as the capillaries of the human body Everybody knows what a vitally big thing bring blood to the tiniest corners of the organthat has been; it is actually credited with ism and connect them with main arteries. making the country. Better means of com- The demand was for automatic individual munication always remove barriers, lower transportation, and in luxury. Luxury was costs, and stimulate every form of human the keynote of it. Flushed with successful work and savings, people wanted to get the The railroad, however great its advance in same soft seat and swift movement that a intercommunication, has, nevertheless, severe Pullman coach gives them,—but for all of It is essentially a mass trans- their goings and comings, to all places, at

trunk lines. It cannot penetrate into the by- the marvelous place the auto has quickly ways, nor is it available for the individual assumed in our life. We wanted very much, indeed, what it had to give,-that is why The trolley was another jump forward the making of autos jumped from 3700 cars

servative financiers took steps to stop the dreadful waste and inflation, and many bubbles burst.

Then things began to happen. The new era of the automobile was about to dawn. New men came into the field, and organization in the fullest sense of the word was started. Some of the best brains of typical American business genius went into the field. Ever since then (about 1907) the real automobilization of not only this country, but lat-

150 H 1115 with spectracular terry also of the world, has been going forward in a wonderful manner,

THE ENGINEERS' JOB, -STANDARDIZATION

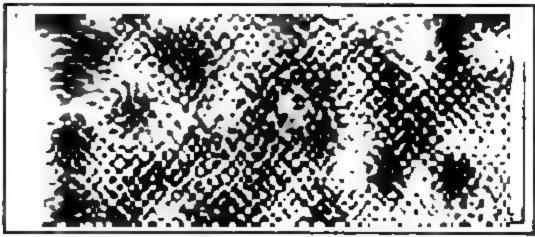
The first thing to do by way of remedy The sames it were receive we even was to take automobiles out of the list of The constant me-THE WELL WITH WE ATTEMED CHARGE CHARGE ATTEMED ATTEMED TO IT Was realized that if The the turnes of the makers, so this were not done, the market would shrink we we were We paid to " and as rather than expand; the auto would degenerate into the status of a fad, doomed to The imand verted upon the sum all our portant load of responsibility for saving the The second agreet, space where automobile for the average American fell Men came non the engineers. There is a fascinating They realized They realized that if they worked as separate individuals, the state of the seat customs employed by separate firms they could accom-The great need was for stand-= service of the make of one's car. For- mobilized if there were a hundred separate were makers with separate sizes and standards, -= 47 Per proces for purposes of compelling you and me as automobile owners The pressor. Changeurs outrageously to wait for weeks for the arrival of a particuand state of and in cased cars. Houses lar kind of screw-thread used by a particular The second and then was accomplished company, if something went wrong. It The state who paid the high prices for cars would be like traveling when every town government of the high mains you came to used a different kind of money.

<u>ವರ್ಷ</u> ನರ್ಗ ರಾಕ್ಷ ಗ್ರಾಗಬಡು we Americans over the acomposite The state of the present that the contraction

The state of the same of the same Bereigh east broughty and engeneral complaint against the Re-s Researchile as a degenerthere is the Autopreside makers made dirry the pace of the "auto \$2.4433E. es en capitalized, undertook build entire cities or great stock-jobbing case olidations, with lavishly incompetent officers 124 (1) tives,-until con-

(\$750) -35-horserower, four-cylinder, electric starting and agreemy, ac-mountable rims, left-hand drive, high-tension magneto, built-in windshield, non-skid tires in rear, deep upholstery)

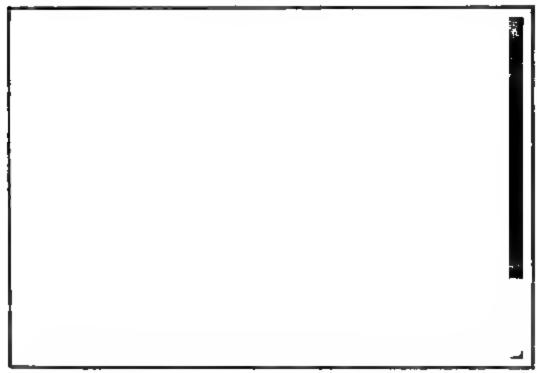
So the automobile engineers, like the true scientists they were, banded themselves together to work as one. They appointed committees to investigate separate problems,—one to go to Europe and study into hard metals, another to revise screw-thread standards (which they found had never been improved since ancient naval days). The entire manufacturing field



(1050-35-horsepower, eight-cylinder, electric starting and lighting, demountable rims, left-hand drive, full set of instruments, full floating axle, Timken bearings, one-man top, safety tread tires, high-grade steels)

has been advanced by the striking work of farmer, — in line for its benefits. All automobile engineers. — mechanisms destined for the millions, as the

Also, they went to work on the tire- auto is now destined, must be so standard-makers, to set standards for wheel-rims, and ized or fail.



(\$1080—31-horsepower, eight-cylinder, new V-type motor, automatic cranking denice, 122-inch wheelbase, one-man top, windshield, nickel trimmings, full set of instruments, demountable rims, tires 86 x 4½)

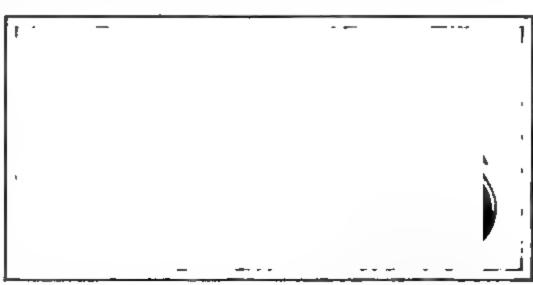
LOW-PRICED CARS FOR THE MANY

But popular price was just as vital as standardization of mechanisms. That low-price automobile genius in Detroit who is now so well known, had already proved that the automobile market's depth and capacity was exactly in ratio to the possible price reduction. It was, to all intents, a bottom less well, plumbable only as you figured the price of automobiles. Or, it was a triangle (see illustration). with a small market at the tip where the prices were high, but with the majority of families in the United

to limit sizes. You can imagine how glad the States as a market near the base line,—if tire-makers were for this, because otherwise prices were made as low as some cars will they were obliged to make dozens of sizes of likely be offered at in the future. There is wheels and rims and keep dealers stocked good reason to believe that there are 5,500,-

with them. You, as an auto owner, were constantly irritated to find that you could not get your size readily.

To-day all these things, and many more, are perfectly accomplished, and automobiles are perhaps the most interchangeable of all mechanisms. Standardization has a new meaning since the automobile came. It saved the auto from ultimate annihilation, and instead has put the average man,—the clerk and the



(\$2600—35-horsepower (touring, phaeton, or runabout), seven-passenger, 12-cylinder (V-type), self-starting system, electric lights power tire pump, one-man top, windshield and ventilator, 36x44/2 tires, demountable rims, choice of wood finishes and monogram, spare lamps, divided front seats, extra seats, etc.)

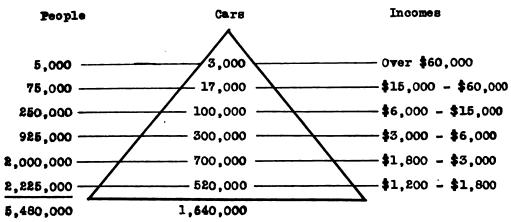


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE AUTOMOBILE MARKET

000 people in the United States with incomes such work are large in size and enormously of \$1200 or over, and 3,225,000 with incomes costly. The price of fifty or 100 automobiles of \$1800 and over.

that is, people would hardly step up to the machines. Again, take the cutting of gears. speaking, they had done in the past. Price, days, whereas a dozen are cut at once now, service, and salesmanship then became the and more quickly than one used to be cut! manded of the engineers, again (and finan-chines to make single parts you can also ciers), to bring about quantity production, realize, first, that the tremendous investment and it can easily be imagined that efficiency necessary to equip a factory with large promarvels have been accomplished to enable duction facilities has not made it easy for one maker to produce 318,000 of his cars ambitious manufacturers to bring the price annually and others from 10,000 to 100,000. down. It has also made it a practical necesprice cars made only 400 cars in 12 months while at the same time there was the comeight years ago,—to-day he ships 400 cars pulsion of competition to add to the facilities every day (and plans to make it 600 in a provided in the automobile. few more months) and his car is not the cheapest car,—there are at least ten others selling lower. He has sixty-seven factory buildings covering seventy-nine acres.

OUTPUT-INCREASING MACHINERY

manner which has been necessary, the ma- eight years ago. For \$1800 one could at that chining of parts by automatic action has been time secure from a few of the pioneers of the the most important element. In former moderate-priced car, a fairly serviceable matimes, cylinders were bored one at a time, chine. As a matter of course, at that price necessitating many handlings and separate it did not have high-grade metal fittings or machines. Now, even the six-cylinder motors accessories that are possible to obtain for are all bored at one operation. A block of \$600 or \$700 less to-day. It had no selfcylinders now requires 120 minutes, whereas starter, of course; it had an imitation leather it used to take eleven hours. To machine a top, was minus a lighting system, and usually crankcase it formerly took 1275 minutes,— used battery ignition, unless extra was paid now only 314 minutes.

must, in some cases, be invested in one ma-Once these truths were fully grasped, chine to make one part. The same is true there began a pretty race for quantity pro- of planing, which had to be done on one duction. It was realized that automobiles side of the metal at a time, but is now done would in the future really have to be sold,— on three sides at a time,—also by big special counter, and order them, as, figuratively One gear at a time was the rule in former deep concerns of auto-makers. It was de- When you realize the costly nature of ma-One Middle Western maker of moderate- sity to greatly reduce the number of parts,

THINGS THAT GO WITH THE CAR

This latter phase of automobile-selling has tremendously advanced in the past three or four years. It is interesting to note what one can purchase to-day as contrasted with To accomplish highest production in the what one was able to purchase seven or for a magneto. There was no speedometer, Needless to say, machines which can do oil gauge or gasolene pressure system; the

wheel base was about 100 inches, the tires were small, and upholstery was not of leather or high-grade deep cushioning, and bronze bearings and chrome nickel steel or roller bearings were not for that type of cars: the rear axle was not full floating and there were no demountable rims. Back in 1903 no automobile even had a top on it; and a poor doctor who had rigged one of his own to shelter himself, wrote complainingly to the Horseless Age on the subject!

To-day all the above enumerated points and many others are included in a car at less than \$1000. To make a direct comparison, a car which sold at not less than \$2300 six or seven years ago did not even include many of the good

can be bought for about \$800,—a little more rendering is thus made apparent.

WOMEN CAN DRIVE THE IMPROVED CAR

women, have combined to open a door of dispenses altogether with the hand-pump. epportunity to the auto self-started, which equipped car does not demand the constant calls or much going about. The modern

A MODERN FLYWHEEL MACHINE

(With the old turret lathe, the completion of a single flywheel required 188 minutes. The time now, using the machine shown above, is 14 minutes for six wheels. On the old lathe three men were needed. Now one man superintends the making of six wheels. In an ordinary day shift 80 wheels are turned out, which in the past was a three or four-days' task. On the flywheel cost sheet a saving of 80 per cent, has been effected)

points of the lower-priced car, which now trained mechanical services of a chauffeur. The suburban wife who has never been

than one-third the price! The full sweep of able or willing to crank a car or manage the the accomplishment of the past six or seven old type of gear-shift levers, now finds that years in automobile manufacture and service- even a many-cylindered, seven-passenger car responds to her tender touch as lightly and readily as a sewing machine or a typewriter. The demountable rim for the first time en-One must not overlook the full significance ables her to cope with tire trouble on the of the new improvements in automobiles as road. Before that improvement, it was quite they affect the place of the automobile in the too much to ask of any woman to do the present and the future. The self-starter is, strong-arm work necessary to wrench loose perhaps, the greatest of these. Living condi- a tire and jam it back again, and operate a tions, both in the city and country, together hand-pump. For a few dollars one can now with the increasing outdoor tendencies of obtain a power or spark-plug pump which

A very important part of the automobilihas hitherto been closed. Women as drivers zation of the country hinges upon this entry of automobiles have increased rapidly in of great numbers of women into automobilenumbers throughout the country. At any live driving. The suburban woman does her suburban station may be seen lined up dozens calling with the new moderate-priced, easyof women bringing to or taking from the to-run car; she goes marketing with it, station the men of their families who "com- making the automobile take the place of the mute" to the city. The chauffeur is no lon- market-basket of her grandmother, thus ger an indispensable part of automobile up- assisting in domestic economy. The woman keep and expense, both for the reason that of former days who desired to keep herself the snobbish conception of automobiling is a companion to her children had to seclude disappearing, and also because the modernly herself with them, and to deny herself social

young matron takes her children with her in in values in return for an expenditure of the car, having the pleasure of their compan- \$250,000 for good roads at the instigation of ionship and affording them all additional automobilists. outside exercise. A score of economic and social advantages, pleasures, comforts and here the tremendous array of proof of the conveniences have come in the wake of the far-reaching influence of the moderate-priced automobile in the city and suburban districts, automobile upon land values through road not to speak of rural sections. The entire improvements, and all that these two things outlook of the individual on life and com- mean. The ubiquity of the automobile has munity benefits has been enlarged and concentrated technical attention upon better toward the suburbs has been enormously the concrete road (which is now the high accelerated. Recreations and social pleasures, standard everywhere acclaimed). visiting, attendance at church and school, and general culture have all been deepened and a load of from 5000 to 8000 pounds, whereas

WORK FOR GOOD ROADS

Perhaps the most prominent and striking permit a haul of from 2000 to 5000 pounds. part played by the automobile as a national factor has been its effect on roads. Only a are really of the most vital meaning small percentage of the roads of this country when analyzed. are improved even to-day (about 8.7 per two or three tons on a wagon, hitch four cent. in all!), but in past years the percent- horses to it and haul to the concrete age of improved roads has hardly been even road. Arriving there they put only two half of that. Business conditions have re- horses to the load and take the other two pressed much road-building that is already back to the farm to work. The concrete road planned, but the automobilist is fighting hard permits two horses to haul what takes four for better roads, whether he is a farmer or a horses on the dirt road. This is the human millionaire. pressure which the two million automobilists of hauling per ton-mile, when only a small of the country exert will surely eventually percentage of the roads are improved, is give this country a decent percentage of 22.7 cents; whereas with a larger amount of travelable roads. At least two-thirds of the improved roads, 5 cents per ton-mile may be reasons for present road development are saved. Now, this saving applied to hauling automobile reasons; so to the automobile may one quarter of wheat, amounts to \$36, which be ascribed credit for the widespread benefits is 4 per cent. interest on \$900. I leave it to of improved roads. What are these benefits, the reader to use his imagination from this and what are the effects being produced by instance as to what the further automobilizathe good-roads pressure?

example, as reported by the United States life in the next decade. A 100-acre farm there was sold for \$1800 before the roads near it were another human illustration, get this picture: improved. Directly after the roads were im- Up in Michigan, where they have so many proved, the price put on it was \$3000. In the concrete roads, the school children have rolsame county is a 188-acre farm which was ler skates and roller-skate to school on the bought for \$6000, and directly after the concrete roads. Contrast this with what roads were improved was sold for \$9000,—a happens in some of the backward Southern 50-per-cent. gain.

appropriated for improving 24 per cent. of thick underbrush,—when they can go to the county's roads. The 1900 census records school at all! the value of land at \$4.90 per acre in that county. In practice, the average actual sell-splendid examples of the modern point of ing price was from \$6 to \$15 per acre. The view,—mainly because in those States auto-1910 census gives the valuation at \$9.79, mobiles are now in larger proportion than while the average selling price is \$15 to \$25 in any other States in the West. Illinois

As a matter of fact, it is impossible to give The movement of city folk road-building, and brought into prominence

The concrete road will permit hauling of improved in the most directly traceable way. a dirt road will permit a haul of from zero up to 800 pounds (according to its condition and the weather). A macadam road will

Simple as these figures may seem, they Farmers now load up The political sentiment and picture behind the fact that the average cost tion of the country, and its resulting effect Let us consider Lee County, Va., as an for good roads, must mean to our national

Just to connect this matter of roads with States, where the children go to school over In Jackson County, Ala., \$250,000 was crude mountain trails, through swamps and

Illinois and California have provided per acre. This represents a tremendous jump has set an example with its State Aid Law

and is building concrete roads where formerly prevailed the Illinois mire (which is won- fuel economy, low operating cost, lower derful for growing corn, but terrible to drive weight, less internal loss due to friction and an auto over in wet weather). California oscillating masses, automobiles would be three years ago put out an \$18,000,000 bond made fool-proof, almost completely autoissue for 3000 miles of concrete roads, 1800 matic,—as indestructible as the best modern miles of which are trunk lines running up genius can devise and a wonderful instruand down the State, with laterals connecting ment for general popular benefit. between. Ohio is building brick roads of an unusual and permanent kind. Agitation for given study to another and rather more optinational highways is well known and ad-mistic prediction of automobile sales possivancing as rapidly as financially possible.

THE RATIO OF CAR TO INCOME

The interesting question is, What does the future hold in store for the automobile, and what in the future is the automobile going to do to us? With 2,000,000 automobile owners to-day, and every indication that the annual production for some years to come will be more than the 703,000 produced this year, we face in plain facts a probable annual sale of over 1,000,000 automobiles every year, on an average for the next five years lar there were about 1,000,000 carriages sold each year, and as these were undoubtedly sold mainly to rural and suburban populamore distant future.

The high-priced automobile makers used to insist that no man making less than \$3000 annually could afford to purchase an auto; but that was before the day of the magic of high-priced cars is steadily decreasing.

the following table as representing the pos- automobiledom. sible future sales:

a Class	No. of Autos	Price		
1	40,000	at \$1800 to \$4000		
2	100,000	at 900 to 1500		
3	500,000	at 500 to 700		
+	1,000,000	at 250 to 400		
	Total, 1,640,000 car	annually.		

He showed that by introducing further

Another well-known automobile man has bilities, according to incomes. His table of possible sales to various classes of income is given herewith:

No. of Autos	To People with Income.			
7000	over \$60,000			
40,000	\$15,000 to \$60,000			
253,000	6000 to 15,000			
700,000	3000 to 6000			
1,500,000	1800 to 3000			
1,300,000	1200 to 1800			

Total, 3,800,000 cars.

As the graphic chart showing the progress at least. Until the automobile became popu- of price-reduction in automobiles demonstrates, the price is unquestionably certain to go still further downward. writing on the wall has been seen by the oldtions there is sound reason to believe that time manufacturers of very high-priced cars 2,000,000 automobiles per year is not an who endeavored to cater only to the small extravagant future prediction in the slightly coterie of the wealthy, and there is scarcely one of these old high-priced car manufacturers who has not in the past year or two brought out cars of moderate price. The car of the future is the car of moderate price; not necessarily the extremely cheap car, for the moderate-priced perfected automobile. the craze for the very cheapest cars in the To-day it is admitted that no one knows the market, irrespective of quality, design, luxincome starting point for automobile owner- ury, and service, is only a forerunner of the The stiff-necked makers of highest-taste for the really good moderate-priced car. priced autos who four or five years ago af- The very cheap cars, of which so many are fected to despise the moderate-priced car, now made, are merely whetters of the appebelieved that their future lay with the more tites of the plumbers, the grocers, the middlewealthy coterie of auto-owners, who, it was grade farmers, and the clerks. They induce believed, would "always" buy expensive cars. such people to save and to drop various ex-They cheerfully admit to-day that they were travagances. They give the "automobile habit wrong, and that the number of buyers of of mind" to great numbers who later become buyers of better cars. The more of the very A well-known automobile engineer, talk- cheap cars that are sold, the more of the beting to a group of well-informed automobile ter but moderate-priced cars are sure to be specialists, was optimistic enough to lay out sold,—this is the view of the wiseacres in

THE EXPORT TRADE

The war, by the way (contrary to the ideas of many), is going to help exceedingly in hastening the automobilization of the country. It is going to do this, first, by opening up the markets of the world in a hurry,

as it is now doing, and whetting the appetite diately to design new models. These benefits, of manufacturers for export trade; and, as well as many others, in mechanical and second, by providing just at this time the quality facilities, will now bring added large amounts of ready cash from bulk for- speed and facility to the automobilization of eign orders, to encourage manufacturers to America.

put in the requisite large-quantity type of machinery and build the additions necessary to is proved by what Wall Street thinks. Wall

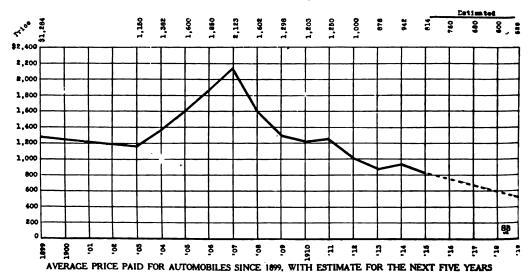
handle the large production which would otherwise come more gradually. As soon as war orders stop, automobile - manufacturers will develop the domestic markets with especial vigor.

It is true that the export of passenger cars dropped from 28,000 in 1913-14 to 23,000 in 1914-15 (ending last June); but ever since last spring the rate per month has been rapidly increasing, and more than 5000 cars

/=	STATES		
	senger and C		
Year	Number	V alue	
1899	3700	\$4,750,000	
1903	11,000	12,650,000	
1904	21,700	30,000,000	
1905	25,000	40,000,000	
1906	34,000	62,900,000	
1907	44,000	93,400,000	
1908	85,000	137,800,000	
1909	126,500	164,200,000	
1910	187,000	225,000,000	
1911	210,000	262,500,000	
1912	378,000	378,000,000	
1913	485,000	425,000,000	
1914	515,000	485,000,000	
1915	703,527	573,000,000	
Total for	14		
years	2,125,900	\$2,320,200,000	

Street's chief stock in trade is to anticipate the future. Once it despised automobile securities, -to-day such securities are, next to the ammunition stocks. the chief interest of the Street. with good reason! General Motors several years ago sold as low as 40. Today it is selling at 260! There are four automobile stocks listed on the Stock Exchange (General Motors. Studebaker, Willys-

a month are now being shipped abroad,— Overland, and Maxwell), and the numwhich is a greater monthly number than has ber of points which these stocks have gained ever been shipped before. The great war since the opening of the Exchange totals orders are for trucks mainly,—the shipments approximately 320. In other words, each for 1914-15 being 14,000 as compared with share of these four companies has added only 784 in 1913-14. This is a truly tre-\$320 of value to itself,—a quite unprecedent-We are shipping ap- ed rise of valuation,—and a brass-tack demmendous increase. proximately \$9,000,000 worth of trucks onstration that the automobilization of Amerabroad every month at present. The foreign ica is believed in and backed by the keenest powers bought up all the old models in commercial and financial brains of the stock and stimulated manufacturers imme- country.



"INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" AS DESCRIBED BY ELIHU ROOT

[The most important step taken by the recent convention engaged in the work of writing anew the constitution of the State of New York was the decision in favor of concentrated and responsible executive authority. The plan for bringing this about is to reduce the number of elective State officers, and to group the great number (said to be 152) of existing departments, commissions, and agencies into a series of seventeen compact groups, each one headed by a responsible official, with

the Governor at the center of power.

The most important and interesting speech made in the convention was in defense and advocacy of this great project of reform. It was delivered on August 30, by the president of the convention, the Hon. Elihu Root. The first part of it was devoted to a history of the demand for this change, from the time when it was first advocated by Governor Hughes down to its recent endorsement by which New York State had been governed by party leaders, so-called "bosses," during the forty years of Mr. Root's intimate acquaintance with contemporary politics and government.

This part of the address is so remarkable for its frankness and its earnest plea for democracy

and a proper system of State government, that we are glad to give it place in our pages. Mr. Root's reference to his expected retirement to his country home at Clinton affected the convention deeply. Not only is there great respect for his trained talents as statesman and publicist, but a standily increasing desire for his judgment and experience in the guidance of our national affairs. At no moment in his distinguished career has he been so well qualified to serve the country in issues

of large moment as he is to-day.—The EDITOR.]

MR. CHAIRMAN, there never was a The governments of our cities: Why, reform in administration in this world twenty years ago, when James Bryce wrote which did not have to make its way against his "American Commonwealth," the governthe strong feeling of good, honest men, con- ment of American cities was a byword and cerned in existing methods of administration, a shame for Americans all over the world. and who saw nothing wrong. Never! It is Heaven be thanked, the government of our no impeachment to a man's honesty, his in-cities has now gone far toward redeeming ittegrity, that he thinks the methods that he is self and us from that disgrace, and the govfamiliar with and in which he is engaged are ernment of American cities to-day is in the all right. But you cannot make any im- main far superior to the government of Amerprovement in this world without overriding ican States. I challenge contradiction to the satisfaction that men have in the things as that statement. How has it been reached? they are, and of which they are a contented How have our cities been lifted up from the and successful part. I say that the growth, low grade of incompetency and corruption on extension, general acceptance of this principle which they stood when the "American Comshows that all these experienced politicians monwealth" was written? It has been done and citizens in all these Conventions felt by applying the principles of this bill to city that the people of the State saw something government, by giving power to the men wrong in our State government, and we are elected by the people to do the things for here charged with a duty, not of closing our which they were elected. eyes, but of opening them, and seeing, if we quite plain that that is not all. It is not all. can, what it was that was wrong.

Vears.

Now, anybody can see that all these 152 goes back to the beginning of the political agencies, big and little, lying life of the oldest man in this Convention, around loose, accountable to nobody, spend- and one to which we cannot close our eyes, ing all the money they could get, violate if we keep the obligations of our oath. We every principle of economy, of efficiency, of talk about the government of the Constituthe proper transaction of business. Everyone tion. We have spent many days in discussing can see that all around us are political organ- the powers of this and that and the other izations carrying on the business of govern- officer. What is the government of this ment, that have learned their lesson from State? What has it been during the forty the great business organizations which have years of my acquaintance with it? The govbeen so phenomenally successful in recent ernment of the Constitution? Oh, no; not half the time, or half way. When I ask what

So I say it is I am going to discuss a subject now that

Oct.-6

do the people find wrong in our State gov- dearest friends. I can never forget the deep ernment, my mind goes back to those periodic sense of indignation that I felt in the abuse fits of public rage in which the people rouse that was heaped upon Chester A. Arthur, up and tear down the political leader, first whom I honored and loved, when he was of one party and then of the other party. It attacked because he held the position of goes on to the public feeling of resentment political leader. But it is all wrong. It is against the control of party organizations, all wrong that a government not authorized of both parties and of all parties.

not as a personal question to any man. I people. am talking about the system. From the days of Fenton, and Conkling, and Arthur and Mr. Chairman, it is done by the use of Cornell, and Platt, from the days of David B. patronage, and the patronage that my friends Hill, down to the present time the govern- on the other side of this question have been ment of the State has presented two different arguing and pleading for in this Convention lines of activity, one of the constitutional is the power to continue that invisible govand statutory officers of the State, and the ernment against that authorized by the peoother of the party leaders,—they call them ple. Everywhere, sir, that these two systems party bosses. They call the system,-I don't of government co-exist, there is a conflict coin the phrase, I adopt it because it carries day by day, and year by year, between two its own meaning,—the system they call "in- principles of appointment to office, two radivisible government." For I don't remember cally opposed principles. The elected officer how many years, Mr. Conkling was the su- or the appointed officer, the lawful officer preme ruler in this State; the Governor did who is to be held responsible for the adminisnot count, the legislatures did not count; tration of his office, desires to get men into comptrollers and secretaries of state and the different positions of his office who will what not, did not count. It was what Mr. do their work in a way that is creditable to Conkling said, and in a great outburst of him and his administration. Whether it be public rage he was pulled down.

upon twenty years he ruled it. It was not whatever it may be, the officer wants to make the Governor; it was not the Legislature; it a success, and he wants to get the man selectwas not any elected officers; it was Mr. Platt. ed upon the ground of his ability to do the And the capitol was not here; it was at 49 work. Broadway; Mr. Platt and his lieutenants. How is it about the boss? What does the It makes no difference what name you give, boss have to do? He has to urge the appointwhether you call it Fenton or Conkling or ment of a man whose appointment will con-Cornell or Arthur or Platt, or by the names solidate his power and preserve the organizaof men now living. The ruler of the State tion. The invisible government proceeds to during the greater part of the forty years of build up and maintain its power by a reversal my acquaintance with the State government of the fundamental principle of good governhas not been any man authorized by the Con-ment, which is that men should be selected stitution or by the law, and, sir, there is to perform the duties of the office; and to throughout the length and breadth of this substitute the idea that men should be ap-State a deep and sullen and long-continued pointed to office for the preservation and resentment at being governed thus by men enhancement and power of the political leadnot of the people's choosing. The party er. The one, the true one, looks upon apleader is elected by no one, accountable to pointment to office with a view to the servno one, bound by no oath of office, removice that can be given to the public. able by no one. Ah! My friends here have other, the false one, looks upon appointment talked about this bill's creating an autocracy. to office with a view to what can be gotten The word points with admirable facility the out of it. Gentlemen of the Convention, I very opposite reason for the bill. It is to appeal to your knowledge of facts. destroy autocracy and restore power so far Every one of you knows that what I say as may be to the men elected by the people, ac- about the use of patronage under the system countable to the people, removable by the peo- of invisible government is true. Louis Marple. I don't criticize the men of the invisible shall told us the other day about the appointgovernment. How can I? I have known them ment of wardens in the Adirondacks, hotel-

by the people should be continued superior Now, I treat this subject in my own mind to the government that is authorized by the

How is it accomplished? How is it done? a president appointing a judge, or a governor Then Mr. Platt ruled the State; for nigh appointing a superintendent of public works,

all, and among them have been some of my keepers and people living there, to render no

for the service that they were to render to the commons of England, by bribery, as truly as State; they were appointed for the service the atmosphere which made the credit they were to render to promote the power of mobilier scandal possible in the Congress of a political organization. Mr. Chairman, we the United States has been blown away by all know that the halls of this capitol swarm the force of public opinion. with men during the session of the Legisla- change it in a moment, but we can do our ture on pay day. A great number, seldom share. We can take this one step toward, here, rendering no service, are put on the not robbing the people of their part in govpayrolls as a matter of patronage, not of serv- ernment, but toward robbing an irresponice, but of party patronage. Both parties are sible autocracy of its indefensible and unalike; all parties are alike. The system ex- just and undemocratic control of governtends through all. Ah, Mr. Chairman, that ment, and restoring it to the people to be system finds its opportunity in the division of exercised by the men of their choice and powers, in a six-headed executive, in which, their control. by the natural workings of human nature there shall be opposition and discord and the event in the life of every man in this room. playing of one force against the other, and A body which sits but once in twenty years so, when we refuse to make one Governor to deal with the fundamental law of the elected by the people the real chief executive, State deals not only for the present but for we make inevitable the setting up of a chief the future, not only by its results but by its executive not selected by the people, not act- example. Opportunity knocks at the door ing for the people's interest, but for the sel- of every man in this assemblage, an opporfish interest of the few who control the party, tunity which will never come again to most whichever party it may be. Think for a of us. While millions of men are fighting moment of what this patronage system and dying for their countries across the means.

tention to inveterate abuses. We can say to the people. be, and the truth is that what the unerring helped to do this work for our State.

of its virility, can be changed as truly as the in this Convention.

service whatever. They were appointed not system under which Walpole governed the

Mr. Chairman, this Convention is a great ocean, while government is become serious, How many of you are there who would be sober, almost alarming in its effect upon the willing to do to your private client, or cus- happiness of the lives of all that are dearest tomer, or any private trust, or to a friend or to us, it is our inestimable privilege to do neighbor, what you see being done to the something here in moving our beloved State State of New York every year of your lives along the pathway towards better and purer in the taking of money out of her treasury government, a more pervasive morality and without service? We can, when we are in a more effective exercise of the powers of a private station, pass on without much at-government which preserve the liberty of When you go back to your ourselves, I know it is wrong, I wish it could homes and review the record of the summer, be set right; it cannot be set right, I will do you will find in it cause for your children nothing. But here, here, we face the duty, and your children's children, who will rewe cannot escape it, we are bound to do our view the Convention of 1915 as we have been work, face to face, in clear recognition of reviewing the work of the preceding Conthe truth, unpalatable, deplorable as it may ventions, to say, my father, my grandfather,

instinct of the democracy of our State has Mr. Chairman, there is a plain old house seen in this government is that a different in the Oneida hills, overlooking the valley standard of morality is applied to the conduct of the Mohawk, where truth and honor of affairs of State than that which is applied dwelt in my youth. When I go back, as I in private affairs. I have been told forty am about to go, to spend my declining years, times since this Convention met that you I mean to go with the feeling that I have not cannot change it. We can try, can't we? failed to speak and to act here in accordance I deny that we cannot change it. I repel with the lessons I learned there from the God that cynical assumption which is born of the of my fathers. God grant that this opporlethargy that comes from poisoned air dur- tunity for service to our country and our ing all these years. I assert that this perver- State may not be neglected by any of the sion of democracy, this robbing democracy men for whom I feel so deep a friendship

H CHARACTER DER TEST

...... OBSERVATIONS

عدت D. L. McGREW

Statement in France)

we find that but two military events had a sinusce bearing upon the expulsion of the British.

The of these was the capture of Burgoyne; the sinusce that of Cornwallis—an event which was only made possible by the cooperation of a French size and a French fleet.

A rentury later France made a serious medicanal Munder, and in our country her seems to have been accepted as proof : Mr deterioration. But we ignore the Tax France paid a huge money indem-The state that the influx of cash pretty rained the financial equilibrium of without a couple of years after the war the bank rate in Ber-The was more than double the Paris rate. > Frank Ed not settle regretfully down The inherent strength * > mere and she became the world's er minit.—a very cool proceeding Desney nation,—and inaugurated a r maximal education in team-play. The Regument of the present war not were malaces of well-nurtured Frenchwere transmit to arms, but the French gold was quite the biggest in the world. war at this time. whereast c so be an impossibility, and " > That the was unprepared, but the warmerpies showed themselves again. ♣ = wr s before, the nation was ready was angredgingly and without an

S STUDGED THE FRENCH PEOPLE

There we passively accepted the frame is unstable, light, and seem in the brilliant light of her mad economic accomplishment, there is carry on its face the frame is. Too often, indeed, has been represented to Europe by the settle access person who is blinded to every the obvious by the fumes of his

ten blocks of Broadway. We ought to see is working to keep life alive. that our splendid gullibility has dethroned our vaunted shrewdness.

sell to lewd foreigners.

hid its strong tissue of seriousness and power; citizens by a blundering censorship. vealed the true France.

And the Frenchman of 1915 is the Frenchance finds amazing.

FRANCE UNITED, CALM, DETERMINED

books and his letters, and I talked with him in its strength." and with his family. Usually he was wounded, but there were others, old men and boys, officers and soldiers, wives, widows, to go through with the dreadful task hard- This one fact ought to teach us how un-

Having seen nothing but There is no wailing of the women; they are what he can buy, he comes back with his proud of the steadfast courage of their men. gross defamation. And apparently we have The small boys seriously assume the unacswallowed whole this calumny of the French, customed duties of their elders and perform as fair as would be an estimate of American them with true French thoroughness. The character based on a drunken experience of facts are not blinked, and the whole nation

Truly the calm judgment, the clear vision of this intellectually honest people is its out-It must be admitted that some of the standing characteristic. The national watch-French writers have taken no pains to re-word is the saying of the great Joffre: move the stigma; they have made books to "Nibble them." In half of France I met But these books only two men who underestimated the give no truer idea of France than do some enemy. Both of them were prosperous bachof our "best sellers," which describe America elors,-almost unique Frenchmen who had as the slime-pot of crooked business, give a no immediate family connection with the contrue picture of the realities in our country. flict. And over our coffee they spoke boast-As a brilliant Frenchwoman says in a let-ingly, saying that it would be easy for their ter: "War has filed off the rust,—the metal army to crush back the "savages" across the can be seen." The churches are filled with Rhine. And of course they were both civildevout people who go quietly out to their ians. Officers and men know that the enemy posts in the great national task; current lit- is strong, and the government makes no illerature has shed the shell of frivolity that judged attempt to hide the facts from the acrid political life has sweetened into unity. government is taking no risk of lulling the France is not reborn: war has simply re-country into a false sense of security and optimism.

An artillery lieutenant rode in my ambuman of the last half thousand years. True, lance from the hospital to the station on his he fights for his home, his country, but his painful way back to the front he loved. main battle is for civilization as he has ex- Said he: "For five months my 155's (sixemplified it and as much of the rest of the inch guns) have been pounding away at world understands and desires it. The ideals them. They don't move; they are hard to that have made French history and civiliza- root out, 'ces cochons la,' they are very, very tion are the very ideals that steel the hearts strong." Once in a while in the mountains of the French who to-day maintain the bar- a man would say that the enemy seemed to rier across Western Europe. And they do be a bit demoralized; that they were coming their work with a precision, a scientific neat- out of their trenches and begging to be taken ness, an absence of confusion and excitement prisoners. But always the caution was that would astonish no one who knew the added: "It's of small importance. These power of the people, but which our ignor- are but a few of them [I saw them come in from the lines, radiant with delight because they had escaped from the devil-drudgery of their lot, into safety, kindness, and peace] For five months I lived with the modern and most of them are Alsatians who didn't Frenchman. I ate his rations,—and good want to fight against us anyway. The orfood it is,—I slept in his barracks, I read his ganization is not like that. It is magnificent

THE RESULTS OF MILITARY TRAINING

And it is by unswerving, pitiless analysis and parents, work-people and managers and of that strength that the modern French the farmer folk in the back country, army is now,—in the opinion of many com-Nowhere was there a sign of hysteria, never petent judges,—as efficient, up to the least a gleam of unsteadiness. On the contrary, detail, as any in the world. The foundation as the months labored from winter into of training was there, but the organization spring and summer, the cool determination has been built since the beginning of the war.

ened and crystallized. France is a unit. reasoning is our confounding of the issue

between universal military service and the Two shy, pretty children,—I remember that justly dreaded horrors of militarism. France they bore the pleasant names of Renée and has compulsory service in the army, but no Marcel,—clung to the folds of her skirt. same person can even suggest that the country She was not hysterical, her voice didn't suffers from militarism. We try unsuccess- waver. She wanted to know that her man fully to twist the conditions to suit our preju- was doing his part well, simply that her ills of militarism flow not from the training father and their nation. system, but from a deeper spring. The armythat foreign thing, a lust for conquest.

the men of France a working familiarity poilus must have good bread and cheese, and with a practical manual of arms, and when he could see to that better than another. the necessity burst upon the unready world, "Monsieur could easily see that these fields when the time came for France to defend were essential to the affair. All must help her brand of civilization for mankind, the in teaching the lesson to those savages"—and foundation was there on which to build a his kindly eyes grew cold and terrible. A The millions of France went about the work, and his speech ceased. calm, steady, inexorable, and facing all the facts. Strength and unity were there.

business. An officer of rank remarked to work. But in spite of their certainty that me: "In our army an officer is an officer, not all of them could ever see another mornchauffeur of his car.

and intelligent to boot. He knows that he the line, where they lived eight meters from can place utter confidence in the skill and the enemy, that they were needed in the devotion of his officers; that his equipment detached battalion of their famous regiment. is the very best, and he knows what is to be They were to replace their friends who had done. An American army observer who has been killed that day, to lead their companies seen and analyzed both the main forces in into more of the bloody work. Yet here the Western field has arrived at a definition they were strolling briskly and even merrily of their salient characteristics. He calls the up to death. One young lieutenant, spruce German army a "magnificent bull, the em- and blond, who wore a new overcoat,—for bodiment of force, charging with head down dawn in the high mountains is cold even at and with shut eyes." But the French army the end of June,—stretched a steady hand he describes as "a great tiger, with eyes wide to me for a light and noticed that there was open, crouching for the spring." This man's no galon on his sleeve. He smiled and retrained intelligence perceived at once the marked that somebody might mistake him great trait of the French,—clear vision.

the calmness, and the firm, sturdy courage off the gold stripe and proceeded deftly to of the whole people,—of these "mercurial sew it to the new sleeve. Latins."

town not very far from the grumble of the wagons which jolt their ghastly loads over

dice, failing to see the obvious fact, that the children might be properly proud of their

There was another typical case, the huge, training has taught the liberty-loving French- red Norman farmer who grew irrepressibly man the value of cooperation in every phase merry over our intimate discussion of farm of national life, but it cannot plant in him affairs. He was too old to fight,—he did not look his sixty-five years,—but then his But of course the training has given to work was valuable to the army. The brave There was no fever about it. true Frenchman, his depths were plumbed

And the six urbane young lieutenants who stopped for a cigarette with me in the dawn Moreover, this strength is not being will never quit my memory. Matter-of-fact, wasted. In one year of war a hundred and cool, and hard they were, although they knew forty general officers have slid quietly into that in half an hour's walk they would be retirement because they hadn't the skill to facing death with their companies. You unget full value for the lives they spent. The derstand,—they knew the business of war; French officer holds his commission by sheer fighting held no mysteries for them save the ability; he is a professional and knows his ever wonderful exhilaration of perfect teamnot the son of his father." And this par- ing, instead of being excited or uneasy they ticular man was of noble birth, as was the were calm, clear-headed, even quietly humorous. Word had been sent to them the even-The French soldier, too, is a trained man, ing before in their trenches a few miles down for a soldier. So he opened his rucksack, Beyond that, indeed, lie the steadfastness, fished out the old coat and sewing-kit, ripped

A few hours later he came back. He was One of them, a prosperous woman in a walking smilingly beside the ammunition asked me for news of her husband, the shell-torn roads from the danger zone of

gaily of our meeting that morning. "See," them there has been no French interference. he laughed, "the old galon saved the arm. I wish I'd been a better tailor, it might have prevented this." "This," of course, was the in the chest. What luck!"

FORBEARANCE IN THE CAUSE OF CIVILIZA-

been enlisted by the qualities before un-chology. familiar to me, but which I have known under stress. This extraordinary generosity of the French wrung my heart. Time and We can't do it!

the truth. For this ideal, at any rate, they their unfailing charm disarms annoyance. are ready handsomely to give their lives.

the first-line postes de secours, or dressing and with the Alsatian civilians who make stations, to the second-line stations. He their gardens blossom and bear under the seemed singularly jaunty, and reminded me shadows of planes and shell-smoke, and with

THE ALSATIANS

There is too much misunderstanding cursplintered, soaking fragment that had sent rent concerning these native mountaineers, him back. A moment later I heard him resulting partly from bias and partly from. congratulating a tortured boy,—his shoulder ignorance. They are, in fact, neither French had been thoroughly torn by a shell fragment nor German. To our ears their speech is a that had wellnigh scalped him as well,—on dreadful cacophony, and it is neither German his "fortunate escape"; no bones had been nor French. They have enormous pride in "See this," said the ofncer, "if I their racial integrity and institutions, and had been but one step further along, the ball their lovely country holds them fast by the that touched me would have got home full heart-strings. Moreover, they are plentifully endowed with common sense. Many of them, —not of the colonized stock of the last forty vears,-have told me that if they must choose between two over-lords, the choice must be The intellectual honesty, scientific steadi- for that government from which will flow ness, and the firmness of the nation's determit the greatest tolerance and the least interfernation to win, throw into high relief its ence with themselves and with their native generous adherence to the practise of civiliza- life. So it becomes plain that the French tion. My sympathies, naturally enough, have policy of laissez vivre is based on good psy-

FRENCH GOOD-HUMOR

Another quality is evident in the Frenchagain I asked officers and men why,—in the man in the trenches that perhaps is not so name of the national safety,—a clearly hos- surprising to us, even if we understand it tile section of that recently German territory no better than we understand his steadiness, was permitted to continue its active spy- his calmness, and the splendor of his physique, work; why no revenge was taken for the and that quality is his gay good-humor. three hundred wounded who were stabbed During three months of the spring and sumto death on the 26th of April on our famous mer my work lay with the Alpine troops, mountain; why, in short, they didn't adopt Everyone who has known the Midi knows the ruthless methods of their enemy. In- that these children of southern sunlight have variably the reply was the same as that of the absorbed so much of their native element that grey captain, who laid a kindly hand on my they fairly radiate the warmth of kindness shoulder and said: "Young man, be calm. and the light of gaiety. Their mountains These civilians don't have endowed them with legs as big as trees know yet, but they will learn under kind- and with chests like barrels,-none too ness and forbearance. We are not fighting roomy to house their great affectionate hearts, for revenge but for civilization, and if we They are as naïve and frank as children, but were to do these horrible things,—if it the child cruelty that is familiar to us Anglowere possible for us to do them,—how should Saxons has been mellowed out of them. For we differ from the exponents of the very generations it has been their habit to take principles against which we fight?"

the sun of an afternoon in the streets of their This sounds to our less civilized compre- cosy villages, and the present exigencies of hension like humane folly. But I am sure military traffic seem to them merely an exthat it was not vain or intended to mislead, cellent opportunity to show a youthful delight for officers told it me,—cool at table, and in standing as still as possible in the middle many a wounded man still sweating from of the road while the trucks, ambulances, the fight, has gasped out his conviction of and staff-cars thunder and whizz past. But

When you have learned by experience their They practise the precepts of their sermon, deep kindness and generosity you are stagfor I have talked with wounded prisoners gered by the thought of what must have been them into what they are, the "diables bleus" the high distinction of the Medaille Miliwho take no prisoners in battle. It is un-taire. So her hopes had centered themselves necessary to recite the ghoulish details of on her younger son, a sergeant in the what they have suffered, the fact alone is Battalion of Alpines. Cheerfully I called her their fighting comes their amazing gaiety news of the boy. She replied sadly: "Yes, under the torture of wounds. Literally, they Monsieur, of bad news. He was killed the laugh at pain with a pride that is magnificent. third of May. The first bullet that had Small wonder that the nation regards them touched him: clean through the head." His affectionately as the élite of the whole army, commandant had photographed the graves of Their bravery and their jaunty perfect skill the two brothers, side by side on the crest would be enough to endear them to the ama- of the mountain, and had sent her the picture teur of manhood, but this merry suffering of with all their effects. their shattered bodies is heart-wringing. It is courage raised to the sublime.

the three Alpines made merry on their been restored to holy quiet. "They died stretchers inside. They sang, solo and cho-well." She spoke almost sternly: "They them had a serious leg-wound,—but from make a certain position for them: all wasted. I could reply a bold voice came from behind was splendidly brave, the Widow Fardin, the curtains. "Why not? We are real walk- but she choked very humanly and then finers, Alpines of the - Battalion. We've just ished quietly: "What will that William snow up there!" And all three voices joined cool, aromatic dark of the big cheese-room in a great laugh.

Another night I carried a stocky, middletemper: had the bandage been displaced on it is here and now. his torn shoulder? His reply was gruff, and We must reject this cherished idea that not until I held a light to his pipe did I has obscured our vision. We have thought perceive the twinkle in his deep-sunken eyes. that France is losing vitality because she Sacré nom! But they ought not to have sent of rabbits or savages. Long since we acus old men against the youth of the Imperial cepted the theory that civilization limits Guard. Of course we drove them out of population by the possibility of individual their trenches easily enough, but they should happiness and prosperity, and we must now have given us spry youngsters to finish the recognize the fact that France is civilized in iob. Our legs are too old and stiff,—we practise, not de-vitalized. couldn't catch them."

THE MOTHERS OF THE NATION

of her two sons. The elder had been killed clean as wheat.

their experiences in this war to transform in performing a feat that had brought him But after the relentless ardor of out into the sun and asked if she had any

I thought of what they had told me the day before of that cemetery, churned into Two instances from my recent experience fragments by a fresh bombardment,—modern adequately illustrate this trait. The ambu- artillery does not strike haphazard,—and I lance skated in the slush of the mountain didn't tell her of it, for she told me that pass under a cold rain that beat through the "when one can" she meant to search out their canvas top. During the whole hour's ride, resting place, and by that time it will have rus, not to bolster failing spirits, each of were all I had. A life of pain and effort to sheer light-heartedness. At the rail-head But perhaps not all, for we many mothers clearing hospital the receiving officer asked of France don't give grudgingly: the world his usual "Can your clients walk?" Before and its future mothers must be spared." She done five hours of walking in two meters of have to answer for!" And all this in the on the Moselle.

When the mothers of a nation are like aged chasseur who grumbled and swore in that, what becomes of our notions that the his grey-streaked beard. Astonished, for it people are pale, effete, worn-out? If ever was the only sign of complaint I had met the chance presented itself to America to do among them, I asked him the cause of his justice to a friend in sore need of justice,

It is this execrable management, does not display a fecundity prolific as that

We know that like principles produce like results,-both nations have developed THE MOTHERS OF THE NATION into republics,—but we have to learn that Finally let me tell you of the Widow France is still France the strong, battling Fardin, who sells delicious cheese in a village mightily and in perfect unity,—without adon the Moselle. I had not passed that way vertising,—for what she considers the civiliin a fortnight, and she had told me proudly zation of the world. France is as sound and

AMERICAN BUSINESS TRANS-FORMED BY THE WAR

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE

has ever occurred in any country.

A year ago the United States was worried by its debts to Europe, and apparently had no means of paying. The amount was from dropped abruptly.

000 gold abroad, most of it to Canada for other European banks.

IN the history of American business no London sold at \$4.50, or at a discount of chapter reads more like a fairy tale than about 7½ per cent. Simultaneously exthat dealing with the events of the past year. change on Paris was 15 per cent. below nor-No more rapid or complete transition from mal, exchange on Berlin and Frankfort even a state of dependence to one of independence, a little more depreciated, and Italian lire or from the "pauper to prince" condition, more than 20 per cent. under the rational figure.

THE INFLOW OF GOLD

From across the seven seas have been com-\$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. England ing the argosies of the debtor nations, bringsent commissioners over here to tell us how ing their golden tribute to American shores. it must be paid. The main argument was First of all, Canada paid back for English to pay in gold and pay quickly. Ameribills all of the gold she had taken in and can dollars were at a heavy discount, \$7 some from her own stock. Then the Bank being required at one time to offset an of France began to give up from its store, English pound, against a normal \$4.86. In- afterward the Bank of England. Then gold dustries were closing. The numbers of un- began to arrive at Pacific ports from the employed taxed the organized efforts of all South African mines, from Australia, and charity bodies. Savings banks were losing New Zealand. Some even came in the form deposits at an alarming rate. Mortgages of Japanese yen, showing that the bottom of were being foreclosed on a scale almost un- the bin was being reached. It came on liners known in the East. The stock exchanges that ran the submarine gauntlet, and on the There were several hundred fastest cruisers in the British navy. One of thousand idle cars on the side-tracks of Amer- these crossed from Liverpool to Halifax in ican railroads, and a proportionate number four and a half days. The last stage of the of idle engines. Money was "tight," and journey was in armored steel cars which ran the banks in New York were much under in special trains from the Canadian port to their legal reserve requirements. Gold coin New York, where the treasure was deposited and gold certificates were being hoarded. in the vaults of the sub-treasury. Having Mines were shut down. Building operations taken in \$275,000,000 this year, the United were at a standstill. Even automobile sales States is in possession of more than \$2,000,-000,000 of the yellow metal, holding an The reverse of nearly every one of these amount in excess of that in the Bank of Engconditions obtains to-day. To pay our bills land, the Bank of France, and the Bank of contracted before the war we sent \$110,000,- Russia, and 25 per cent, more than that of all

account of the Bank of England. Not only Again there are banking commissioners has this amount been returned, but \$175,- here to negotiate with our bankers and busi-000,000 more. The depreciated dollars have ness men. But the trading positions are been set on a pedestal. The merchant in changed. It is to establish a credit in the China, the trader in South America, the im- United States, to adopt a modus operandi porter out in India, and the neutral manu- under which old debts and those about to be facturer of laces in Switzerland read the contracted can be paid, that the ablest men in pulse of the world's exchanges in dollars the London and Paris circles of finance have where they used to make their diagnoses from come to this country. The shoe is on the the fluctuations of sterling. Never until the other foot, and it has been pinching very debt of Great Britain to the United States severely of late. In July, Great Britain and became so large in September had bills on France bought so much more of goods than

they sold that the trade balance against them long time to feel the effect of full employwas \$206,000,000. For the seven months ment following a period of complete or parending with August 31, Great Britain's im- tial industrial paralysis, and even longer is ports were \$1,615,000,000 greater than her the railroad in noticing the benefits of a risexports, whereas the year before the excess ing purchasing power among wage-earners. was only \$765,000,00. Not all of this dif- This change was visible in the East in June, ference is owing the United States, but a and three months later had begun to spread large percentage of it is, and there is no like- to nearly every part of the Eastern States. lihood that the proportions will decrease. This is why treasure ships are steadily steaming our way, and why loans, credits, or whatever form the present negotiations take, are own bumper crops. It was not because of necessary.

THE ADVANCE IN IRON AND STEEL

Last autumn the iron and steel trade of age prices since the Civil War. the country was so poor and the outlook so cautioned the West then to save its profits lean that the United States Steel Corporation and reserve the period of spending until the could not earn much more than the full in- financial outlook in New York was clearer. terest on its bonds, to say nothing of divi- To-day the farmer is finishing the harvest of dends on some \$870,000,000 of stock. So it a crop of wheat measuring nearly a billion first reduced and then passed the common bushels, of oats almost a billion and a half stock dividend. For the three months end- bushels, and of hay many thousands of tons ing September 30, this year, it has earned in excess of other years, and has the prospect four times as much as it did in the Decem- of three billion bushels of corn. His prices, ber quarter; and its present revenues indicate to be sure, are down. Wheat is nearly 25 record monthly returns before the end of per cent. lower because the European coun-1915. In August, pig-iron production in the tries are buying as they consume and not to United States was at the rate of 35,000,000 accumulate, and because, too, the crops of tons per annum, compared with 18,000,000 other countries are better than they were tons in January. Eight months ago the iron The world's yield is estimated by Beerbohm and steel mills of the country were running at at 4,148,000,000 bushels; and in this gain of about 40 per cent. of capacity, and now at 466,000,000 bushels over 1914 Russia fignearly 95 per cent. With this increased pro- ures for an increase of 112,000,000 bushels duction has come a rise in prices. For in- and England's colonies for 204,000,000 stance, last September pig iron ranged from bushels. So it is evident that the demand \$14.00 to \$14.90 a ton, and now it is \$16 to for American foodstuffs this fiscal year will \$17,—an advance of about 14 per cent. Bil- be much under that of the year just closed. lets that were \$21.00 a ton are now \$24.00 to \$24.50. Wire rods were \$26.50, and today \$29.00. Steel bars and steel plates are up 12 to 15 per cent., and steel scrap and appear to us to-day the effects of war orders iron rails, which were almost unsalable at are the striking feature. Present prosperity \$12 to \$14 per ton, are quickly marketed at is based largely on the necessities of the \$14.00 to \$18.50 a ton. The payrolls in the Allies for food, clothing, the paraphernalia Pittsburgh, Pa.; Youngstown, Ohio, and of war, and the means of winning battles. Chicago districts are the largest in the his- In the twelve months to June 30 last, the tory of the steel industry.

an enormous amount to all collateral lines. of \$283,347,569. The cost of the same ex-Ore is moving down the lakes in quantities ports in the year previous was \$56,393,245. never before approached. The coal fields of So we sold to Europe,—and chiefly to Great Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, and Britain, France, Italy, and Russia,-because Kentucky are producing in excess of the of the war, \$227,000,000 more than in 1914. carrying capacity of the railroads entering This was exclusive of breadstuffs, which were those districts. distributor of merchandise, every power 1914. plant, traction line, and bank in the neighbor-

A YEAR OF GREAT CROPS

The West will gain momentum from its any poverty of resources that it bought conservatively last year, when the biggest yield of wheat on record brought the highest aver-

WAR ORDERS AS A FACTOR IN PROSPERITY

In this review of trade conditions as they shipments of what may be properly classed as The recovery in iron and steel has meant materials of war represented a money value This affects favorably every \$573,823,676, as against \$165,000,000 in

The value and volume of the war shiphood. It takes the corner grocery store a ments are indicated in the following table:

,	Value		Quantity	
	1915	1914	1915	1914
Horses	\$64,046,534	\$ 3,388,819	289,340	22,776
Mules	12,726,143	690,974	65,788	4,883
Commercial autos	39,140,682		13,996	794
Shoes	17,679,931	10,117,965		pairs 4,452,840
Harness & saddles	17,460,519	786,455		,, ., ,
Wearing apparel	53,762,110	12,363,143		
Explosives	41,476,188	6,272,197	15,399,479 []	bs. 115,453,916
Firearms	9,474,947	3,442,297	, ,,,,,,,	,,
Horseshoes	2,001,258	98,835	29,157,243 H	bs. 2,723,806
Metal machinery	28,162,968	14,011,359	,,	-,,
Barbed wire	7,416,289	4,039,59 0	330,605,238 H	bs. 178,696,730
Totals	283,347,569	\$56,393,245		

tions were valued at \$50,000,000, and they ing deliveries worth \$1,000,000 in a like were fully as large in August. In September period. It is claimed that in Connectithere was a decline in the movement. It is cut the war orders have reached a value conservative to place the deliveries of muni- of \$500,000,000. The brass manufactories tions, transports, clothing, etc., since the war in the Naugatuck Valley, which at full cabegan, at \$400,000,000 to \$450,000,000 pacity consume 725,000,000 pounds of cop-Europe annually on tourist credits, alien re- city of Bridgeport has increased its populamittances, and freights.

² Dynamite and gunpowder; shrapnel not included.

age \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

States will reveal the fact that many little fifteen days of September. factories that have been closed for months If the Russian Government were to-day "somewhere in France."

languishing corporations. Here is one that gin until next April. a year ago faced bankruptcy after a hard struggle against a rise in raw materials or cently that after the war "the United States

advances in wages or foreign competition, and here another whose dividends had been reduced and then passed, and whose bonded interest was not being earned. To-day they are making enough from current profits to retire bonds from cash resources and declare enormous dividends. We know of one tool manufacturer in New England, whose previous maximum

In the month of July the exports of muni-monthly output was \$200,000, now mak-This is about what the United States pays per per annum, are working at full tilt. The tion by 25,000, mostly all active workers at The actual shipments are only one-quarter high wages. Its savings bank deposits have to one-third the value of the contracts nego-risen 45 per cent., while the freight movetiated here. One can sit down with paper ment into and out of the city increased 100 and pencil and in a few minutes foot up a bill per cent, between January and June. Buildof \$1,250,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 that ings to cover armies of 10,000 to 20,000 the Allies will have to pay here in the next skilled operators are being erected by makers nine or twelve months, on materials already of rifles, machine-guns, and ammunition. Is spoken for. Two concerns alone, the Bethle- it any wonder that the securities of these conhem Steel Company and the Canadian Car cerns should have increased in value some and Foundry Company, have contracts for fourfold and some tenfold, that Bethlehem more than \$500,000,000. A dozen corpora- Steel common which could not be sold a year tions have taken orders for rifles, shrapnel, ago at \$30 a share should now be quoted at high-explosive shells, tools, cars, locomotives, \$350, or the stock of the Winchester Arms at rails, powder, and chemicals that will aver-\$3000 a share? At one time the Bethlehem Steel Company was turning out daily more The situation at the end of September is shrapnel than all of the munition plants in that most of the large munition-makers have Great Britain. Even at its present rate of reached their plant capacity, and the new output it would take it two months and a business is being distributed among hundreds half to supply the shells used by the French of small manufacturing units. A tour of in their steady bombardment of the German the New England and Middle Western position in the Argonne Valley in the first

and perhaps years,—their own special in- in possession of the 14,000,000 shells condustry having been depressed or replaced tracted for in Canada, and the several milin the economic changes of the century,—are lion rifles now being made in Pittsburgh, its reopening as supplies agents of the armies armies would not have been compelled to retreat out of Poland at such a pace or have One of the most striking features of the been reduced to warfare with iron clubs. Dewhole war trade is the way it has revitalized liveries on these shells and rifles will not be-

The admission was made in London re-

will have all the cream and England the equipment above the present level, and susskimmed milk." This was another way of tain them there for several years to come. saying that though already the wealthiest nation in the world the resources of this experience of munition-makers in the past country would be relatively much greater, year will keep alive the jingo element in the compared with those of every other country, United States, and Washington will unthan they were prior to July 1, 1914. There doubtedly be conscious in the future of the is one strong element in the United States presence of strong "lobbies" made up of repthat sincerely believes American wealth will resentatives of these interests. The stock of be the envy and irritation of Europe, and one concern, which has advanced from about that to hold what we have won in a material \$20 to nearly \$600 a share, has been affected way we will have to fight for it. The obvi- almost entirely by the prospect of American ous thing is that the wealth is here, that we war contracts. Not a few of the plants erectare on the point of lending probably \$1,000,- ed for the manufacture of heavy armament, 000,000 to Great Britain and France, and rifles, and ammunition are built to stand years that for the first time in financial history the after the present war is over. Mechanics are debt will be paid off at maturity in dollars being trained for a life work and not for an instead of in the customary gold of the Brit- emergency situation. ish realm.

What of business after the war, or even when it becomes evident that definite peace the battlefield?

low prices.

with our manufacturers. This takes into ac- tries must obviously sicken and decay. property has been on a scale so enormous land, France, and Germany are \$16,000,exports of iron and steel and of railroad months ago.

Much as it is to be regretted, the profitable

LABOR PROBLEMS

As to the labor outlook: Some phases of proposals are in sight? Will the prosperity this have been plainly outlined during the now so marked in industries catering to war summer, and it only remains to be seen supplies collapse, or will there be a continued whether they are to be emphasized outside demand for these materials to replace ex- the circles of munition manufacturers. The hausted stocks abroad and to create a sur- eight-hour day has become popular, and has plus for home defense? What are to be the been conceded under pressure of large profits economic reactions of the war, as on labor, on quick deliveries of arms and ammunition. immigration, and the trend of political The agitation to extend it to every industry thought? Will our present profits be ab- is silently but forcefully going on, and any sorbed in the greater costs to come,-when business man who does not reckon with it Europe faces her war debts, perhaps in effect will injure his chances of success in the next repudiates them, and certainly enters an era few years. It is a significant fact that among of enforced economy to repair the wastage of the shrewdest merchants and manufacturers of the day there is more hesitancy because of In the early days of the war, before it was inability to read the outlook from the standpossible to obtain a perspective on any phase point of economic readjustments than from of it, the feeling in this country was that the anxiety as to how the fortunes of war may conflict would be of brief duration, but that go. If, under the compulsion of a famine in the expense of it would be so great as to com- raw materials, scientists are to draw from pel enormous exports from Great Britain and the air the elements that were formerly the Germany particularly to pay the price of it, basis of prosperous businesses, if under the and that the goods shipped would come into lack of operatives inventors are to create macompetition with American products at very chines that will depose men from their trades, if there is to be a revolution in domestic sci-To-day the outlook is different. The hu- ence, if after fighting until exhausted the man loss has been so great, especially in Ger- peoples of Europe buy nothing except many and in France, that it will take months, what is absolutely required for sustenance if not years, to bring about an industrial and just enough clothing to cover and keep reorganization that would be able to cope them warm,—then certain established induscount the factor of tremendous efficiency on yet no one can foresee the extent of this exthe part of the workman who will be avail- haustion, though we do know that the war able at the end of the war, and the inven- is now costing the Allies nearly \$50,000,000 tions which have been one of the few com- a day and the Teutonic alliance probably pensations of the war. The destruction of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and that Engthat the replacement requirements will lift 000,000 deeper in debt than they were twelve

NEWFOUNDLAND'S RECRUITS, ON SEA AND LAND

BY P. T. McGRATH

Honorary Secretary of the Newfoundland Finance Committee

NEWFOUNDLAND, while the old-classes of ships from superdreadnoughts to

seen by the Newfoundland reservists before have done since hostilities began. the present war was in alliance with Germany, when British and German warships continues.

pline, efficiency, and enthusiasm being note-been sent across the ocean. worthy. They have been employed in all The force was, perhaps, the most demo-

est, is at the same time the smallest of submarines, and have proved their quality Britain's colonies, having only 250,000 people everywhere. Some fought in Sturdee's spread over an area of 42,000 miles, or that squadron against von Spee at the Falkland of New York State. Depending, as these Islands; others figured with Beatty in the people do, on one industry alone, fishing, for North Sea fight when the Bluecher was their support, they could do but little to help sunk; still others were in the Queen Elizatheir motherland, yet their record for the beth and her consorts in the Dardanelles, past twelve months is not inferior to Can- and some sustained wounds in the early fightada's, though by reason of their small num- ing there. Most, however, are now being bers the work of the Newfoundlanders has utilized to crew mine-sweepers and submaattracted but little attention from the great rine-chasers, for which their experience in small crafts, keen vision, and skill in boat Nearly twenty years ago the British Ad- work render them specially useful; and remiralty recognized the value of the New- cently the Admiralty his intimated that it foundland fisherman as an adjunct to the will take all the naval reservists the colony Imperial navy, and established there a branch can supply. The year has not passed for of the naval reserve. It was limited to this force without its share of losses. In the six hundred men, owing to difficulties of total loss last winter of the armed auxiliary organization, and this force was soon re-cruisers Viknor, Clan Macnaughton, and cruited. A drill ship, the Calypso, was estab- Bayano more than sixty Newfoundland relished at St. John's and the force per- servists perished, this representing more famanently embodied, and carried on from year talities, proportionately, than Canada has yet to year. Curiously, the only active service sustained in all the land fighting her men

A DEMOCRATIC LAND FORCE

bombarded the Venezuelan coast some years Besides this naval contribution, however, ago in a dispute with President Castro. Newfoundland also undertook to raise five When the present struggle began the New- hundred soldiers, although having no milifoundland reservists were scattered widely tary organization, since the island is so lawon the annual summer fishing campaign. abiding that one hundred constables are the Some were operating from Massachusetts, sole force needed to maintain order, the recand others on Farthest Labrador, but all ord being but one murder in ten years for hurried back and within a fortnight the the past half-century. Still, the spirit of the whole active strength was available. Then young people was such that within a fortthe colonial government undertook to double night 500 men were enrolled, the city of the strength and speedily had 1200 men St. John's alone supplying 430 of these, alavailable, all of whom are now on active though the population is but 30,000, and it service, while further enlistment still was already represented in the naval reserve by nearly 300 others. The offers for the land force continued so great that gradually, NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN IN THE NAVY month by month, the force grew until, at Gratifying reports were made by the Ad- this writing, practically 2000 men have been miralty regarding these men,—their disci- secured, all of whom but the last 250 have

cratic of the many representing the British reservists, in the ice-floe Empire in the present crisis. Young men of March, 1914. every class enlisted as privates. No influence could procure a commission as an officer, and the only such named were those who alof being chosen to garrison Edinburgh Castle, ciples. the first non-Scotch regiment ever within its Egypt to be acclimatized for the Darda- subscription, to assist the wives and families nelles campaign, and out of the reserve com- of the soldiers and sailors sent from the panies and those now training at St. John's colony, the principle adopted being to mainit is hoped shortly to embody a second tain these on, proportionately, the same scale battalion.

NATIVE-BORN VOLUNTEERS

nected with these two forces, as showing the prolific source of political jugglery elsewhere spirit of the people, is that they are entirely may be kept free from such influence in native-born. Newfoundland has virtually Newfoundland. Another committee of exno immigration whatever, and depends on perienced citizens has equipped the men, and the natural increase for its growth of popula- seen good value given in every instance; all tion. Over 99 per cent. are native-born and supplies being purchased by contract, and, these proportions are fully maintained in its wherever possible, made locally so that the naval and military contingents. Out of employment might be given to the people of 1203 naval reservists enlisted up to the mid- the colony. Similar committees have superdle of August only four were born outside vised training and transport, and all the the colony, and out of 1750 soldiers enlisted work of these committees has been given free, in the same period only forty-seven were and the only outlay incurred has been that Canada, where a large proportion of the ment and a stenographer as an assistant. enlistment is of men migrating there in late The entire payment under this head for the years from the British Isles; and the inevita- past year did not exceed \$1500. ble losses of the war will fall with special the railroad and steamboat companies have severity upon Newfoundland, especially be- carried all volunteers to headquarters, and cause four months before it began she lost physicians in every village have examined 250 of her seal fishers, many of them naval them, both without cost.

disasters

WORK OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Another noteworthy fact regarding the ready held rank in some cadet brigades con-Newfoundland enlistment is that it has been nected with the colleges at St. John's. The accomplished without any cost whatever. Imperial authorities were asked to appoint When war broke out the colonial premier, a British officer of experience to command the Sir Edward Morris, in pledging Newfoundcontingent on its arrival in England, whither land's participation, undertook that no susthe first 500 men were sent with the big picion of political manipulation should be Canadian convoy one year ago, in the New- associated therewith, and, accordingly, the foundland steamer Floriselle with a New-whole movement was placed under control of foundland captain and crew, other compa- a Patriotic Association, with the Governor nies of 250 being despatched at intervals later as chairman and representative citizens as as they were sufficiently drilled. This Eng- members, its committees enlisting, training. lish commandant was empowered to select equipping, and despatching all these forces. from the ranks the men to receive commis- A sum of \$1,000,000 was raised for milisions, and such appointments were ratified tary purposes and entrusted to a finance comby the Governor of the colony, Sir Walter mittee, composed of the leading business Davidson, who became colonel of the regi- men of St. John's, with absolute powers ment. The battalion enjoyed the signal honor, as to its disposal; which committee has been during part of its training in the Old Country, disbursing it on strictly commercial prin-

The same committee is expending a Pa-It has recently been despatched to triotic Fund of \$100,000, raised by public of living as when the breadwinners were at Finally, this committee has also undertaken, at the government's request, the Not the least valuable circumstance con- duties of a War Pension Board, so that this This is in marked contrast to for clerk who acts as paymaster for the regi-



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

AMERICAN MAGAZINES

abatement of interest in the great war finally brought on the war. the editors of the magazines do not seem to have found it out. In the October numbers Alfred G. Gardiner's character sketches of of five standard American periodicals topics the British Admiralty, besides an essay by directly or indirectly related to the war have Simeon Strunsky entitled "A Year of War's a prominent place, in two instances, at least, Emotion." The September number had four absorbing nearly half the contents of the important war articles in addition to the

magazine.

In the Yale Review (quarterly), which odical literature, there are five articles sug- man and the soldier. gested by the conflict in Europe. Professor story well supplied with military maps show-And a Possible Sequel"; Mr. Henry D. Sedg- and won. Mrs. Edith Wharton continues wick on "Italy and the War"; Morris Hill- her account of her experiences in the trenches ism"; Mr. Alexander D. Noyes, of the New stalment is entitled "In Lorraine and the merly an artillery officer in the French army, what he had seen on the French front, re-on "Compulsory Service in the United lates this month his experiences among the States." The last-named article is to be British fighters. especially commended to those misguided In the Century Mr. T. Lothrop Stoddard service with militarism.

with some letters written home by a mission- American Republics. ary in the German Kamerun. Dr. Kuno of Germany. This spirit, according to Pro- count of his wanderings in Brittany.

F there is in this country any marked fessor Francke, led to the isolation that

The October number also contains Mr. Marne letters.

The star feature of Scribner's is an article within the past four years has made for itself by Captain X, of the French staff, about a place in the front rank of our serious peri- General Joffre, the victor of the Marne, the L. T. Jacks, of Oxford, writes on "Hatred-ing how the battle of the Marne was fought quit on "The War and International Social- and in bombarded towns. The October in-York Evening Post, on "The Economic Vosges." Mr. E. Alexander Powell, who Aftermath"; and George N. Tricoche, for wrote vividly in the September number of

Americans who have confounded compulsory tells the inside story of "How Italy Went to War." Another article of interest in this The Atlantic Monthly follows its series of October number is Mr. Lincoln G. Valenletters from the mistress of "The Little tine's account of recent Nicaraguan history House on the Marne," from which we are containing a plea for America's championmaking excerpts on page 486 of this number, ship of liberty and union in the Central

Harper's for October is one of the very Francke's article on "The True Germany" few American magazines that advertise no. is a reply to those criticisms which have left special war contributions. Its opening feathe impression that the Germany of to-day ture is an account by Donald B. Macmillan, is a perversion of her former self. Professor the Arctic explorer, of his expedition in Francke admits, however, that there is a search of the new land that Peary and grain of truth in the assertion that Germany others have long believed to exist and which has over-reached herself, and that, so far as was christened Crocker Land. Professor Althis is the case, she bears her part of the bert Bushnell Hart takes pleasure in exposguilt of having conjured up the present world ing certain famous liars who have helped to calamity. In saying this, Professor Francke make the written history of America. Mr. refers not to the German policy of arma-W. D. Howells contributes his impressions ment, but to "a spirit of superciliousness" of picturesque Charleston, and Herbert which has developed, especially during the Adams Gibbons, with the cooperation of the past twenty-five years, in the ruling classes artist Lester B. Hornby, gives a graphic ac-

OUR RAILROADS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

N the September number of the North proposals were accepted, and troops or munitions American Review, which is occupied of war were sent forward by that route. Traffic officials sought this new business with the same with problems of military and naval defense, ardor and persistence as they sought an excursion Mr. Charles O. Haines, formerly chief engi- to a fair, or a Grand Army encampment. Shipneer of the Florida East Coast Line, con- ments of munitions of war were desirable to the tributes an illuminating discussion of the extent that the traffic was profitable. One parpart that may be played by American railroads in any scheme of effective national defense.

It should hardly have required the sternly enforced lessons of the great war in Europe to bring clearly to our minds the truth that Quartermaster-General directed his subordinates the far-reaching use and cooperation of our railroads must be included in any plans for national defense worthy of the name. It is a strange fact, however, that if any plans for the utilization of American railroads in time failed of being disastrous only by reason of the of war have been worked out by the au- feeble resistance of the enemy. Yet, while our thorities, no details have thus far been permitted to reach the public. In what other modern country would such a state of affairs up, the happenings at the front were more interbe permitted?

As Mr. Haines remarks, it is assumed that the Quartermaster-General will arrange for the transportation of troops and munitions, and it is expected that numbers of railroad employees will be enrolled in the armed forces and employed in ways for which their civil training has peculiarly fitted them, yet the magnitude of the transportation problem seems to have escaped even our ablest military minds. The problems of transportation in war time and in times of peace are wholly different, and it was Germany's fore- are at peace. Our railroad organizations sight in recognizing the underlying differences between these two sets of problems that contributed so greatly to her early successes roads to our military policy, Mr. Haines prein the war, while it was England's loss that fers to regard the roads not as separate sysshe failed to recognize these fundamental differences until after the beginning of hostilities, thus being placed at a serious dis-

that we have made no advance since our war with Spain.

The attitude then, both of the railroads and of our military leaders, was that the transportation of armies and their needs involved a purely commercial transaction; and the Quartermaster-General was required to arrange for the movement of so many men and so much freight to Port l'ampa, Chickamauga, or Montauk, as the case might be. He, or his representatives, called on the traffic officials of different railroads for protonale as to rates, routing, and facilities for adding the business. The most satisfactory

writer was at the time managing succeeded in getting a shipment of ammunition for Tampa forwarded by us, though the route was some hundreds of miles longer than the direct one.

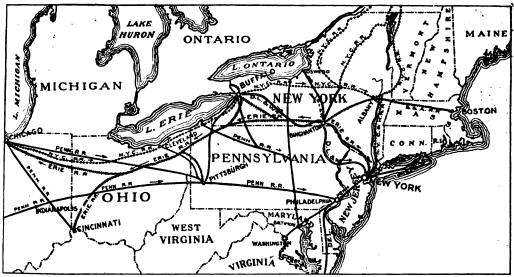
Our Government declared war on Spain April 25, 1898. But it was not until May 8 that the to make proper arrangements with the railroad officials, so that troops might be moved with "comfort and celerity." The results of this haphazard policy, concurred in by both Government and railroad officials, were deplorable. They press directed public attention to delays in forwarding troops, and, more frequently, to the manner in which needed war supplies were beld esting, and these adverse criticisms made no lasting impression.

It is true that our railroads to-day are well organized and highly efficient, but they are organized for times of peace and are effcient as agents of commerce. Put the same organization, specialized for peaceful commerce only, under the stress of a great war and we may safely predict that it would break down again just as it did in 1898. The time to perfect plans for military and railroad coöperation, Mr. Haines urges, is while we should now be developed and strengthened.

In considering the relationship of the railtems, but as a whole. In this way only can any comprehensive plan for national defense be formulated. Troops and supplies should, of course, be forwarded by the most ex-As to the United States, Mr. Haines thinks peditious route, whether it be all included in one railroad system, or be made up of several.

> The selection of the military trunk lines would depend, first, upon regional or geographical considerations, and, secondly, upon questions of direction, grades, solidity of construction, and security from attack under given conditions. Certain roads would be chosen as feeders, or auxiliary lines to the military trunk lines, and certain other roads would be designated chiefly for commercial

In order to show the complexity and im-



IMPORTANT RAILROAD LINES BETWEEN THE CREAT LAKES AND THE NORTH ATLANTIC SEABOARD, SHOWING POSSIBLE TRANSPORTATION ROUTES FOR MILITARY FORCES AND SUPPLIES IN TIME OF WAR

(The New York Central lines might be used for the eastbound movement of troops, while the empty equipment might be returned to Chicago over the Erie; munitions might be forwarded east over the Pennsylvania and food supplies for the civic population over the Lackawanna)

the aid of the defense.

their tracks for the forward movement of troops, while the returning empty equipment might be routed over the Erie. Ammunition and war supplies would possibly be forwarded over the Pennsylvania, the West Shore, and the Delaware and Hudson. In the meantime, however, the great cities in New York and New Jersey would have ment necessitated the use of part of the Lackawanna trackage, thus breaking up the continuous operation of that system, this would have to be where it is located. arranged for by utilizing part of some connecting lines, so that the inflow of supplies for the civil population would be insured. One such example serves to show the need for an unhurried study of these problems, by both transportation expert a well-developed sense of responsibility,—Mr. and military strategist.

civilian benefit. In the selection of such lines the nation on the tracks than in the trenches.

portance of the main elements of military little or no consideration should be paid to transportation problems, Mr. Haines supposes actual ownership, but parts of different railthat an enemy has invaded New England and ways should be so combined as to form one that an army was being rushed forward from strategic road. These maps would show, the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard to naturally, the physical character of the failroads, their grades, number of tracks, character of construction, character of bridges The approved plan for military purposes might and their location, and the kind and charselect the New York Central lines with all of acter of all connecting tracks, or tracks to landing places on water lines.

A full and accurate description of all rolling stock, motive power, and other equipment should also be prepared and the capacity of every passenger and freight train car to be fed, and the Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley should be stated in terms of men and horses. would be designated to transport such supplies, and it should be known what equipment is But if the expeditious movement of empty equip- capable of speedy conversion into armored trains, siege-gun carriages and the like, and

To utilize effectively the personnel of our railroads,—a million and a half of men of the best training and highest discipline, with Haines suggests that a complete roster should be prepared, including all classes and many To facilitate such a study Mr. Haines sug- individuals, describing their duties and spegests as a first requisite the preparation of a cial aptitudes in peace and war. It should railroad map of the United States drawn by prescribe the proportion of different classes competent cartographers, but from a military that might well be released for army service, standpoint. On this should be designated the and while providing men for military transmilitary trunk roads, their feeders or auxil- portation should also provide them for comiaries, and also those lines which should be set mercial transportation, since many railroad apart for commercial purposes and for employees would be of far greater service to

NAVAL WAR AND PRIVATE **ERTY: GERMANY'S ATTITUDE**

HE German jurist Kurt Perles discusses law in a recent issue of the Deutsche Rund- Only the measure in which the prize-law will schau (Berlin), telling of the different steps influence the result of the conflict cannot as that have led to its present status, and reach- yet be determined. But it is already a settled ing the conclusion that it would be detri- fact that a war of our time is not waged bemental to Germany's interests to have it tween the organized forces alone. On the annulled.

differs from warfare on land not only in the plundering of private property, and the exscene of its activities but in its aims. The pressed purpose of the English group to efforts of the former, too, are, of course, di- achieve a conquest over the Central Powers rected primarily against the military enginery by means of starving their people, are the of the enemy, but, besides that, its object is most characteristic features of the present the direct economic overthrow of the foe. conflict. While in a land-war private property is regarded as inviolable, and may be taken, in it not desirable to agitate the question of abolexceptional cases, only by paying indemnity, ishing the prize-law? in naval warfare the injury and, if possible, the annihilation of the traffic of the enemy countries and important representative bodies constitutes to the present day the chief object on this point. of naval operations. This applies to the pri- Union has repeatedly declared itself against vate property of neutrals as well as to that it. The same view has been advocated by the of the enemy, subject to the regulations of the Institut de droit international at several sesprize-law. By the terms of that law certain sions, the first in 1875, the last in 1912. The commodities utilized for warfare, as well as, recent private peace and arbitration conunder certain conditions, the ships conveying gresses have followed their example. them, may be seized without indemnity or most important representative body of Gerregard to their ownership. It permits, fur- man marine interests, Die Deutsche Nasthermore, the seizure of ships attempting to tische Verein, resolved in 1909, with but one run the blockade of the enemy's coast.

the high seas and of all goods belonging to missible. the enemy found on such or any other vessels.

tral boats from the prize-law (always, of maintenance, nay the extension, of the prizecourse, excepting contraband) is one of the law as the "surest means of national deresults,—and the only one of essential impor- fense"; and this view has been the prevailing tance,—that have been achieved in the cam- one in England, though it has met with paign waged against the prize-law in the last sharp opposition from various authoritative hundred and fifty years; it was established by quarters. the second regulation of the Paris Declaration of 1856.

attacks mainly upon two points. They assert, —none between naval powers of consein the first place, that it is never a decisive quence,—of international agreements to abolfactor in the outcome of a war, since the ish the maritime prize-law. enemy can procure the necessary commodities fined within narrow limits, such agreements by means of neutral vessels,—rendering the might create the impression that the tendency prize-law superfluous; and, secondly, that is towards annulling that law. Facts of operations directed against private persons or more recent occurrence, however, show that private property violate "the spirit of modern this is not so. In all the naval wars since war" which sanctions only the struggle of 1871 the prize-law has been extensively utilstate against state.

Both contentions, the writer declares, have the various phases of the maritime prize- been refuted in the great European war. contrary, the dragging of peaceful civilians Naval warfare,—the writer explains,— into captivity regardless of age and sex, the

But from the lessons taught by this war is

The writer details the attitude of various The Interparliamentary dissenting voice, "that the seizure and de-The prize-law, finally, allows the seizure, struction of enemy private property (always without indemnity, of all enemy vessels on excepting contraband) is declared inad-

In France public opinion, greatly influ-The exemption of goods conveyed on neu- enced by Admiral Aube, has favored the

Nor has the attitude of the various governments been of a uniform character. The opponents of the prize-law base their 1785 there have been only isolated instances, ized; for instance, in the Spanish-American,

the Russo-Japanese, the Tripolitan, and the Balkan wars. It was at the second Hague Peace Conference, in 1907, that the proposition of the United States to secure the free passage of the private property (save contraband and excepting blockade-runners) of all the signatory powers, came up for discussion. England, France, Russia, and Japan were the chief opponents of the proposal. Germany assented, with the condition that regulations concerning contraband and blockaderunning be passed in advance. The defeat of the advocates of annulment of the prizelaw was so crushing at that conference that the question was not even brought up at the London Naval Conference of the next year.

During the present war the various governments conformed to the prize-law within its accustomed limits. Then followed the wellknown intensification of that law, proclaimed by the English, in virtue of which the property of German subjects, and likewise commodities issuing from or destined for Germany, were subjected to seizure or detention,-an extension which, if not a direct abrogation of the Paris Declaration, comes very near being so.

More than once during the present conflict has the wish been expressed that the end of the war should likewise be the end of the seem to point in the opposite direction,-

ture, particularly with England.

dom, it dare not withdraw them from attack. them as ordinary war booty.

the latter, it is to Germany's interest to main- incidentally mentioned. warfare.

A GERMAN VIEW OF ENGLAND'S POSITION JOHN BULL: "What, I am not to indulge in puracy? Then I shall lose all joy of my world power." From Jugend (Munich)

maritime prize-law. It is questionable wheth- that is, toward the annulment of the prizeer Germany's interests demand, or even per- law. There is no doubt that in a Germanmit, an international agreement of that na- English war German shipping is hard hit, and thus a great source of economic strength As regards the question of military interest is cut off. But is there any guarantee that it the writer thinks it can be easily answered, would be different should the prize-law be The British merchant marine is, on the one abrogated? Judging by the experiences of hand, greater than the German, and on the the present war, we must answer in the negaother, its utilization is vitally necessary to the tive. How easy it is to declare, and how United Kingdom. Owing to its superior size hard to disprove, that an enemy ship carries it offers a broader field of attack to the Ger- persons or goods in the interest of the enemy man navy than does the German merchant navy? Now, England regards such ships as marine to the navy of England. As the sup- "auxiliaries," that is, as part of the war-fleet, pression of its merchant vessels would destroy and accordingly does not give them the benethe vital arteries of the British island king- fit even of the maritime prize-law but treats

Germany, on the other hand, can stand the As matters stand, the writer continues, the stoppage of vessels to her ports for a consid-gains to German shipping by the annulment erable period without decisive detriment to of the prize-law would be scarcely worth her military arrangements. Moreover, it is mention. For it is indifferent to a ship-owner not likely that in a future war with England, whether his vessel is seized by virtue of a France, and Russia will be on England's side. maritime prize-law or some other. That the Since, finally, the German navy is smaller crews of German merchant-vessels would in than the British but is not compelled to fight either case be consigned to captivity may be

tain the prize-law as an essential means of Greater even, it may be, than losses in shipping is the loss incurred by Germany in her German economic interests, particularly overseas trade. But would German seathe shipping and commercial interests, might traffic gain anything in reality,—not only on

paper,—if the legal rule that "enemy goods time prize-law practically superfluous, One upon enemy ships are subject to seizure" were who sees things as they are, the writer obrescinded? In the great war England and serves, must arrive at the conclusion that her vassals have proclaimed a law of contra- Germany's import and export trade would band,—encountering only theoretical object not be increased to any appreciable extent tions on the part of the neutral nations,— by the abrogation of the maritime prize which in its boundless reach makes the mari- law.

NEUTRAL OPINION, AS WEIGHED IN FRANCE AND ITALY

TN Rassegna Nazionale (Rome) appears a our sympathy for France could not be clouded powers toward the Allies, more especially toward France. The writer, E. S. Kingswan, one of the staff of the Rassegna, takes for his text an article by M. René Milan, on the "Evolution of the Neutrals," looked upon from a strictly French viewpoint. This is characterized and criticized as follows:

It is well to observe that, in the evolution of neutral opinion, enthusiasm has had much less influence than our author supposes. The sentiments of the neutrals have been evolved, not in accord with chivalric ideas alone, but also according to the vital interests at stake in the tremendous conflict. We intentionally use the term enthusiasm, because the writer does not cite facts, and contents himself with claiming an absolute conformity of sentiment among the various neutral countries. If, however, we confine our-selves to the facts, we must note, for example, that the Balkan countries are holding themselves more and more aloof from intervention; indeed, late reports even state that an agreement has been reached with the Central Powers for supplying them with provisions.

As to the United States of America, directly menaced by Germany, we note that the American people, which always seemed the most sensitive on a point of honor, and ever ready to cry out for war because of the slightest offense to any evolution in Italian sentiment; from the very beof the citizens, has to-day become the most patient of peoples, and appears to be absolutely averse to becoming involved in hostilities.

However, the German ruthlessness in the war should be looked upon, not as an end in itself, but rather as means to an end; this should not that were initiated at the outset of the war. be forgotten. For a belligerent nation, self-

toward sympathy with France is insisted upon few scattered forces. Von Kluck, distrustful, by M. Milan. The existence of this sentiment we swung around toward the Marne and was deare not disposed to deny; it is another thing, feated. Providence had saved France; but had however, to say that it is altogether general, or not the neutrals good cause for anxiety and hesithat it has long existed. According to the French tation? If the new France maintains herself.

notice on the attitude of the neutral by the memory of these disasters. It was not was not be attitude of the neutral by the memory of these disasters. It was not was toward the Allies more especially to niable distrust, but the spectacle offered to the world by French officialdom during recent years.

> The widespread corruption of the France of the Third Republic before the war is clearly recognized and emphasized by the Italian Boastfulness coupled with unpreparedness in military affairs; rampant anticlericalism and a disquieting "red" note in internal politics; a general relaxation of the moral standard; and last but not least the terrible Caillaux scandal, "which made every Italian blush for the Latin sister," all these things tended to weaken the sympathics of those nations which had long valued and esteemed French civilization, the best products of French art and literature, and the important contributions France had made to the world's progress. For the opinion of outsiders must always be determined by external aspects. In the case of Italy, the real determining causes were, however, to be sought elsewhere. Of this the Italian critic

For one thing, we are not ready to admit any ginning we had decided, and this appears in our Green Book. It is certain that the instances of German ruthlessness were important factors that slowly affected the masses; but we were held back by the necessity for adequate preparations

Moreover, if the neutrals had a moment of preservation is the first law, but the impartial distrust before the Battle of the Marne, who outsider or observer is able to perceive that shall blame them? France risked her very exalongside of the word "law" is traced in small letters and in parentheses the word "interest."

That among neutrals the current sets strongly strongly when her and the victorious Von Kluck were a toward amount which will be a set transfer to the motivation of the matter and the victorious Von Kluck were a discount of the motivation writer, the distrust felt regarding France at the Italy's sympathy will be lasting, but if unfortuoutset of hostilities had its root in Waterloo and nately she should relapse into what she was
Sedan, two battles and two defeats. This seems before the war, then we would be filled with
to be an error. We all know of another France,
France not of defeats, but of victories,—and her.

THE COMMON SOLDIER OF FRANCE

work at hand:

There was not a comment, not a movement of the head, in the whole company; but each man expressed the toughness of the job with his eyes. the parapet of the first German trench.

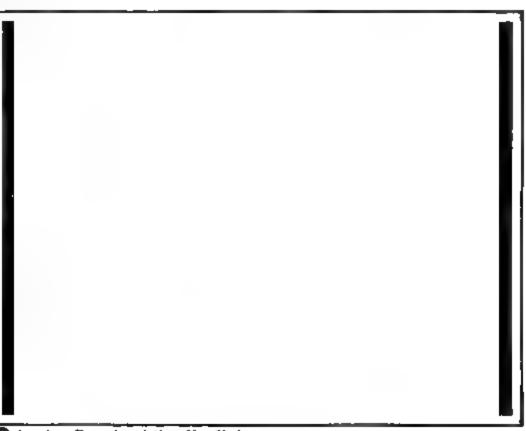
Nor did those eyes express snything of the joy of battle. You could see only that it was a tough job and they knew it; but that it had to be done and they were doing it. I cannot say how they conveyed the idea that they were also going to succeed in doing it, but they made that plain, too.

All these impressions they gave without saying a word. They did not even speak among themselves. They simply stopped and looked at us, but their eyes showed that they knew exactly what they were doing, and the price in lives they would have to pay, and, somehow, that seemed to make them invincible. Physically they were indifferent, short, stocky men, from whom the spring of youth had entirely gone. Their uniforms, badly fitting in the first place, were pulled out of shape by hard usage. Their trousers, red and grey cloth, and brown corduroy, were plastered with mud. So were their elbows and caps. There was even mod in their beards.

the distinction between the trained and the Ardennes." untrained fighter; but even he betrays his saved France."

T HE masses of French infantry, the ter- of the past spring, Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, ritorials and reservists, are known to Carency, Vermelles, and Mount Saint-Eloi, the professional soldiers as the poilus, "the where the Germans had first weakened bristly," "the unshaven," "the hairy ones." under the persistent French attack. "Here An American correspondent, Arno Dosch, was the first trial of strength, hand to hand, describes in the Forum a company of these body against body, bayonet clashing against infantry, "all bearded, all weary, all covered bayonet. Here it was that France first had with mud." This was the impression that the feeling that soldier for soldier, man for these rough-looking soldiers gave of the grim man, she could push the Germans right out determination with whichethey go about the of France. And who had done the attacking? The poilus."

A line of trenches was reached, separated only by seventy-five feet of green field from



 American Press Association, New York A CROUP OF "THE HAIRY ONES" THAT FORM THE BONE AND SINEW OF THE FRENCH ARMY

(These are some of the French soldiers who reoccupied Amiena)

"Near enough?" laughed the poilu, as I stepped hastily down. I told him it was as near as I wanted to get. "But we shall be nearer soon,"

The cavalry officer who was conducting he remarked. "For seven months we have been creeping up on them, and they cannot hold us Mr. Dosch pointed to the ditches and great much longer. They were blind when they atholes left by exploded mines on the sides of tacked us. Because they were ready and we were Notre-Dame-de-Lorette. "They're taking not, they thought they could wipe us out. They it," said this cavalry officer. "They will did not know whom they were fighting, or they would have realized no Frenchman could rest take it all, too, bumping the Germans out while a German soldier remained on French of France, yard by yard." Yet in this regu- soil. We have been winning it all back inch by lar officer's tone there was a bit of contempt; inch and we will go on winning it back if we for the professional soldier cannot forget have to creep underground and blow up their

He spoke with a fierce intensity and a volubility affection for the "bearded, nondescript, that made up for all the sitent poilus I had seen scrubby-looking soldier,—the man who has that day. The fact that the German soldiers were only seventy-five feet away in their trenches seemed to be neither here nor there. I could This writer was visiting the battlefields imagine them, though I could not even see the

point of a helmet, big, blond, well-fleshed young yet he was only a middle-aged man in a badly Bavarians, admirable-looking soldiers; but they fitting coat and sloppy trousers, and he needed a did not seem a menace at that moment. It was shave. But, as he spoke, his eyes shone and his they who were menaced. The spirit of the man jaws squared under the stubble. He was not beside me made me feel that the trench in which much to look at, perhaps, but he was a patriot I stood was a comparatively safe place. And after an American's own heart.

HOW AN AMERICAN WOMAN SAW THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

A N American woman, Miss Mildred In vain I tried to see indoors. The thing was Aldrich, had the unique experience of stronger than I, and in spite of myself, I would living throughout the great battle of the Marne, in September, 1914, within sound of the cannonading and within sight of the beautiful country, as calm in the sunshine as if movements of troops. Her story is related in letters addressed to a friend in this country and published in the July, August, and September numbers of the Atlantic Monthly, and gleaning. Now and then the horse would From the concluding letter, in the September number, the following excerpts are made:

The battle had advanced right over the crest of the hill. The sun was shining brilliantly on silent Mareuil and Chauconin, but Montyon and Penchard were enveloped in smoke. From the eastern and western extremities of the plain we could see the artillery fire, but owing to the smoke hanging over the crest of the hill on the horizon, it was impossible to get an idea of the positions of the armies. In the west it seemed to be somewhere near Claye, and in the east it was in the direction of Barcy. I tried to remember what the English soldiers had said,—that the Germans were, if possible, to be pushed east, in which case the artillery at the west must be either the French or English. The hard thing to bear was, that it was all conjecture.

So often, when I first took this place on the hill, I had looked off at the plain and thought, "What a battlefield!" forgetting how often the Seine et Marne had been that, from the days when the kings lived at Chelles down to the days when it saw the worst of the invasion of 1870. But when I thought that, I had visions very different from what I was seeing. I had imagined long lines of marching soldiers, detachments of flying cavalry, like the war pictures at Versailles and Fontainebleau. Now I was actually seeing a battle, and it was nothing like that. There was only noise, belching smoke, and long drifts of white clouds concealing the hill.

By the middle of the afternoon Montyon came slowly out of the smoke. That seemed to mean that the heaviest firing was over the hill and not on it,-or did it mean that the battle was receding? If it did, then the Allies were retreating. There was no way to discover the truth. And all this time the cannon thundered in the southeast, in the direction of Coulommiers, on the route into Paris bý Ivry.

A dozen times during the afternoon I went into the study and tried to read. Little groups of old men, women, and children were in the road, mounted on the barricade which the English had left. I could hear the murmur of their voices.

go out on the lawn and, field-glass in hand, watch the smoke.

Between me and the terrible thing stretched a horrors were not. In the field below me the wheat was being cut. I remembered vividly afterward that a white horse was drawing the reaper, and women and children were stacking stop, and a woman, with her red handkerchief on her head, would stand, shading her eyes a moment, and look off. Then the white horse would turn and go plodding on. The grain had to be got in if the Germans were coming, and these fields were to be trampled as they were in 1870.

I did not wake on the morning of Monday, September 7—yesterday—until I was waked by the cannon at five. I jumped out of bed and rushed to the window. This time there could be no doubt of it: the battle was receding. The cannonading was as violent, as incessant, as it had been the day before, but it was surely farther off to the northeast of Meaux. It was another beautiful day. beautiful day. I never saw such weather.

Amélie was on the lawn when I came down. "They are surely retreating," she called as soon as I appeared.

"They surely are," I replied. "It looks as if they were somewhere near Lizy-sur-l'Ourcq"; and that was a guess of which I was proud a little later. I carry a map round these days as if I were an army officer.

As Amélie had not been for the milk the night before, she started off quite gaily for it. She has to go to the other side of Voisins. It takes her about half an hour to go and return; so,-just for the sake of doing something,—I thought I would run down and see how the little French family at the foot of the hill had got through the night

Amélie had taken the road across the fields. It is rough walking, but she doesn't mind. I had stopped to tie a fresh ribbon about my cap,-a tri-color,-and was about five minutes behind her. I was about halfway down the hill when I saw Amélie coming back, running, stumbling, waying her milk-can and shouting, "Madame,—un Anglais, un Anglais." And sure enough, coming on behind her, his face wreathed in smiles, was an English bicycle scout, wheeling his machine As soon as he saw me he waved his cap, and Amélie breathlessly explained that she had said, "Dame Americaine," and he had dismounted and followed her at once.

We went together to meet him. As soon as he was near enough, he called out, "Good morning.

CERMANS CROSSING THE MARNE ON A PONTOON BRIDGE

Everything is all right. Germans been as near you as they will ever get. Close shave."

When it was all over Miss Aldrich found herself wondering how it had happened and by what strange stroke of fortune she had come to live on that hillside only to see a battle and have it come almost to her cottage door, and then turn back and leave her and her belongings untouched, while so few miles away the destruction has been complete.

The sensation was uncanny. Out there in the northeast still boomed the cannon. The smoke of the battle still rose straight in the still air. I had seen the war. I had watched its destructive bombs. For three days its cannon had pounded on every nerve in my body; but none of the horror it had sowed from the eastern frontier of Belgium to within four miles of me had reached me except in the form of a threat. Yet out there on the plain, almost within my sight, lay the men who had paid with their lives,—each dear to someone,—to hold back the battle from Paris, and incidentally from me.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA

himself. His deposition, as it was called phia). (which was really a shift to the Turkish tense surprise, mingled with chagrin.

Prior to the outbreak of the war little

THE sensation of the past month on the itself, excepting in professional military eastern battle front was the recall of circles, he was only a name. Yet within Grand Duke Nicholas from the leadership the year just past no personality on either of the Russian armies and the assumption by side of the conflict has stood out more con-. the Czar of full command. Notwithstand- spicuously than that of the Grand Duke. ing the many reverses which the Russian Such a character became a shining mark for armies had endured for months past, it was the pen of the veteran American correspondgenerally believed among friends and foes ent, Samuel G. Blythe, whose impressions of alike that the one strong man of the Russian the Grand Duke appear in a recent issue military organization was the Grand Duke of the Saturday Evening Post (Philadel-

One incident that Mr. Blythe narrates front), was everywhere received with in- at the beginning of his character sketch is so illuminating that we quote it in full:

Two officers of the Russian army sat with two was known about Nikolai Nikolaivitch out- women at a table in a café in Warsaw. They side of Russia, and even within the Empire were eating, and drinking, and laughing, and

ዕ Kladderadstach (Berlin)

ONE OF THE MANY GERMAN CARICATURES OF THE GRAND DUKE

making eyes at one another, all pleasantly and harmlessly enough, for their food was the food of the country, and their making eyes was the custom of the country, and their merriment was the merriment of youth. But what they were drinking was wine.

An officer came into the café,—an officer tall and thin, more than six feet by several inches, and very erect and military in appearance. He wore a long gray overcoat and wide gold shoulder straps, and at his neck there glittered a cross. His eyes were coldly blue. His pointed heard was streaked with white. He carried a riding crop in his hand and was booted and spurred.

The café was full of officers, and as he entered every one of them rose quickly to his feet and stood rigidly at salute. The two young officers who were sitting with the women jumped up, too, and came to salute. The women sat, rather frightened, in their chairs.

The tall, bearded officer with the glittering cross looked about the room keenly and quickly. He returned the salutes. Then he walked to the table where the two young officers were sitting with the women. He reached down and took one of the glasses, holding it to his nose an instant and then threw it to the floor, where it broke to fragments at the feet of one of the young men.

"Fina?" he skid sternly.

The two officers, grown gray with fear, trembled as they stood before him. The tail man looked at them with infinite disgust. He reached out, tore off their shoulder straps and threw them on the floor. Then he turned and said a few words in harsh Russian. Some soldiers came forward and surrounded the young men. The tall man made a gesture that meant "Take them away," and the two officers were marched from the room. They were degraded. They were sent to the ranks to serve as private soldiers.

Of course the reader has already guessed that the tall man with the pointed beard streaked with white, the cold blue eye, and the glittering cross, was the commander-inchief of the Russian army. The Grand Duke had urged on the Czar that drinking in the army should be stopped, and it was believed to be owing largely to his demand that drinking had been prohibited by imperial ukase. The young men in the café had disobeyed both the ukase of the Czar and the order of their commander-in-chief. As soon as the Grand Duke found them drinking in public he deprived them of their rank and sent them to the trenches. This was only one of many similar instances in the inner history of the Russian campaign, and, according to Mr. Blythe, there have been cases where the punishment was far greater.

This tall, thin man who is the hope of Russia is also the practical dictator of Russia. He heads the army. He dominates the Czar and the government. Intensely Russian in his patriotism, he is quite non-Russian in many of his tendencies. The leisurely zahftra,—to-morrow,—has no place in his vocabulary. He is quick, decisive, determined, imperative, stern, absolute. He is severe. He is implacable. He does not postpone or palter as does the average Russian. He thinks and ach instantly. A self-sufficient, self-contained, fierce, entirely military man. He is cold and aloof, but passionately patriotic. He demands the last drop of blood, the last ounce of effort. He drives his soldiers to death without a thought save that of victory.

He uses men not as human beings, but as implements of warfare. He exacts implicit obedience and punishes ruthlessly those who even seem to disobey. He is cultured, the highest type of a Russian aristocrat,—than whom there is no more agreeable man,—and affable and hospitable; but in war and in discipline he is terrible.

There is no nonsense about him, none of the dreamy frivolity that is the general characteristic of the Russian people. He is given neither to imagination nor to sentiment. He is a hard, practical, austere, exacting man, who hesitates at nothing to get results, and who will send a hundred thousand soldiers to slaughter, if he thinks there is an advantage to be gained, with as little compunction as he will light a cigarette.

Yet, despite his severity, his iron discipline, and his ruthless sacrifice of men, Mr. Blythe declares that Nikolai is worshiped by the army and by the country. "He is the great

man of Russia. hopes on him." operates as he wills; the ministry and the Czar have their say; he listens gravely and does as he pleases; he scorns the bureaucrats; he pushes the governmental advisers aside."

has labored throughout the war:

has lacked rifles for his soldiers. He has lacked man of Russia.

The Russians pin all their supplies. He has been forced to wait for endless His independence of the hours for maintenance and munitions for his solbureaucracy, noted by Mr. Blythe, may have layed and quibbled and grafted in Petrograd. He diers while government officials dickered and dehad much to do with his removal from chief has had insufficient care for his wounded. He command. As Mr. Blythe put it: "He has even sent out soldiers armed only with oak cudgels. He has lost by disease and by cold. He has had inefficient generals. He has been compelled to retire. He has been whelmed by disaster, but never overwhelmed. He has known about thousands on thousands of tons of essen-Mr. Blythe gives a graphic description of tials for his campaigns piled up in Archangel, in the difficulties under which the Grand Duke Petrogram, at Tornea,—supplies that would him win victories,—but he has fought on grimly, and he has held his men steadily to their bloody work. He is above the intrigue of Petrograd, He has been hampered in many ways. He has above the sinister and conflicting influences of lacked ammunition, because of the eternal pro- that partly German, partly Russian court. A crastination of the bureaucrats in Petrograd. He whale of a man is Nikolai Nikolaivitch,—the big

THE AUSTRALASIAN MILITARY **SYSTEM**

A MONG English-speaking countries Australia and New Zealand alone have thus far tried to combine the duty of national defense with the privilege of citizenthal defense with the privilege with the defense w compulsory military service under democratic to twenty-five). military training of all males not physically night drills every year. unfit, but it has nothing in common with the military powers.

of youths away from college or from the opening the cavalry will soon be put under the latter of their careers and herding them in barracks for regulations as well. a year or two. The training is what is called "home training."

organization of the various classes into which the aid" and miniature rifle shooting.

ship through the establishment of a system of Australasian passes seven years (from eighteen

auspices. This has been brought about large- from his ordinary employment. Not more than ly through the efforts of radical labor adminsixteen days of training or their equivalent in
istrations. Both countries entered on the exhalf days or shorter spells are enforced in any periment only six years ago. In the World's one year. Junior cadets receive ninety hours' Work (London) for September Mr. Arthur physical training and elementary drills under the Work (London) for September Mr. Arthur public-school authorities. Senior cadets are under the military authorities. They do four whole-day which provides, he says, for the compulsory drills, twelve half-day drills, and twenty-four

The citizen army does sixteen whole-day drills a year, including at least eight days in camp,conscription system of the great European the infantry and cavalry part of it, that is to say. Men in the naval service, the artillery engineers, and other special corps do twenty-five whole days Each individual's training is spread over a of work, of which seventeen must be spent on period of thirteen years. There is no wrenching shipboard or in camp. It is expected, too, that

Lord Kitchener, having been asked to give Australia is divided into 200 "areas," under an his advice, paid the United States the com"area officer" responsible for registration and pliment of preferring West Point to the Engpliment of preferring West Point to the Engmen of his area are divided. The first period of lish officers' training establishments of Sandtraining starts at the age of twelve and continues two years. The "junior cadets," as they are called, practise physical culture, drills, gymnastics, walking, running, swimming, and other exercises calculated to produce good military material. They are also taught such things as "first aid" and ministrate side shooting. curate copy of the institution at West Point. The second stage begins at fourteen and lasts Its course is four years and its education is four years. During it the cadet is thoroughly comprehensive. Entry to it (from the age of drilled in all the first essentials of military duty, so that when, at the age of eighteen, he passes into the ranks of the citizen soldiery he may be amination.

A DETACHMENT OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS

eventually be from 90,000 to 100,000 senior "home" system is impossible. cadets in training out of a total male popu- Sydney University was the first university membered that parts of Australia are so federal capital.

It is estimated that in Australia there will sparsely inhabited that training on the

lation of about 186,000 between the ages of in the British Empire to put military science fourteen and eighteen, and about 120,000 citi- on a par with the other branches of the ordizen soldiers out of an available male popula- nary curriculum. A naval college to corretion of about 320,000. In considering this spond with the military college at Duntroon ratio of soldiers to population it should be re- has recently been established near the new

GERMANY AND IRELAND

failed to embarrass the British Government the Teutonic cause. ard of the Union Jack.

forted spirits to whom the name of England Sir Roger expressly states that this po-

T was an undoubted disappointment in took refuge in Germany, and of these Sir ▲ German diplomatic circles that the con- Roger Casement is probably the most distinflict of views and desires between Ulster and guished. Others made pilgrimage to our own the southern counties of Ireland, which bore shores, and there has been much talk, public so ominous a portent for a while, should have and private, of their activities in behalf of

as had been expected in those momentous. It is peculiarly interesting, therefore, to days of August, 1914, when Britons were learn that Sir Roger, the irreconcilable, has called to arms. Men on both sides put contributed a preface to the recent German aside their private griefs to rally to the stand- edition of a monograph published in this city a few months ago under the title: "British Nevertheless there remained a few disaf- versus German Imperialism: A Contrast."

'inued to be anathema. Some of them litical pamphlet was sent to him from New

York by an unknown hand. But, while he disclaims knowledge of the name or personality of the writer, he feels sure he is a fellow Irishman. He writes in the Deutsche Rundschau:

In prefacing this study of the two kinds of Imperialism with a few sweeping remarks of my own, I must acknowledge that I can lay no claim to being a neutral. Indeed I cannot undermand how any warm-blooded person can remain neutral in this war,—least of all an Irish-

Few persons in Ireland, and yet fewer in Germany, have ever thought of the possibility of a political union between the outlying Atlantic island and the great Central Europe empire. And yet there was a close union in the past, occasioned not by political, but by religious and apiritual ties. Irish priests, Irish teachers, Irish monks, came overseas, and, passing through Gaul or up the Rhine, brought to the bright fields of South Germany the evangel of self-denial, founding there some of the earliest consecrated spots of Christendom. It is quite as certain that Germans undertook to visit Ireland in those early days. More than one of the Irish churches still extant, dating from the ninth and tenth centuries, show umaistakable signs of being modeled after German prototypes. . .

How this early union might have developed it is now impossible to say. The onslaught upon people must destroy their soul, English pol-Ireland by the wild Norman warriors of Henry II, each of them determined to carve out a little tagdom of his own from the bleeding body of the "Holy Island," had the effect of severing all union between Ireland and the continent. . . . Thus was the culture-carrying element between western Christianity and the Middle Europe culture cut off by that policy of expansion that even in the days of the Plantagenets already distinguished England as the central fortress of a Pirate Kingdom. After the plan of reducing the same evils would follow a similar ruin. size of France by means of the skill of their island bowmen had failed, the kings of England chose Ireland as the one conquered spot where it was possible to lay the foundation and form the first stages of an "Imperium." The weakening of Ireland was a necessity for the builders of the empire. This policy, at first only vaguely perceptible, became clear to the crafty minds of Henry VIII and his daughter Elizabeth.

In the seventy years of their combined rule they laid the foundations of British greatness, British world-power, for the edifice of that mighty empire that now lays claim at once to the astonshment and the admiration, the fear and the borror, of mankind,-the foundations were laid in the plundering and destruction of the Irish people, and in the subjection of their beautiful, fruitful island to the necessities of the British expansion policy. Never was a more careful plan more ruthlessly executed. The horrors of throughout the whole century in which the Eng- of. And he adds significantly: land of the Tudors grew into imperialistic Britain.

After this impassioned attack upon Britannia's crimes Sir Roger remarks bitterly that

SIR ROGER CASEMENT

icy left no stone unturned to destroy every vestige of the relics of their former rich inheritance, and that when her brutal task had been ended she was ready to turn elsewhere for plunder and profit gained by the same means. And he declares that, if England could, England would do to Germany what she has done to Ireland, and that the

Even as the Irish have been maligned, oppressed, insulted, and exposed to general contempt, even so would the German people be attacked, even so are they in fact being attacked in every quarter of the globe where the English lies can penetrate and spread their asphyxiating gases. A common foe, a common enmity, should create a common interest and a fixed policy. Hitherto Germany has entirely misunderstood the Irish situation, and has missed,—doubtless from her honorable good-will for England,-many opportunities to better her position in this direction.

Sir Roger's next point is a complaint that one of the chief mistakes of latter-day diplomacy has been Germany's failure to endeavor to get the Irish viewpoint, a mistake, the Thirty Years' War in Germany are but a pale reflection of the association of the asso pale reflection of the atrocities suffered in Ireland ponents of England have been equally guilty

And yet the easiest path for the hindering and confounding of British policy and checking the British offensive on the continent certainly led through this neglected island. If at the time of the Boer War, i. e., when the opposition to Engsince he who would bind the bodies of a land assumed a definite form, Germany had sent a consul to Ireland and begun a systematic study arch-enemy. But if there had been an Irish of conditions there, she would not have been led policy, if German methods had been less coninto her recent mistake of believing that the scientious, less uprightly honorable towards Engmenace to England's security in Ireland came land, then the Irish volunteers might have com-from the Ulster volunteers. The British Govern- prised a well-armed fighting body, a well-armed ment cherished no such illusion. It allowed Sir Edward Carson to arm his people openly. They forbade the import of arms into Ireland only when the Irish Nationalists, with whom I was weighed. An armed Ireland might well have working, began to imitate the much-praised meant a disarmed England. loyalty of the people of Ulster. Downing Street Germany has hesitated to meddle in the "inwell knew where "Irish" loyalty lay. It is not ternal affairs" of her neighbor, and as a result Belfast which is denied weapons to-day and she finds to-day that the neighbor whose interests which is surrounded by mines and hostile garrisons, but the closed and empty harbors of the place her,—if she could manage it,—in a position south and west of Ireland.

of lasting impotence and subjection.

A definite German policy with regard to Ireland should have been a part of the German war-plan in the event of a German-British war. . . . Even as things are now Germany has friends in Ireland, and more perhaps than is suspected. To be sure they are unarmed friends, and hence powerless to support either their own cause or policy, grounded in a comme that of the nation now threatened by the same ready been laid in America."

Ireland might have had a more deterrent effect upon England's greedy ambition than even the "outraged neutrality" of Belgium could have out-

she has so loyally regarded, . . . would fain

In his closing paragraphs Sir Roger remarks that the beginning of an understanding between Germany and Ireland can already be seen, that "the foundations of a common policy, grounded in a common hope, have al-

SANITATION FOR ARMIES AND **BATTLEFIELDS**

A problems now confronting both mili- these problems of sanitation for camps and tary and civil authorities in the belligerent for battlefields. He speaks first of the adcountries of Europe are the maintenance of mirable hygienic regulations governing the sanitary conditions in the army and the disposal of the enormous mass of waste matrestoration of wholesomeness to the battle- ter which is an inevitable accompaniment of fields that have been polluted and rendered army life. In the first place the débris from noxious by the dreadful retinue that waits the preparation of food and particularly from on carnage.

Such wholesale slaughter when it took place in the Dark Ages was followed by terrible epidemics that swept Europe with the irresistible violence of a prairie fire, and ravaged the stricken countries more cruelly than the sword.

It is encouraging to learn that organized effort is being made on both sides of the conflict to avoid such hideous consequences. The Germans take the shortest cut to checking the menace of pestilence by burning the bodies menace or pestuence by burning the bodies of men as well as animals. There is a strong feeling among the French, however, against such summary and unsentimental efficiency in sown with clover or grain. It thus forms a comthe disposal of the remains of their fallen But so numerous have become the heroes. But so numerous have become the At certain points the blood from the abattoirs graves of these brave fellows that the French is sometimes submitted to a special treatment to Minister of the Interior has been obliged to sound a note of warning that if the practise be continued there is danger that large areas

MONG the gravest and most urgent ing article telling what is being done to solve the abattoirs is most carefully looked after.

> Wise and prudent rules prescribe the reception in metal vessels of the blood and water used in washing the carcasses, so that none is allowed to run on the ground. These liquids are then mixed with vegetable débris or with earth so as to form a semi-solid magma, which is then carried to pits to be interred. These must be not less than 1½ meters in depth (nearly 5 feet), and the bottom is covered with a thick layer of quick-lime. The refuse is disposed in successive layers, separated by layers of straw covered by quick-lime mixed with an equal weight of sulphate of iron. post, isolated from the open air, in whose interior the larvæ of flies will not develop.

transform it into fertilizer, or even into food for poultry or swine; but this is necessarily exceptional, in zones far from the front.

of arable land may be permanently with-drawn from agricultural uses.

In a late number of Le Correspondant sible. Care is also taken to locate such pits (Paris) M. Francois Marré has an interest- where they will not contaminate streams or

Even where an army is in retreat the effort is made to have this work performed by the and water and from a plague of flies.

Similar care is taken as regards excreta and M. Marré observes:

It must be noted to the honor of our military chieftains that they do not consider these measares of elementary hygiene unworthy of their attention. At all points along the front the removal of human excreta is performed so methodically, thanks to the excellence of the orders given and the perfection of their execution, that at the end of the month of May, after more than 300 days of cases of typhoid are rarer among our soldiers than when in barracks in time of peace. . The excreta of horses is also moistened with sulphate of iron, lime is added, and it is then buried sprinkled with antiseptic liquids and spaded up to a depth of not less than half a meter (over half typhus fever,-that frightful malady which decimates troops stationed in masses,—is still un- count the manner in which this was done: known in our army.

after a battle the field is strewn with corpses sideration of this subject.

the triumphant army, too, must be on the march means of straw soaked in petroleum. in order not to lose the benefit of its victory. . . . thinking of the terrible consequences which their region.

Moreover, natural considerations of respect and barbarians, the ground is almost uniformly cov- present battlefields.

surface waters by septic products which may ered for many square kilometers with the graves escape from them, and if possible a sandy soil of the valurous men who spent their lives to ranis chosen, rather than one of limestone or rare, but here and there trenches cover an anonyclay, since in the latter there might be seepage mous crowd of the defenders. Then there are through cracks or fissures down to deep reser- common burial pits for German soldiers, and, voirs of water without previous filtration. again, the small narrow French tombs where sleep the strongest, and perhaps the best among

Looked at in cold blood, solely from the point rear guard, so that the inhabitants of the of view of reason and hygiene, this characteristic region may not suffer from infection of earth french piety towards the glorious dead is a weakand water and from a plague of flies.

The French military authority, . . . is perhaps wrong to listen to the voice of sentiment rather than that of general utility. The Germans, who, following the example of the Japanese, do not hesitate to burn their dead, have less respect than we, but infinitely more practical sense.

The author here quotes a military authority on military hygiene as to the evil effects of hasty burial on fields where thousands of men and horses have fallen, and remarks that war, of which some 250 were in the trenches, the for this reason it is often necessary for the government to take effective measures to remedy such evils. Thus after the famous battle of Sedan the interments had been so in deep pits. . . The places where animals have badly performed by the natives of the place been picketed for several days are plentifully that it was necessary for the French and that it was necessary for the French and Belgian governments to send a joint commission of engineers, physicians, and chemists to a yard), after being abandoned. As for bedding sion of engineers, physicians, and chemists to graw, of which each man receives not less than accomplish the gruesome and difficult task 5 kilos per fortnight, it is always burnt, and it is of incinerating the corpses already buried, without doubt due to this sage precaution that and M. Marré quotes from Guilley's ac-

Following the principle that certain resinous But admirable as all these precautions are, and empyreumatic substances have the property more heroic measures must be taken when when burned in the presence of fatty matters of producing an enormous intensity of heat, M. Créteur chose coal-tar as a combustible. The earth of men and animals. The latter portion of covering the tumuli was removed until the black M. Marre's article is devoted to the con- and fetid layer in immediate contact with the bodies was reached. This layer was disinfected with a solution of phenic acid, then the corpses The vanquished leave to the victor the care of were uncovered and rapidly sprinkled with chlogiving to the one a decent sepulture, interring the ride of lime. The coal-tar was then poured into others, and making the battle-field sanitary. But the interstices between them and set fire to by

Such was the intensity of the caloric disengaged Besides, military heads are unanimous in the be-lief that nothing is more denoralizing to troops fourths in from 55 to 60 minutes. It was not posthan to pass the night on the field of a just fought sible to approach the flames except at a distance . Therefore it is the usual custom to of 4 or 5 meters. It required only 5 or 6 tons of requisition these funeral offices from the inhabi- tar to incinerate 250 to 300 cadavers. The retants of the country. These casual grave-diggers siduum was composed of calcined bones covered are most apt to acquit themselves badly, without with a resinous layer. The subjacent earth was completely dried and disinfected. A pit 12 meters too great haste may have upon the health of their long filled with corpses was replaced by one 3 meters long at the end of the operations.

Near Metz this process was not employed; piety intervene in the case of soldiers slain on the quick-lime and phenic solutions were made to field of honor, and singularly complicate the prob-serve. In Paris the tumuli were leveled and lem. . . These sentiments multiply the indi- planted, sometimes after being opened and quickvidual interments. In all that region where took lime poured in. But everywhere it was necessary place the victory of the Marne, which saved to take action to purify the battlefields of 1870. France from invasion and broke the effort of the Evidently the same thing must be done for the

EDIBLE LICHENS AS FOOD FOR MEN AND ANIMALS

NE effect of the blockade of German which are carbohydrates; three acids to the scientists to search for nutritive value in every ash, etheric oil, gum and sugar, and iron. possible native product,—thus one eminent Its high food value is, therefore, obvious both man has demonstrated that even wood, pro- for human beings and for animals. vided it be "green," may be ground into very But for the latter Dr. Jacobj particularly fine sawdust and mixed with bran or grain recommends the extensive utilization, at any for cattle fodder. And now comes an en-rate in times of war, of another lichen, the thusiast to urge the use of various kinds of "reindeer moss," or Cladina rangiferina, lichens as food for human beings as well as sometimes called cladonia. This is also rich for animals. Dr. C. Jacobj has just pub- in carbohydrates and is much used for fodlished two books, in fact, advocating this ad- der in northern countries, as its name imdition to the menus of man and beast,—"The plies. It forms indeed the chief food, and Lichens of Germany as Food and as Fodder" in winter practically the only food of that and "Reindeer Moss and Its Utilization as useful animal, the reindeer. Its food value is Fodder." These are reviewed in Naturwis- reputed to be three times as great as that senchaften (Berlin) by another authority, of the potato, and in old books it is stated Dr. Tobler, with the addition of some obser- that it was used to produce sugar and vations of his own.

Dr. Jacobj strongly advocates the use of Moss" as a substitute for flour in making bread. This humble plant, whose botanical name is Getraria Islandica has lead to the substitute of the substitute bread. This humble plant, whose botanical name is Getraria Islandica, has long been thus used in northern countries, and such use has by no means been confined to times of scarcity of food. In this country it was well-known to our grandmothers as a means of preparing the seame to be less in amount in the principle, but this seame to be less in amount in the principle. to our grandmothers as a means of preparing but this seems to be less in amount in the reindeer jellies, but has largely been supplanted by moss, or is perhaps decomposed by the treatment the various brands of "gelatine" on the

drates, but is quite bitter. This bitter prin- sess nutritive value. But each must be tested ciple, however, may be extracted by a simple separately for such value, since the properties

per cent. solution of potash and is then thoroughly drained and washed. The extract (cetrarin) is a stomachic medicine. The lichen itself when freed from this bitter principle is dried, crumbled, tizingly eaten moist instead of dry. The and used with an equal part of flour, for making Cetraria glauca is a close relative of Iceland bread. It can also be boiled, strained, and mixed with fruit juices, etc., to make gruel or jelly. Jacobj quotes a number of Scandinavian recipes for its employment. In both forms it yields 80 per cent. many trees. It may prove valuable, though of an easily digestible starch-like substance hav- less easy to gather. ing no unpleasant taste.

from Scandinavia, France, Spain, Switzerland, and the Tyrol; also from the mountainous regions of Central Germany (the Harz Mountains and the Fichtelgebirge), on heaths or plains. It of growth, and there is as yet little knowland the Fichtelgebirge) on heaths or plains. It of growth, and there is as yet little knowland the Fichtelgebirge of the plains. It of growth, and there is as yet little knowland the fichtelgebirge of the plains.

shows it to contain 70 per cent. of lichenin arising from the insistent demand for food and 11 per cent, of dextro-lichenin, both of substitutes.

ports has been to stimulate the German amount of 3 or 4 per cent., 2 per cent of

alcohol.

The article suggests that besides these two It contains valuable nutritious carbohy- there may be many other lichens which posprocess, without injury to the nutritive value. vary chemically and physiologically. A case in point is that a reindeer herd in one of the It is allowed to stand for three hours in a one German zoölogical gardens refused utterly er cent. solution of potash and is then thoroughly to eat a species of lichen closely allied to the reindeer moss. All sorts are more appemoss, but is non-bitter. It grows all over Germany on stones, hedges, and the bark of

It should be remarked that while these Iceland moss is not obtained from Iceland, but lichens form an immediate resource, it is not might be very advisable to urge its use as an addition to fodder in regions where the land is poor. edge, we believe, of methods of "raising" such crops. However, some future Burbank An exact chemical analysis of Iceland moss may solve that problem, as well as others

OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES VIEWS

topic that had the foremost place in this ques- to that given to profit-sharing. tionnaire was the Ford profit-sharing scheme, the employees who work under it.

of their enterprises. In the answers to the men." question, "What is your opinion of Henry The point was made that when a trained Ford's profit-sharing plan?" there was unanione way or another. Twenty-seven per cent. ficed. One employee said: of the replies expressed doubt as to the adaptability of the Ford plan to the average garded unskilled labor too highly in compari- duced. son with skilled labor, and one per cent. spoke of it only as a means of obtaining adare the following:

"I favor it for his (Henry Ford's) business

and peculiar needs."

profits with his employees at the end of the year, new workmen, one after another, in every de-thus having his steady employees enjoy their best partment. It doesn't pay in labor or material." efforts, as paying extremely high wages to tran-sients only makes them dissatisfied in future positions."

being lost in the company for dollars."

"The men say they work very hard for eight hours at a good wage, and then have time for recreation."

"Mr. Ford has done a great deed for his men, but I do not think he should have more distinc-

tion between mechanics and laborers."

"An excellent advertising stunt first. Next, it is really working for the employees of not alone the plant of Henry Ford, but of the entire city, a decided benefit, in some ways, such as fair wages, better living conditions, and so on. On the other hand, I believe it a detriment to the higher class of skilled labor, as the man who is thoroughly versed in some particular line requiring long study to master is paid the same as the man who can only throw dirt or pull a lever on a machine. For instance, if a man can get the best wages for pushing a truck, why should he spend the time and go to the trouble of learning the machinists' trade?"

THE opinions of about 10,000 employees The employees were also asked, "What in American industrial plants on typical is the best thing all business men could do?" business problems were recently obtained by Of those who answered this general question the magazine System (Chicago) and were 42.5 per cent. suggested that the employers tabulated for publication in the September share profits. Other suggestions were made, and October numbers of that periodical. The but no one of them commanded support equal

The employees were also asked to give of which only 60 per cent. of the replies to definite suggestions referring to the concerns System's questions expressed unqualified ap- for which they worked. Some of these sugproval, although the Ford plan has been re- gestions showed how closely many employees garded as more favorable than any other to are studying the conditions under which they work. For example, a number of men stated The questions were planned to obtain opin- that higher limits for piece work would betions that would be of practical assistance to ter the results obtained,—"more work from business men regardless of the size or nature the fast men and the same from the slow

mous agreement in favor of the principle of senting the value of the time required to sharing profits between capital and labor in show him how to do his work is often sacri-

"I believe the best thing we here could do business, and five per cent. disapproved of it.
Two per cent. felt that it was too hard on becoming of some real use, he must often be laid the workers; two per cent. held that it re- off on account of shifts in how much is pro-

"We should devise means to retain all desirable employees whose period of service extends over a period of several months, because it costs vertising. Typical answers to this question money to educate an employee, and we cannot afford, under ordinary conditions, to let some other concern reap the benefits of the education we paid for.

"We need to make a big effort to keep our "I believe it would be of more benefit to share trained, efficient workmen, and not keep training

One employee asked for a school of me-"Very good, if it does not result in the man chanical instruction including a free library for the benefit of the employees. Another advised that smoking in company's offices be stepped on the ground that the productivity of every man would thereby be increased, and another emphasized the need of a doctor's office in the factory.

> In one plant it was suggested that increased expenditure on common labor would give increased returns, since a two-dollar man employed in helping three or four threedollar men would more than pay for himself in increase of output.

> The questionnaire developed the fact that 49 per cent. of the employees were studying,

> although the studies were not always connected with their daily work. One man pointed out that for six weeks he had at-

From System

A SPECIMEN QUESTIONNAIRE

(A portion of one of the question blanks as filled out by a factory employee working in the State of New York. These questions were answered by about 10,000 men)

tended a night class in tool design three of them read daily newspapers, and only 3.8 nights of the week and has increased his per cent, were reported as not reading magawages by two-thirds.

It was found that almost 64 per cent. of works or classics, 3 per cent. read the Bible.

he employees were reading business, tech- and 22 per cent, have not read any books cal, and trade publications. Practically all during the last two years.

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH INDIA

iel Folkmar contributes an article in which one South American country, Argentina. he points out, in a cautious way, the effect of the goods upon which America's future developdustry Movement) against England, and to the buyer and the seller.

The imports of British India in the fiscal year some extent in favor of American trade:

British India stands third among the countries of Asia as a buyer of American goods and is the farthest of the Far East from our shores. . . Notwithstanding the advantage England has over other countries in obtaining the trade of India, British India is already one of the nine or ten greatest purchasers of American goods outside of Europe. In fact, there are only ten countries in Europe which buy more from us annually than does India. But this gives no isdication of the vastness of India as a market and the possibilities in the increase of American trade in that country, for the United Kingdom holds at present 70 per cent. of its import trade, and, in fact, more than 95 per cent. of the Indian purchases in the largest line, that of cotton piece goods. . . . India's purchases of British exports are equal to the purchases of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, combined. The total import trade of India from Great Britain amounts to \$330,000,000 per year, of which more than \$180,000,000 is for cotton goods. India takes two-fifths of the entire value of the exports of Great Britain to all countries. . . . The total India imports from Germany and

Austria in 1913 were valued at \$55,000,000, which was more than one-tenth as much as all the imports into India from all other parts of the world. In other words, of India's total import trade in private merchandise in 1913-1914, nearly 7 per cent. was with Germany and 2.3 per cent. with Austria-Hungary. At least 75 per cent. of Germany's imports into India were of goods such as the United States should be able to sell. Thirty per cent. of her sales were of metals, including manufactures; 11 per cent. were of cotton manufactures; and 8.5 per cent. were of woolens; these three items making a total of exactly 50 per cent. of the goods sold by Germany to India and being in lines in which we

are best able to compete. . . . British India is the largest buyer in the world of our cheapest cotton goods, excepting only China,—I am speaking of our \$15,000,000 export of unbleached cottons. British India, including Aden, which politically belongs to British India, takes one and a half times as much of our unbleached cottons as all South American countries. tries combined. India buys more than \$3,000,000 worth of our iron and steel manufactures and more than \$3,000,000 worth of our petroleum. Among all the countries of the world, India stands tenth in rank as a purchaser of our lamp oils, and sixth in rank as a purchaser of our

IN the Annals of the American Academy amounting to more than \$1,000,000 per year. In of Political and Social Science, Mr. Danthis line India is equalled as a buyer by only

the war on Europe's trade with India and ment largely depends, that is, certain manufacthe immense possibilities of American trade tured products. India is the greatest foreign the immense possibilities of American trade purchaser of European manufactures. . . India, in that country, as he also mentions the fact as an agricultural nation, must buy what America that the political agitators and revolutionists most wants to sell as a growing manufacturing of India are using the Swadeshi (Home In-nation. It is simply a case of bringing together

1913-1914 amounted to \$752,000,000, and the exports to \$831,000,000. Of the imports, 36 per cent. were cotton goods, a line in which the United States is rapidly increasing its production, while its possibilities as the chief cotton producer of the world are almost unlimited. Second in order in the value of India's imports are metals; manufactures of iron and steel form about 9 per cent. of the total imports. Thus about 45 per cent. of the total imports of British India last year were composed of the classes of articles for which the United States has special facilities of production and ranks among the world's greatest producers, and more than three-fourths of the imports of India were of the classes of merchandise which the United States produces and exports. Yet in spite of this fact, less than 9 per cent. of India's imports in 1913-1914 were from the United States.

The war has disturbed the transportation system of the world. A great many of the British ships formerly used in direct trade between India and America have been requisitioned by the British government. Consequently the freight rate has increased tremendously. America must build up a merchant marine to solve this shipping problem. England will never allow German trade to "come back" to India. France, Belgium, and even England would lose much of their trade with India if the United States gets a good start on it during the war. What really has been the effect of war on our trade with India?

"The latest American figures," says Mr. Folkmar, "available at the Department of Commerce disclose a rapid increase in trade in January and February (1915) as compared with all previous trade, in spite of the decreased trade of the six months ending in December. This increase in the last two months' trade comes despite the fact that shipping facilities between America and India have been worse during these months. . . . The door of opportunity stands wide open at the present moment for great trade with India, and the opportunity will be vastly greater when the shipping problem is lubricating oils, the purchases of the latter solved, as we must and will solve it."

A MUNICIPAL COLLEGE

THE experiment undertaken by the city while, on the other hand, such contact can of Akron, Ohio, in taking over Buchtel only be secured by putting students directly College and starting on its foundation a into the activities mentioned, and thus formmunicipal university has attracted attention ing the connecting link between city and throughout the country. This is by no university. means the only institution of the kind. The In the State of Ohio itself has two others, one at survey has been carried on by university Cincinnati and one at Toledo, while the students under the joint direction of the Collège of the City of New York has a Department of Sociology, the Charity Orwell-earned reputation extending far be-ganization, and the Board of Health. As yond the bounds of the metropolis. Yet in a result there has been a marked improvethe country at large the idea of supporting ment in the sanitation of houses and even a college with city money is a new one. of whole districts, under the supervision of President P. R. Kolbe, of the Akron Uni- the building inspector. The city has had versity, contributes to the Popular Science the service of a body of capable inspectors Monthly for September a brief exposition at no cost to the city whatever, while the of the plan and purpose of his own and students have received credit at the unikindred institutions.

The keynote of the municipal university, according to President Kolbe, must ever be is now conducted in the university laborapublic service, and that of a kind which tory. Advanced students in chemistry, in-"will awaken in our young people a con-stead of working at mere theoretical probsciousness of their relation and responsibility lems, are given actual city testing work. to the community, and which will actually The difference, says President Kolbe, became

municipal university offer more practical an active, interested worker in the solution education than other colleges or universities? of a real food problem affecting the health President Kolbe concedes that as a matter of his community. The value of chemistry of fact any private college can do as much, as an actual factor in life became apparent." but the municipal institution has simply by University students helped in a survey of force of its position heard the call more paving conditions in the city. The physical clearly, and for this reason leads the way, director at the university became city super-It has two general lines of activities: the visor of the playgrounds, and several of his training of students and cooperation with sub-directors are university students, who city departments and activities. The one are thus taught to study and know city line of activity presupposes the other because activities and interests and thereby become students cannot be trained for practical life better citizens, while the city turns to the without contact with actual conditions, university for technical advice.

In the city of Akron a thorough housing versity for "laboratory work."

All the chemical testing work of the city train them for life and for civic duties." at once apparent. "A student who plodded In reply to the question, Why can a through a book problem as drudgery became

HARVARD'S NEW LIBRARY

just opened the new library building eminence as a book collector, having at Harvard,—the Harry Elkins Widener brought together at the age of twenty-seven Memorial,—will be used by the student first editions of Shakespeare, Milton and body for the first time. This truly magnificent building is the gift of Mrs. George Keats and Shelley, Dickens and ThackP. Widener, of Philadelphia, as a memorial eray, Meredith and Robert Louis Stevenson. to her son, a graduate of Harvard, who The remarkable collection of standard Engwas one of the victims of the Titanic dis- lish authors that Mr. Widener had gathered aster.

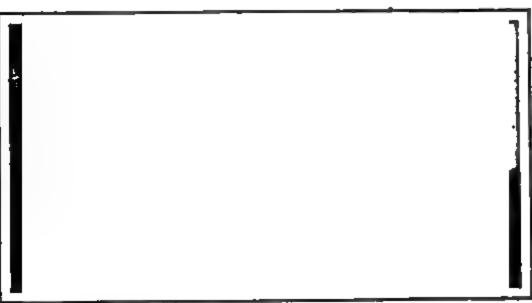
Mr. Widener, who was a member will be the suitable and permanent housing

URING the academic year that has of the class of 1907, had already attained just opened the new library building within so short a time now becomes one of In the Sewanee Review Mr. Warwick the priceless possessions of Harvard, Indeed, -s Price calls attention to the fact that one of the purposes of this great building

of this collection, to which a central section is devoted. Mr. Widener had provided in his will that his library should go to Harvard, but the university was confronted with the humiliating fact that it had no suitable place for the deposit of such a collection. The widowed mother of the donor, by her \$2,000,000 gift, made possible the erection of this beautiful and capacious structure. Mr. Price also points out that quite apart

from the Widener collection itself, which each furnished with deak and chair, where they is to be the hub and center of the library, there is another matter of great interest to book-lovers and library-users in this buildtory principle."

Harvard intends to do what Oxford's Bodlelan have no fewer than 350 little separate "cubicles," books."



WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

may read in seclusion, with needed volumes on their tables and any other book required close at hand in the stacks.

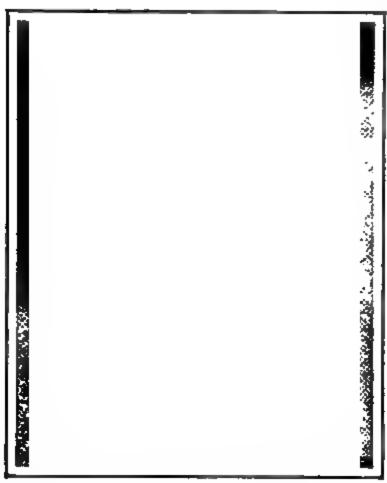
On the main floor, reached by the steps from ing, since here will be applied the "labora- the Yard, the memorial feature has its most imposing illustration. The visitor passes through the doors into a vestibule, which opens into a great entrance hall, this in turn leading to the Widener Memorial Hall. This is an apartment has been doing for centuries, and do it better. An measuring 40 by 32 feet, lighted on each side by accredited visitor from any country on the globe a court. Beyond is the room for the installation will find himself as much at home in one of the of the Widener collection, a chamber 38 by 60 private rooms of the Widener Memorial as in his feet. Here will be placed and exhibited the items own library, and just outside the door he will which make up a library so striking that none have immediate access to all the treasures that doubts but that it would have come, with only a the Harvard collections contain. In similar fash- grant of those years snatched from the man in so ion the undergraduates are to be provided with horrible a fashion, to be possibly the premier prisuch facilities for work among the shelves as vate book collection in the world. Mr. Widener's have been quite impossible in outgrown, inade- ambition, voiced with a characteristic modesty, quate Gore. If the visiting scholars and the Har- would without a doubt have fully come to pass: vard professors are to have eighty private atudies "I should like, some day, to own a library scattered about the building, the students are to of a sort to distinguish me in all the world of

RUPERT BROOKE: "THE POET WHOM THE WAR MADE AND KILLED"

that it seems incredible "that so much beauty, him perhaps equal fame and immortality. native soil. He has been given a niche of is said that he had a premonition of his death,

A RTICLES have appeared in various immortality with Keats and Shelley, and A magazines in the nature of tributes to with that English soldier-poet who was cut that youthful English poet who died from down in his youthful prime,—Sir Philip wounds received during the fighting at the Sidney. Rupert Brooke was only twenty-Dardanelles. St. John G. Ervine writes in seven,-five years younger than Sidney at the North American Review for September, the time of his death, but death has brought

his physical appearance, and his power to At the outbreak of the war, Brooke obcreate spiritual loveliness should be destroyed tained a commission in the Royal Naval in the very hour of blooming, when he was Reserve and went over to Belgium to aid passing swiftly from youthful wit and clever- in the defense of Antwerp. During the winness to a man's maturity of feeling." It is ter he was in training at Blandford Camp, the opinion of lovers of poetry that the poems Dorsetshire, and in the spring sailed with of Rupert Brooke, which he wrote after the British contingent for the Dardanelles. outbreak of the war, will move the hearts He died on the French hospital ship at of men as long as they continue to love their Sycros, of blood poisoning, on April 23. It



RUPERT BROOKE, THE YOUNG ENGLISH POET WHO DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED AT THE DARDANELLES

but he went onward into the valley of the shadow with a song on his lips and a laughing heart. Two sonnets from a group entitled simply "1914," reveal the noble quality of his poesy:

THE SOLDIER

If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field That is for ever England. There shall be In that rich dust a richer dust concealed;

A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware, Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to

A body of England's, breathing English air, Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away, A pulse in the eternal mind, no less

Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;

Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day; And laughter learnt of friends; and gentleness, In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

PEACE

Now, God be thanked who has matched us with His hour,

And caught our youth, and wakened us from alceping.

With hand made sure, clear eye, and sharpened

To turn, as swimmers into cleanness leaping, Glad from a world grown old and cold and

Leave the sick hearts that honor could not

And half-men, and their dirty songs and dreary, And all the little emptiness of love!

Oh! we, who have known shame, we have found release there,

Where there's no ill, no grief, but aleep has mending,

Naught broken save this body, lost but breath; Nothing to shake the laughing heart's long peace there

But only agony, and that has ending; And the worst friend and enemy is but Death!

Mr. Ervine writes that he went on his way serenely to the end, thinking but little about politics and the causes of the war, certain of only one thing,—his personal duty to his country.

I do not suppose he had thought much about the causes of the war. Politics made very little appeal to him, although, like most generousminded young men, he was a Socialist. These matters were no affair of his. England was at war, and so he must arm himself. It is said that he had a premonition of his death, and that he went to the Ægean in the knowledge that he would not return. That may be so, for poets have eyes that see and ears that hear; but his knowledge did not diminish the pride of his bearing. He made his end in screnity and proed submission.

ÉMILE CAMMAERT; A BELGIAN WAR POET

MONSIEUR HENRI DAVIGNON deepest impressions in order to convey them. has written eloquently of Belgian war It is for this reason that out of Belgium, the poetry in the second July number of Le Cor- greatest sufferer among nations, there is alrespondant (Paris). He finds that the heart ready springing beautiful and immortal of Belgium is indeed reflected in the hearts poesy, the "simple flowers of the invincible of her poets,-and her serene, trustful soul, spring." If at first one deems it a paradox to associate together the words of war and the words of in the face of her oppressors the Belgian poesy, we must remember that poetry is a child can throw in defiance a handful of the passion, that must seek and undergo the unconquerable earth, and remind them that

The very soil of Belgium has become lyric; "Mother Flanders can sleep, but die never."

M. Davignon does not agree with those

¹ The Collected Poems of Rupert Brooke will be shortly published by the John Lane Company.

who have said that Belgium must wait until peace has been restored before we shall see her truly national poetry. After her wounds have been healed we may expect "the efflorescence of a heroic literature around the feats of arms of the Belgian Army," but the poetry that is Belgian "flowers amid the smoking ruins." To translate this poetry adequately he deems an ungrateful and a fearful task, because the art of this poesy is the enemy of words,—a matter of rhythm, color, movement and interior vibration, an art that is more comparable to that of the Belgian painters than to literature. Notable among the poets who are writing this intensive national poetry, he desires to call attention to Emile Cammaert, whose recent book "Belgian Poems" has most admirably interpreted the pride, suffering, anger, and hopes of his compatriots.

M. Cammaert was born in Brussels on March 16, 1878, and was educated there, becoming in 1896 a student at the new University, where he specialized in geography. In 1899 he was elected Professor of Geography at the Institut Commercial of Mons, and became director of the Bulletin de la Société Royale Belge de Geographie, of which he is now an honorary member. During the following nine years, he published translations of Ruskio, a French translation of the Flemish poet, Guido Gezelle, and did other literary work. He married the English tragedienne, Miss Tita Brand, daughter of Marie Brema, and since 1908 has lived in England writing poetry, translating, and doing a variety of literary work.

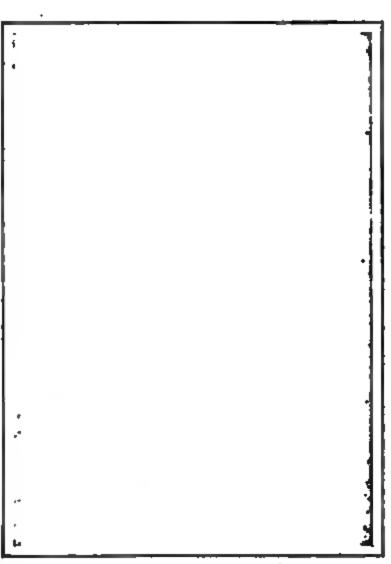
As with many others, the first two months of the war left him voiceless, all was given to humble, passionate, and obscure effort to be a single unity in the common task; to resist to the end against the invaders, to offer all sacrifices in the hope of giving the powerful Allies the time to oppose a definite barrier to the enemy. But when all was accomplished, and Belgium traversed and bleeding was no more than a corner of sand on the border of the sea, at the extremity of the impassable lines of the armies of civilization, the poet felt the soul of his country reascend to his throat with love and pride. Here is what he wrote after Antwerp:

"Sing Belgians, sing,
Although our wounds may bleed.
Although our voices break,
Louder than the storm, louder than the guns,
Sing the pride of our defeats,
'Neath this bright autumn sun,
And sing the joy of courage,
When cowardice might be sweet.

To the sound of the bugle, the sound of the drum,
On the ruins of Aerschot, Dinant, and Termonde
Dance Belgians, dance,

And our glories sing-"

Cammaert apologizes for the liberty of his thythms in these words: "Ma lyre tinte d'une corde, mon vers cloche d'un pied."



ÉMILE CAMMAERT, ONE OF BELGIUM'S WAR POETS

"A Voice in the Desert," pictures in words that seem the echoes of the voices of the dead, the awful desolation of the ravaged fields:

> "A hundred yards from the trenches Close to the battle front, There stands a little house Lonely and desolate.

Not a man, not a bird, not a dog, not a cat, Only a flight of crows along the railway line, The sound of our boots on the muddy road And along the Yser, the twinkling fires.

> A low thatched cottage With doors and shutters closed, The roof torn by a shell, Standing out of the floods alone.

Not a cry, not a sound, not a life, not a mouse, Only the stillness of the great graveyards, Only the crosses,—the crooked wooden crosses— On the wide lonely plain.

His poem "The Tomb," illustrates his freedom from literary sophistication, his horror of words that are useless, and phrases that are merely musical. He has seen many graves, but one that he will remember as long as he lives, a tomb near Ramscapelle, between two old willows facing a shrine. In this old, small shrine, a little china Virgin "all white and blue in the muddy clay" lifted her serene eyes to heaven.

The English words fail to give the ex-

quisite tenderness of these lines:

L'image immaculée

Les yeux au ciel, la bouche sereine—

De la petite vierge de porcelaine.

THE NEW BOOKS

AUTUMNAL FICTION

ROBERT GRANT presents in "The High heart; and she creeps into our hearts as one of Priestess" a new type of heroine, a Feminist, the real flesh-and-blood persons, who live in the the intensely modern wife, mother, and artist. Mary Randall is womanly to her finger tips; she is a satisfactory wife, and a wonderful mother. But she is also a talented landscape-gardener, and part of the time she goes on her way attending to her profession, leaving her husband to find his own diversions. As the duties of her profession gradually take more of her time, she introduces into their home her best friend, Sibyl, a dainty, home-loving kitten of a woman. For a time all goes well. Then in Mary's absence Sibyl, a dainty, home-loving kitten of a woman. For a time all goes well. Then in Mary's absence a tender infatuation, born half of the warmth of domestic comfort, and half of loneliness, springs up in the hearts of Sibyl and Oliver Randall. The wife returns in time to avert a tragedy; Sibyl marries and takes herself out of the situation, but not before she has laid the blame for the whole affair upon Mary's failure to attend to the profession of wifehood. The rest of the book is devoted to the adjustment of the relations beis devoted to the adjustment of the relations between Mary and Oliver, and Mr. Grant has opportunity to argue the matter of Feminism and trader, takes him to a secret Mormon village in the state of the secret Mormon village in the secret will be secret with the secret marriage out to its logical end. He thinks the Arizona, where he meets Mary, the "Sago Lily," a man of to-day must choose with open eyes be-beautiful girl whose identity is concealed in mytween the old type of woman, who could be bul-lied, and who merely echoed masculine opinions, and the new woman who has an art or a profes-sion, opinions of her own, and lives much the tery. To find out how the "Sago Lily" led Shef-came to him when he found the real Fay Larkin, sion, opinions of her own, and lives much the the reader is directed to Mr. Grey's colorful same life of freedom and intellectual activity that fascinating story. he does. Yet this new woman is woman, nevertheless, he hurries to tell us; with something within her "insidious, illogical, insatiable," that demands her mate, and holds him against the lures of all rivals. "The High Priestess" is just a woman after all. This book is absorbing, unusual, thoroughly contemporary, and an exceptional piece of literary artistry.

Mary Roberts Rinehart's new novel, "K," is a love story and a good mystery yarn com-bined. Mr. "K" Le Moyne is apparently an Russo-Japanese war enliven the story. This work industrious clerk in a gas office. You discover deserves praise for its fine workmanship and the before you have turned many pages that he is really a very great surgeon,—the inventor of a the unflinching ideals of our Puritan forebears. difficult operation which has made him famous. The surgeon disappeared; he was supposed to have perished on the *Titanic*, and a memorial tablet has been set in the wall of his college chapel. Yet here he is,-only thirty, living under an assumed name, lost to the world of surgery. There was a good reason, but Mrs. Rinehart is canny; you have to wait for it. Yet "K," with all his mystery, is hardly the absorbing figure of this splendid story. It is Sidney, the bright, beau-tiful young girl, who is in training to become a nurse. She is "K's" friend and finally his sweet-

1 The High Priestess. By Robert Grant. Scribners. 3 "K." By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Houghton. Mifflin. 410 pp. \$1.35.

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Priestess" a new type of heroine, a Feminist, the real flesh-and-blood persons, who live in the

Mary Hallock Foote's latest novel, "The Val-ley Road," draws in leisurely fashion a fine portrayal of the progress of a family with good old traditions through more than two decades. Henry Scarth, a mining engineer; Caroline, his wife; his son, and a host of relatives and friends make a setting for Scarth's daughter,-the finely-tempered Engracia,—and her love affair with Gifford Cornish. Descriptions of the San Francisco fire, deserves praise for its fine workmanship and the resoluteness with which the author reminds us of

Louisa Alcott's "Little Women" bids fair to have a rival in Ethel Hueston's "Prudence of have a rival in Ethel Hueston's "Prudence of the Parsonage," — a story brimming with the fun and frolic of healthy, hearty girlhood. There are five girls, the orphaned daughters of the Reverend Mr. Starr, of Mount Mark, Iowa. "Prudence" is the little mother; Faery, a hand-some girl of sixteen, is just naturally smart; Carol and Lark are lovable and incorrigible

The Rainbow Trail. By Zane Grey. Harpers. \$73

pp. \$1.85.

4 The Valley Road. By Mary Hallock Foste.
Houghton, Mifflin. 360 pp. \$1.35.

5 Prudence of the Parsonage. By Ethel Hueston-Bobbs-Merrill. 347 pp. \$1.26.

wants to get married or be a missionary when ments. she grows up. A delicate, wild-rose love story, le has taken the four "Freelands" and their old-fashioned as our grandmother's sprigged families for his material. They are: Felix, the delaine gowns, tempers the madcap merriment of the "Parsonage" with the first shadow of grandly, but keeps his hands off actual events; separation.

A. Neil Lyons has immortalized the foibles and the humor of the British soldier in the making, in a series of witty character-sketches entitled "Kitchener Chaps." The English "rookies" are decidedly interesting, and in the main, gallant chaps, from the irresistible Sar'nt Ma-

life of Sophie Talliferro, a vivid, human crea- has thwarted their efforts. ture, who quests after perfect love, and finds,-After his death she marries an American millionaire and the scene shifts to Newport and New York. Incompatibility severs this second of the crime, but he is prevented by the sudden union, and just when Sophie is beguiled by heart-death of Tryst, while making a futile effort to After his death she marries an American milhunger to consider the possibility of a third mar-riage, Lady Wychcote, her son's grandmother, as it sets the three worldly brothers,—representkidnaps the boy and takes him to England on the charge of his education. The boy is exposed to a biting rain and gets pneumonia. Sophie hurries to England to nurse him, and finds the peace and joy she had missed in her marriages in a glad devotion to her son. Mrs. Rives' skill in character analysis and her power of dramatic realism give the novel a glowing quality most unusual in modern fiction.

THREE THOUGHTFUL ENGLISH NOVELS

There seems to be a general opinion among English literary men that something is wrong with England. Since the beginning of the War, they have been sending forth their opinions as to just what the matter appears to be. Mr. John Galsworthy, in a stirring novel, "The Freelands," indicts the English land system as the chief cause of the unrest that has risen to the surface of affairs in England time and again during the past

Mr. Galsworthy's book is in a sense propaganda of the new freedom, which he as well as most thoughtful men vision,—the freedom that is not alone for those who are able to buy it,—as is now the case in England,—but the freedom that shall be for all, rich and poor alike. But Mr. Galsworthy's book is more than propaganda; it is a rarely fine novel that grips the imagination

Kitchener Chaps. By A. Neil Lyons. John Lane. 222 pp. 50 cents.

Shadows of Flames. By Amelie Rives.

Shadows of Flames. By Amelie Rives.

The Freelands. By John Galsworthy.

413 pp. \$1.35. Stokes.

twins; and Connie, the baby, is "an odd, sober, with its fire and beauty, even though the men and sensitive" child, who doesn't know whether she women are types of classes and symbols of move-

> John, a man high in government employ; Stanley, a captain of industry, a rich plow manufacturer, and Tod, the hopeless one, the farmer who married Kirsteen, a Celtic woman, whose "career was revolution."

Tod's two children, Derek and Sheila, endeavor with all the zeal and fatuity of extreme youth to put their mother's revolutionary theories jaw, who drills his Lancashire "cloggies" with into practise. Lady Malloring has trouble with language "peculiar to his rank," to Private her tenantry; she banishes a girl, who seems at bodd, the Anglo-Saxon type of a soldier, who the worst only giddy and foolish; and she evicts wants to go to the front again to "dror me a laborer, Tryst, because he, a widower and bursecond ration." He is lying in the hospital redened with a large family, desires to marry his second ration." He is lying in the hospital redened with a large family, desires to marry his covering from serious wounds, when he says: dead wife's sister. Derek and Sheila plead with "You see, sir, there's more peace for a man at Lady Malloring in vain. Then they stir up trouthe front. They don't mess a man about so ble among the tenants, strikes and grumbling; much."

and finally Tryst, incited by Derek, burns down the Malloring hayricks and cow-sheds. Long be-"Shadows of Flames," by Amelie Rives, a new, fore this happens, the three worldly brothers have long, emotional novel, tells the story of the love-tried to curb Tod's lawless progeny, but Kirsteen

The revolutionary activities of the two childisappointment. Sophie fights gallantly to save dren fail; the tenantry accept the inevitable and her English husband from the morphine habit, return to work. Tryst is arrested and given ing literature, wealth, and officialdom,—to thinkpretext that Sophie is not a proper person to take ing, makes them aware that a change is at hand; that the superior class in England is no longer really superior, because their lives demand fewer cardinal virtues,—courage, hardihood, patience, and self-sacrifice,—than the lives of humble laborers.

A love story, sweet as the English hedge-rows in springtime, lifts the hopes of the Freelands to the shoulders of the coming generation, to Derek and Felix's daughter, Nedda, who go away to New Zealand to work out their problems in the atmosphere of democracy. The mother of the four brothers,-Frances Fleming Freeland,-dominates the book. She is England,—this masterful, magnificent old woman with the face of carven ivory, kept "free from wrinkles by sheer will power"; this woman, inordinately concerned with trifles and absurdities, who wanted everything "nice," who left trouble until it was under her nose and then asserted it wasn't there. Galsworthy has never made a finer character-study than this mother of men, whose pride continually rescues her soul from the pits of her weakness.

"The Freelands" begs thoughtful men and women to consider the reconstruction of the world from the "top" down, not from the bottom upwards.

An anonymous book, "The Record of Nicholas Freydon," made a sensation in England. It is a biographical story of a man who was born in London, spent his boyhood in Australia, came

By John Galsworthy. Scribners.

⁴ The Record of Nicholas Freydon. Anon. Doran. 376 pp. \$1.50.

back to England, and then climbed slowly up vinced that he has failed to find the way to peace. from obscurity and poverty and petty journalism. The passages that tie this book together with from obscurity and poverty and petty journalism. The passages that tie this book together with until he lived comfortably and had the acquaint"The Freelands" for the consideration of the ance of the big men who were doing things in thoughtful are those that discuss the laboring

the world of his day.

The first thing that impresses you is the apparent truthfulness of the story, but its very plausibility at length arouses suspicion. It is detailed, meditative, discursive, the leisurely tale of one who writes with no end in view save the delight of expression. This Nicholas Freydon is worth while, but he suffers from a certain inertia of so full of charm that one forgets to look for spirit, a nostalgia, a nausea at the world, that flaws. It is a fine story,—one that doesn't sag makes his whole life but a futile experiment which in the middle or wane in interest. "Blindstone" he longs to bring to an end.

wavers. Physical energy does not save him, for piece of quixotic foolishness he loses her and comes to a logical end, but not before he is con- ous machinery of plotted events.

classes in England,—in particular, London's poor. The author of "Nicholas Freydon" sees great virtue in "the decency, the restraint, and the en-during law-abidingness of London's poor in the face of continuous flaunting plenty."

R. A. Foster-Melliar's novel, "Blindstone," is c longs to bring to an end.

is a young Englishman whose emotions are diffiHe searches for a way out. The mental world cult to arouse. Real "blindstone" is smelting fails him; he has probed its sophistry, its contradictions. The world of sense, he disdains; there sack worth a ton of fancy coal," but very diffimust be more in life than eating and drinking, cult to ignite. Richard Trevail is engaged by
Before the spiritual realm, he trembles and his elders to marry his cousin, but through a wavers. This total energy does not save min, for price of quarters are not save as an he is weak of body, and so he goes once more enters upon a period of adventures that end in to Australia, into the "bush" of the coast of New his awakening to love and seeking his cousia South Wales. There he lives in a tiny cottage, Hilda, who had patiently waited for her "blind-trying to find the "way out" in conditions of stone." Bits of poesy and occasional stretches of primitive life. He dies before the experiment poetic prose lift the book above its rather obvious to a loviced and but not before he is con- our machinery of plotted events.

CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY

record of the life of the brilliant Scotchwoman esting to note that Synge was hardly more than the world knows as Anna Howard Shaw, is more familiar with the writings of his supposed masvital and thrilling than any manufactured fiction. She came to America in 1851, on the sailing vessel John Jacob Westervelt. In 1859, accompanied by her mother and three other children, favorite author was Racine. The frontispiece the youthful pioneer went to live in the wilder- for this volume is a reproduction of the splendid ness of northern Michigan, where her father portrait of Synge painted by J. B. Yeats, Sc., had taken up a large tract of land. The family lived in a rude log cabin in the forest, one hundred miles from a railroad, forty miles from a post-office, and six miles from neighbors. At fifteen, Anna Shaw was a school-teacher; at twenty-three, she began preaching and became in course of time a regularly ordained elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After astonishing adventures preaching the gospel, she entered the Medical School of Boston University and was graduated as a full-fledged physician in 1883. It was during this period that Dr. Shaw began to lecture for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, of which Lucy Stone was president. The later phases of Dr. Shaw's life are too well known to require comment. Suffice it to say, that her biography should be in every library. ing all the years of a long and useful life, this woman of tremendous force and moving personality has resolutely pioneered the way to woman's liberation and enlightenment.

John Masefield has written a most agreeable book of personal recollections of John M. Synge,

¹ Blindstone. By R. A. Foster-Melliar. Dutton. 340 pp. \$1.35.

The Story of a Pioneer. By Anna Howard Shaw.

Harpers. 328 pp. \$2.

John M. Synge. By John Masefield. Macmillan.

THE great romances of the book-world are that fills in the gaps in our hitherto incomplete biographics. "The Story of a Pioneer," the biographical knowledge of the man. It is interters in art, the writers of the French Decadent School, Verlaine, Huysmans, Mallarme, et al. In fact, he disliked these writers exceedingly. His

> Mr. J. D. Beresford, in his excellent estimate of the work of H. G. Wells, recently published in the "Writers of To-Day" section of the Home University Library, takes Mr. Wells far more seriously than has been customary of late. He sees that Mr. Wells has written for a definite purpose, never swerving, even in a single volume, from the definite end of the best ideals of civilization, and the enlarging of our intel-lectual vision. As Mr. Wells has himself said, "Now out of it all arises man, beginning to perceive his larger self, his universal brotherhood, and a collective, synthetic purpose to increase Power and realize Beauty."

In the same series, Mr. F. J. Harvey Darnton presents a brilliant survey of Arnold Bennett's work, and an estimate of the man. Bennett's career as solicitor, journalist, reviewer, dramatic critic, playwright, novelist, and publisher is spread before the reader. One chapter is given over to the description of Bennett's Five Towns," the central cities of the great pottery industry in north Staffordshire. Mr. Darnton considers the novelist as a "Five Townsman,"

128 pp.

⁴ H. G. Wells. By J. D. Beresford. Holt. 123 pp. 50 cents.
5 Arnold Bennett. By F. J. Harvey Darnton. Hok.

"keen, interested, exceedingly shrewd, very practical, limited in certain directions, rather coarsefibered in others"; and a "trained manipulator of words." He has tried many flights on many levels of literary art, but it is with the materials of the "Five Towns" that he works most succenfully. The best thing Mr. Darnton finds in his work is the spirit of freedom, which is the

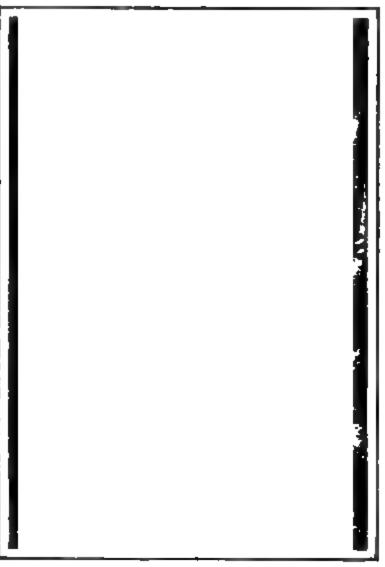
beritage of Englishmen.

Also, in this series, we have a biography and a critical estimate of Anatole France, by W. L. George,-a difficult task, in view of France's taleidoscopic changes of front. Before 1898 he was a sworn reactionary. After that year, with its revival of the Dreyfus affair, he became a humanitarian Socialist; and now, in 1915, he has laid aside his well-known theories of pacifism and offered at seventy to draw his sword for his country. Mr. George, somewhat baffled, has been obliged to take his palmer's staff and play the vagabond along the sparkling roads France has traversed. He finds that one cannot place the volatile Frenchman in any one generation; be is the French patriot of to-day, and he is the irreverent, jolly, bissphemous Frenchman of the Middle Ages, just as truly as he is also a sentimental old gentleman with a Gaulish temperament. Mr. George cannot subscribe to his doctrine of love, for France has found nothing "ethereal or symbolic in the union of man and

These volumes are published with portrait of the author and bibliography. Three other books of the same series are now in press,-Joseph Courad, by Hugh Walpole; Rudyard Kipling, by John Palmer; and John Galsworthy, by Sheila

Kaye-Smith.

"Hitting the Dark Trail," by Clarence Hawkes, the blind author and naturalist, tells the story of his life. When he was nine years old his left caward, his life has been one long, magnificent silence."



CLARENCE HAWKES (Author of "Hitting the Dark Trail")

struggle against the handicap of blindness. Those who have read his books, "Shaggy Coat," "Master Frisky," "The Little Foresters" and "The Trail to the Woods," realize that the "inward light" shines across every page. This leg was amputated at the knee; at fourteen, biography is dedicated to Mr. Hawkes' friend, while hunting with his father he received a Helen Keller, "with sincere regard and keen tharge of bird-shot in his face, which permassappreciation of her brave struggle and wonder-nearly destroyed his eyesight. From this time ful achievements upon the trail of darkness and

POETRY AND THE DRAMA

on the war,—William Samuel Johnson's "Prayer for Peace," which is now published by the author as the title poem of an attractive collection of verse. "Prayer for Peace" relates the dreams of a man who prays for universal peace. God answers his petition first with a plague that slays mankind; then with a "Truce of Life"; again with the making of one iron nation that "molded spawn of slaves"; and yet again with fear, that fell thickly upon each heart until there was sickening peace. The man awakes from each dream wroth with God. Then the prayer is answered:

oceats.
Hitting the Dark Trail. By Clarence Hawkes. Holt, 176 pp. \$1.
Prayer for Peace and Other Poems. By William S. Johnson, Kennerley, 112 pp. \$1.25.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT selected a poem to "I prayed for peace; God, answering my prayer, serve as an introduction to his recent book. Spake very softly of forgotten things; Spake very softly old, remembered words, Sweet as young starlight. Rose to heaven again The mystic challenge of the Nazarene, The deathless affirmation:-Man in God And God in Man willing the God to be. . . . And there was war and peace and peace and war, Full year and lean, joy, anguish, life, and death, Doing their work on the evolving soul,— The soul of man in God and God in man."

> Mr. Johnson's work shows that he is a philosopher turned poet. Beyond the music of the de-lightful lyric quality of his poems, they set one thinking and cast long shadows in the foreground of memory.

> It was written of the Sultan of Seville, Mu'tamid, that he left some verses behind him,-"beautiful as the bud when it opens to disclose

Anatole France. By W. L. George, Holt. 128 pp.

the flower; and, had the like been composed by prophet of the people, who has in his old age been persons who made of poetry a profession and a thrust into the pitiless maelstrom of war. The merchandise, they would still have been consid- text is partly prose and partly poetry. He writes ered charming, admirable, and singularly origi- of the events that directly preceded the war, of and." These poems have been rendered into the ground-soil of idealism that nourishes Bel-English verse from the literal translation of the gium's pride, of the King, "Albert, the Well-Afghan scholar, Ismail Ali, by Dulcie Lawrence Beloved," who incarnates the Flemish and Wal-Smith and bound in a volume together with a loon ideal of beauty that is never separated from biographical introduction that glances lightly strength; of Ypres, Nieuport, and Dixmunde, and over the history of this Prince of Andalusia. of the maimed and scarred villages of Flanders; Mu'tamid was finally overthrown and died in also of that Germany which he calls "uncivili-

"The Arrow-Maker," a drama in three acts, by Mary Austin, is published in a revised ediby Mary Austin, is published in a revised edition. As the play was presented four years ago and Other Translations," the proceeds of the sale at the New Theater, in New York, it catered of the volume to be devoted to the Belgian Relief slightly to the popular conceptions of Indian life. Fund. The first seven poems are from the French The revised edition conforms to Mrs. Austin's of M. Emile Verhaeren; others are from the works ideas, not only of the drama, but of the condi- of Voltaire, Angellier, Verlaine, and Alfred de tions it presents. The play tells the story of Musset. Plato's "Myth of Er," is rendered in Chieses a medicine woman of the Paintes. From meledions were and a election from the Odes of Chisera, a medicine woman of the Paiutes. From melodious verse, and a selection from the Odes of early childhood she has been isolated and taught Horace is given a graceful translation. The to make "good medicine." To her hut seeking freshness of the work and the variety of the the favor of the gods comes Simwa the Arrow- subject-matter give this book unusual interest Maker. He is eager to lead the tribe to battle, and charm. and he does not hesitate to woo Chisera in order to win the coveted privilege. At the conclave of the heads of the tribe Chisera dances the Phillips, deals with one of the big questions Medicine Dance, throws the Sacred Sticks, and raised in people's minds by the war: Have we Simwa is chosen for the war leader. Later, a right to take revenge for atrocities? If Rheims Simwa weds Bright-Water, the chief's daughter, lies in ruins, shall a victorious French army and casts Chisera from him. She is broken-destroy Cologne? The author calls upon the hearted and refuses to "make medicine." Good glorious spirit of Jeanne d'Arc, to teach the fortune forsakes the tribe; they are conquered by lesson of the long-suffering Christ to men. the Tecuyas, and Simwa kills Chisera, to save himself, with the magic arrow she had given "Because they ruined Rheims, spare ye Cologne" him in the days of their love-making. The characters of "The Arrow-Maker" are symbolic; Mrs. Austin says that Chisera represents the Genius. The haunting rhythm of the prose, the fine sim- thoughtful contributions to the literature of plicity and noble beauty of the whole conception pacificism. Some of the sonnets deserve sincere render this play a most important contribution praise; others,-because of the artificiality of to American drama.

exile in Morocco, in the later half of the eleventh zable," the Germany that is not the real "Father-century. "The Poems of Mu'tamid" are publand." Verhaeren's poem on the destruction of lished in the "Wisdom of the East Series," edited by L. Cranmer-Byng and Dr. S. Kapadia. "Guillame II." and "Ceux de Leige" are included in this volume.

Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, offers "War Poems

"Peace Sonnets," published by the author, Jersie Wiseman Gibbs, at Villisca, Iowa, are thoughtful contributions to the literature of the sonnet form,-do not fully carry the author's conceptions. The technical faults are balanced Emile Verhaeren's new book on the war, "Bel- by the nobility and idealism of the purpose of gium's Agony," will bring us to a deeper apprethe volume,—the bringing about of an era of ciation of the greatest of Belgium's poets—the universal peace.

PHILOSOPHY

Mark Baldwin, traces the outcome of genetic completes his treatment of genetic logic, the three logic, as issuing in the esthetic theory of reality previous volumes having been published under the called *Pancalism*. The theory of *Pancalism* is title "Thoughts and Things." He finds the generalism what Mr. Baldwin calls "constructive affectiv- tic movement of thought to issue directly from ism"; that is, making art the highest vehicle of contemplation that is esthetic in character. Esthetic

¹ The Poems of Mu'tamid. Translated by Dulcie L.

THE "Genetic Theory of Reality," by Dr. James human apprehension and expression. This volume reason must stand before theoretical and practical reason, because all actual reality takes "on the The Poems of Mu'tamid. Translated by Dulcie L. Smith. Dutton. 60 pp. 50 cents.

The Arrow-Maker. By Mary Austin. Houghton, Mifflin. 168 pp. 75 cents.

Belgium's Agony. By Emile Verhaeren. Houghton, Mifflin. 130 pp. \$1.55.

War Poems and Other Translations. By Lord Curzon. John Lane. 231 pp. \$1.50.

Armageddon. By Stephen Phillips. John Lane. 91

Po. \$1. pp. \$1.

Peace Sonnets. By Jessie Wiseman Gibbs. Published by the Author. Villisca, Ia. 75 cents.

Genetic Theory of Reality. By James Mark Bald.

Theory of Reality. By James Mark Bald.

Theory of Reality. By James Mark Bald.

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Theory of Reality. By James Mark Bald.

Theory of Reality. By James Mark Bald. which great dreams are born into realities. This

AMERICAN RURAL LIFE

"THE American Country Girl," by Martha Foote Crow, is dedicated to the seven million country-life girls of America with the hope that they may see their great privilege and do their honorable part in the new country-life era. Mrs. Crow has been assisted in the preparation of this book by many country girls who have written the author letters filled with the details of their lives,—little records of their problems and aspi-Several letters are published, some brimming with hopes and ideals, others telling a story of drudgery and hardship. In a truly constructive spirit, Mrs. Crow has seen just what these girls need and the ways in which we can belp them. She does not think there is a socalled "rural mind" in America, or a distinctive rural personality; therefore the country girl must not be considered as belonging to any class, but just as a human being who lives in the country. The closing chapter gives us "The Country Girl's Score Card" of points of character, the expression of herself in manners, in her philosophy of life, health, relationships with her family and community, the preparation for the home that is to be, and points in qualities for an efficient administrator of a household. This book may be recommended to city girls as well as to country girls. It is a helping hand of quiet wisdom, and inspiration for healthful artistic expression, effidency, and nobility of character; and it is a clarion call of the Country Life Movement, which is the outgrowth of our conviction that "the profession of agriculture is the backbone of our national life." The author has devoted her life to the education and training of young women, as writer and lecturer, and as a member of the Wellesley and University of Chicago faculties, and as Dean of Women at the Northwestern University.

FRONTISPIECE OF "THE AMERICAN COUNTRY GIRL"

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Books Relating to the War

The Pentecost of Calamity. By Owen Wister. Macmillan, 148 pp. 50 cents.

A thoughtful study of the tragedy of the war and especially of the part played by Germany in the conflict. One of the most significant of American contributions to the war literature.

L. P. M. The End of the Great War. By J. Stewart Barney. Putnam. 419 pp. \$1.35.

The tale of an American millionaire inventor who perfects a device which, if used, is certain to bring to the nation employing it supreme world power. A story of fascinating interest.

To All the World (Except Germany). By Arthur Edward Stilwell. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 251 pp. 87 cents.

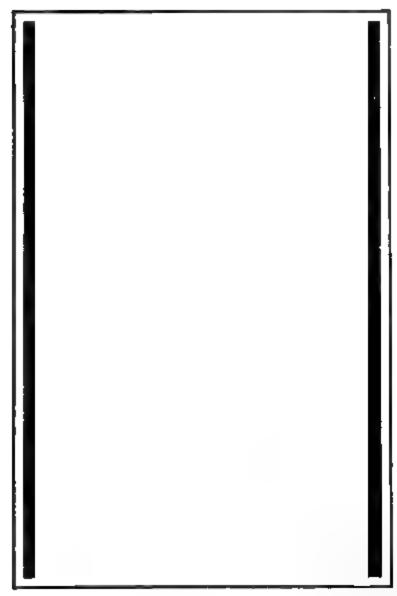
Mr. Stilwell, who is an eminent American

The American Country Girl. By Martha Foote Crow.
Stokes. 267 pp. 111. \$1.50.

financier, discusses in this book frankly and courageously many of the most serious and perplexing problems to which the people of Europe and America are compelled to address themselves in the present crisis. As a citizen of a neutral country, Mr. Stilwell is able to point out certain needed reforms in the usages of all nations.

Problems of Readjustment After the War. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Franklin H. Giddings, Westel W. Willoughby, George Grafton Wilson, Emory R. Johnson, and Caspar F. Goodrich. Appleton. 186 pp. \$1.

Essays on various problems of the war by authoritative American writers: Professor Franklin H. Giddings, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor Emory R. Johnson, Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor George G. Wilson, Professor W. W. Willoughby, and Rear-Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N., retired. The chief matters discussed by these writers are the economic and social readjustments likely to take place after the conclusion of peace.



THE LADY ARBESS OF OULTON, THE MOTHER PRIORESS OF YPRES (STANDING) AND THE LADY ABBESS OF YPRES

(From "The Irish Nuns at Ypres")

Aunt Sarah and the War: A Tale of Transformations. Putnam. 112 pp. 75 cents.

A story that voices the patriotic spirit and aspirations of the British people, men and women, in these days of war.

The Soul of the War. By Philip Gibbs. McBride, Nast. 371 pp. \$1.75.

Chronicle tells in this book simply and graphi- able introduction by John Redmond, the Irish cally what he saw of the human side of warfare Nationalist leader. No one could fail to on the battlefield under heavy shell fire, in bom- moved by the stories of the courage and devotice barded towns, in field hospitals, and amid great of this little band of intrepid women. movements of troops. Like all observers who have been eye-witnesses of the horrors of the war, Mr. Gibbs declares his purpose to "dedicate head and heart to the sacred duty of preventing another war like this."

I Accuse (J'Accusel). By a German. Doran. 445 pp. \$1.50.

The original edition of this work, published anonymously in Switzerland, has been suppressed. speaking peoples. It voices the aspirations of From a neutral standpoint the book can hardly the Serbian peasantry and explains the nat be regarded as radical in any sense. It purports to have been written by a German who has held high rank in the Imperial service. He warns his countrymen of the mad follies to which German imperialism is sure to lead them. The appendix contains translations of the famous speeches of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, delivered on August 4 and December 2, 1914, and the circular note of English writer who visited the country during December 24.

The German War and Catholicism. Published under the direction of Mgr. Alfred Baydrillart. Paris: Bloud & Gay. 316 pp. 50 ccm.

Letters and addresses by distinguished Roman Catholic authorities, published under the patrosage of the Catholic Committee of French Propaganda of Paris. A supplement entitled "Albun Number 1" contains reproductions of photographs of ruins at Louvain, at Rheims, and elsewhere, showing the destruction of churches occupied by the German army since the beginning of the war.

Reports of the Violations of the Rights of Nations and of the Laws and Customs of War in Belgium. London: T. Fisher Uswii. 113 pp. 12 cents.

An official translation of the Belgian reports concerning alleged German atrocities, with extracts from the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercies.

The Irish Nuns at Ypres. By D. M. C. Introduction by John Redmond. Dutton. 178 PD. \$1.25.

In the old Flemish town of Ypres there has existed for about two hundred and fifty years a community of Irish nuns,—Les Dames Irlandaises of the Royal Benedictine Abbey of Ypres. This community was founded during the reign of Queen Elizabeth by certain noble English-women,—Lady Percy, Lady Montague, Lady Fortescue, and others. In 1682, Lady Flavia Cary was chosen as the first Irish lady abbess, and since that time there have been only two sby besses who were not Irish, and the majority of the members of the community have always best Irishwomen. One of the minor tragedies of 🗯 present war was the destruction of this old Benedictine abbey at Ypres, during the fighting in and around the city in October, 1914. The good sisters escaped with their lives, and, after ministering for a time to the needy and the wounded with such scanty succor as they might find, were sent across the Channel to find refuge with another community of Irish nuns at Oulton The story of the destruction of the abbey and the experiences of the nuns has been published in The special correspondent of the London Daily a volume, "The Irish Nuns at Ypres," with an

History and Description

Serbla: Her People, History, and Aspira-By Woislav M. Petrovitch. Stokes. 210 tions. pp., ill. \$1.50.

This history of the Serbian people was prepared by a Serb for circulation among English; attitude.

Poland and the Polish Question: Impres-By Nipian Hill. sions and Afterthoughts. Stokes. 335 pp., ill. \$3.

A sympathetic history of Polish history by an the summer of 1913 and became interested in the

Russia, and Austria.

586 pp., ill. \$1.25.

A convenient, brief history of the Netherlands, first published in 1886, with the final chapter partially rewritten and brought up to 1915.

Modern Germany and Her Historians. By Antoine Guilland. McBride, Nast. 360 pp. \$2.25.

A striking presentation of the influence exerted in modern Germany by five of the nation's historians: Niebuhr, Kanke, Mommsen, Sybel, and Treitschke. The work of each of these historians is treated at some length after a general introduction pointing out the comparatively recent omer who died two years ago. growth of German patriotism. The author is Professor of History at L'Ecole Polytechnique Suisse.

The Germans and Africa. By Evan Lewin. Pp. \$3. Stokes. 317 pp. \$3.60.

An informing statement of German aims on the Dark Continent and the methods by which German African colonies were acquired. There is an introduction by Earl Grey.

Old Calabria. By Norman Douglas. Houghton Mifflin. 352 pp., ill. \$4.

In this volume is embodied a mass of Italian lore such as seldom comes to the inhabitants of English-speaking countries. With Mr. Douglas 539 pp. \$3.50. travel in this little-known portion of Italy is eviwith his readers.

Our Chinese Chances Through Europe's Brothers. 220 pp., ill. \$1.50.

In this volume an American author arraigns the rule of Yuan Shih-kai, whom he denounces as a traitor to his country and the greatest tyrant of history. The chief purpose of the work, however, is to set forth American trade opportunities By Norwood Young. Winston. 349 pp., ill. \$5.

The Near East from Within. Funk & Wagnalls. 256 pp., ill. \$3.

This is a revelation of political intrigues in the Balkan peninsula from 1888 to the present The author is said to be "a high political personage," and he discloses an intimate knowledge of the late and the present Sultans of Turkey, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, King Carol of Rumania, Enver Pasha, and the Young Turk

1863 to 1887: With an Epilogue Dealing With years after the defeat at Waterloo. the Present Time, 1914. By Baron de Kusel (Bey). Lane. 352 pp., ill. \$3.

Baron de Kusel was in charge of the English Prince. Badger. 112 pp. 60 cents. customs at the time of the revolt of Arabi Pasha

then existing environment of the Poles in Prussia, thetic towards the Khedive Ismail. An epilogue deals with Egypt's situation in the present war.

A Short History of Belgium and Holland. The Jewel City. By Ben Macomber. San By Alexander Young. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Francisco: John H. Williams, Sheldon Building. San \$1.25.

> A succinct guide to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, containing descriptions of the several buildings and their contents, with lists of awards to exhibits.

Biography and Memoirs

Reminiscences and Letters of Sir Robert Ball. Edited by W. Valentine Ball. Brown. 408 pp., ill. \$5.

The memoirs of the celebrated English astron-

Joseph Chamberlain: An Honest Biography. By Alexander Mackintosh. Doran. 416

Mr. Mackintosh, well-known as the Lonodn correspondent of the Aberdeen Free Press, gives special consideration in this book to Mr. Chamberlain's personal relations with Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, and other contemporary states-

The Life of Henry Laurens, with a Sketch of the Life of Lieutenant-Colonel John Laurens. By David Duncan Wallace. Putnam.

A sketch of one of the diplomatists of the revodently a keen delight, which he is eager to share lutionary period in American history, who was also an eminent South Carolinian. Laurens' own writings, of which he left a considerable mass, Our Chinese Chances Through Europe's have until the present time remained generally War. By Paul Myron. Chicago: Linebarger unknown even among historical students. In this volume Dr. Wallace has utilized them to good purpose. The book is equipped with a bibliography and index.

Napoleon in Exile at Elba, 1814-1815.

An entire volume is devoted to the Elban exile, of which comparatively little note has been taken by most historians. In the view of Mr. Young, however, this episode is important as an aid to the understanding of events at St. Helena, since it reveals to us Napoleon the man, unencumbered by the weight of the Empire.

Napoleon in Exile at St. Helena, 1815-1821. By Norwood Young. 2 vols. Winston. 715 pp.,

The six years of exile at St. Helena are cov-An Englishman's Recollections of Egypt, ered in two volumes, published just one hundred

The Psychology of the Kaiser. By Morton

A psychologist's explanation of the connection and he took an important part in the events of 1882. between Emperor William's "divine right" delu-Unlike most English writers, the Baron is sympa- sions and the outbreak of the present war.

FINANCIAL NEWS

I—FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVEST-MENT DURING THE WAR CONDITIONS

upward trend in the deposit line on the na- average is 6 to 7 points below the first level tional financial chart. But this covers only of attractiveness. This steady concession is, national banks. A similar tendency is ex- of itself, a deterring influence, as few have hibited by trust companies, State banks, and the courage to buy in the face of constant savings banks. Bankers are puzzled as to depreciation. the use of their idle funds, and, as gold flows. in in steady stream from Europe, preach the dangers of inflation with its attending evils. Many individuals are drawing only 2 per investors who already are fairly familiar with cent. on their deposits, some 3 per cent., and the marketplace and have sound opinion of others, who have a few thousand dollars in values must admit that going prices discount savings banks, are satisfied with 4 per cent. a great deal of trouble, most of which is not The percentage of deposit increase is greater likely to happen, and that whether securities in proportion to the earnings of the country react a few points or more they have reached than in years. Why?

Decline Before the War

has not produced it. It existed in 1913 and per cent, and refuse to buy on a 41/2 or 5 was rather pronounced in the early part of per cent. income basis the very bonds which ward pretty much since the summer of 1909. of the deposit should be removed, as every Nearly half of the decline between August individual should have his affairs in as liquid that year and August, 1915, occurred prior to condition as possible, for it might not be conthe end of 1913. The constant increase in the venient to sell a bond or foreclose a mortgage rate at which new capital had to be borrowed in an emergency. Certainly, however, from caused a readjustment in older bonds, while 50 to 75 per cent, of the idle capital ought to the shrinking margin of surplus over interest be working at the best rates possible with requirements took away a certain amount of safety. Whether this is in railroad or indusbuying power that could always in the past trial bonds, municipal, public-utility or inbe depended on in the big reinvestment dustrial bonds, guaranteed real-estate mortmonths of June and December. Irritation gages, or straight mortgages on town or farm among investors over political tendencies, too property, it makes no difference. The idea numerous instances of stewardships lightly is to use the talents and not bury them in the held, and the sequel of receiverships, all con- ground for safekeeping. tributed to the paucity of demand for investment securities. Other factors were the expanding loans of the insurance companies, which reduced their surplus for bonds, and a list of investments which can be recomthe loss by savings banks of large deposit mended not only from the standpoint of accounts.

facts into account and had calculated that a mands of higher living costs. 10-point drop in bonds brought them on the Let us assume that the investor has a bargain counter his judgment would have preference for railroad bonds and wants a been expensive. Many of the highest-grade return on his capital averaging about 5 per securities have continued to sink under for- cent. For him the following twelve listed

HE bi-monthly statements of the Comp- eign liquidation and an idea that high interest troller of the Currency show a rapid rates are to obtain after the war until the

Why Not Keep Capital at Work?

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS believes that a level where it is safe and sane to buy them for their income and future possibilities. It has never seemed to us a sound business prin-The war aggravates this situation, but it ciple to cling to a deposit account at 2 or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ The trend of bonds has been down- a bank buys with this same deposit. Not all

Safe and Profitable Railroad Bonds

On this belief we have prepared this month safety, but from that of substantial return If the investor a year ago had taken these and of a readjustment of incomes to the de-

bonds, costing approximately \$10,000 and yielding just over 5 per cent., may be recommended:

ALCHISOU BUJ. TO		3.00	/ / / 4
Atlantic Coast Line col. 4s	80	5.00	971/2
Central Pacific 4s	84	4.75	1023/4
Ches. & Ohio Gen. 41/2	85	5.30	109
C. Mil. & St. Paul ref. 41/2	87	5.15	90
Col. Southern 1st 4s	85	4.75	991/2
Erie prior lien 4s	78	5.15	102
Illinois Central ref. 4s	83	4.75	1001/2
Kansas City S. ref. 5s	87	5.75	103
N. Y. Central con. 6s	104	5.75	1041/4
Southern Rail. con. 5s	98	5,10	119
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	84	4.75	971/2

Four bonds in this list are in effect first The others, with the exception mortgages. of the Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s and the New York Central convertible 6s, are In none of them can second mortgages. there be said to exist any element of risk to principal. The members of this group have been selected with regard to the amount of decline already experienced and the likelihood of rebound when European selling and a readjustment of interest rates takes place. This may be a matter of several years. Possibly it may be five years. That is not a long time to retain one's investment. It is a safe assumption that a bond like Atchison adjustment 4s, which normally would sell at 90 or better, may sell at 85 in 1920. This is a minimum prediction. If it did, the present buyer could sell then and have had a 6 per cent. return on his investment. In such a bond as the Central Pacific 4s a five-year ownership, dating from 1915, might easily show a return over the period of 6½ per cent. We do not believe these bonds will return to their former price basis and are not encouraging purchases on that precedent. But that they will, within a reasonable time, be much more valuable than they are to-day, is, with us, a firm conviction.

For another group of investors who prefer stocks to bonds, mainly on account of their exemption from income tax, a group of twelve high-class railroad and industrial preferred issues is suggested, as follows:

A PREFERRED-STOCK INVESTMENT

	Present			High	
RAILS	Price	Rate	Yield	Price	
Atchison	98	5	5.10	108	
Baltimore & Ohio	7-1	4	5.60	100	
Great Northern	118	7	5.90	¹ 190	
Norfolk & Western	80	4	5.00	98	

¹ Since 1907. In 1906 when a special distribution was made the stock sold around 350.

82	4	4.85	97
80	4	5.00	118
115	7	6.10	141
106	7	6.60	110
116	7	6.10	125
105	7	6.50	111
115	7	6.10	115
113	7	6.20	131
	115 106 116 105 115	115 7 106 7 116 7 105 7 115 7	80 4 5.00 115 7 6.10 106 7 6.60 116 7 6.10 105 7 6.50 115 7 6.10

Many of these railroad preferred stocks are as stable as bonds. The amount earned applicable to their dividends is so great that there has been no question of payment even in the very depressed period since 1913. For instance, last year the Atchison dividend was a earned nearly five times over. In the poorest year it has had in a decade the Baltimore & Ohio covered its preferred dividend five-In 1913, Reading earned fourteen times its preferred stock requirements and Union Pacific that year earned \$36,777,000 for dividends only amounting to \$3,981,000 and in 1915 had a surplus over preferred stock payments of \$27,000,000. The rates on all of these stocks are not subject to increase and the Union Pacific distribution case established the legal precedent that they cannot share in equities with common stocks. They must be sought solely for their safety and good return and, as with the bonds enumerated above, the added possibility of a substantial appreciation in market value.

Most industrial stocks pay dividends of 7 per cent. The average yield is about 1 per cent. greater than on railroad preferreds of equal standing. This expresses the greater risk and the wider fluctuations in earnings applicable to dividend payments. Last year the United States Steel Corporation did not earn its full preferred dividends, though in the previous four years this was covered two to three times over. This year and next it will probably show an enormous surplus over these requirements. The dividend is always fortified by a strong surplus put by in fat American Sugar preferred, held by thousands of America's shrewdest investors, is sounder than many industrial bonds. General Motors preferred earned its dividend six times over in 1913 and 1914, and for the year to July 31, 1915, covered it nearly twenty times. In fact, the company earned \$5,000,000 in excess of the amount necessary to retire the entire outstanding preferred of \$15,000,000. So it will be seen that the element of risk in this group is not very great.

As a principle of scientific investment equal amounts of railroad and industrial preferred stocks should be purchased, for in this way advantage is taken of all possible phases than high-grade savings-bank railroad mort-

department to the stability of bonds of so- first-mortgage bonds declined an average of called public utilities. No investor can only a point from January, 1914, to the end afford to overlook them in his review of the of the first year of war, while twenty-five present bargain counter of securities. While representative railroad bonds in the same many of the very best of these bonds are not months lost an average of 9.61 points. This listed they have had a higher degree of mar- is sufficient comment on the stability of the ketability during the European liquidation former grade of securities.

of prosperity attending the country's affairs, gages. The Electrical World finds that Reference has recently been made in this \$375,000,000 of electric light and power

II.—INVESTMENT QUERIES AND ANSWERS

No. 667. SECURITIES FOR INCOME AND THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

I am enclosing some clippings, which will explain my venturing to address you on the subject of investments. I find myself possessed of a small sum of money, which I accumulated with the idea of protecting myself against possible illness. It is easily possible for me to live on considerably less than my yearly income, but needless to say, I do not do so. A spasm of thrift took possession of me recently when glancing at the advertisements in the Review of Reviews,—particularly those pertaining to the partial payment plan, and others offering high interest rates. Now, my ignorance on such matters is profound, but somewhere I imbibed a distrust of any investment offering more than 4 or 5 per cent. at the most. I am absolutely dependent upon my own exertions for present and future support, and if you would interest yourself to the extent of advising me as to the enclosed, I shall feel greatly obliged.

It is not altogether a misfortune that you have come to feel more or less distrust of investment securities offering a higher return than 4 or 5 per cent. For the average person of small capital, possessing little knowledge of the characteristics of the various types and classes of investments, and no experience in the ways of the marketplace, the standard 4 and 5 per cent. securities are, on the whole, the safest things to put savings into,—that is, if the circumstances of the investment require that it be kept all of the time in reasonably liquid form. On the other hand, if convertibility into cash is merely a secondary consideration, 6 and even 7 per cent. may be obtained,—preferably in quiet, unlisted municipal or first mortgage real estate securities,-with perfect satisfaction.

As for the partial payment plan, we look upon it with a great deal of favor as a means of encouraging thrift and combining saving with investment. This plan as conducted by a number of reputable brokerage houses throws as many safeguards as possible about transactions in active market securities. It is a plan which we do not believe ought to be employed for the purchase of speculative securities,—in fact, if it were to be employed at all in circumstances such as you set forth, it should be in connection with only the most solid and best established dividend paying stocks and amply secured bonds.

No. 668. STANDARD BONDS OF INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION-" WAR ORDER STOCKS

Will you kindly advise whether you consider this a good time to invest in such bonds as Northern Pacific prior lien 4's for a quick advance. What can you advise regarding the war munitions stocks that have already made such sensational advances? Is there still a chance to make money in them, or is it best to let them alone?

Northern Pacific prior lien 4's represent a class of securities that would scarcely be purchased in any circumstances for a "quick turn" in the market. Nevertheless, we believe that, if purchased at prevailing low prices they ought in time to show substantial appreciation. They are now nearly four points below the high price of the current year, and over six points below the high price at which they sold during the year 1914. One essential reason for this decline is that the bonds have figured quite prominently in the liquidation of American securities that has been conducted by European investors during the last few months. As pointed out elsewhere in these pages, it is possible that there may be a continuance of this foreign liquidation for a time yet, and that the prices of standard American bonds of international distribution, like the Northern Pacific 4's, may go still lower, but there are indications that the heaviest volume of selling is past, and it is difficult to believe that securities of this quality will be obtainable on much more favorable terms than those now offering, unless something unforeseen occurs to upset present

calculations. Stocks in the industrial category that are now being referred to as the "war order stocks" we believe to be dangerous for the average man to undertake to handle. It is almost impossible for anyone to analyze their status accurately, and is many respects their purchase partakes more of the nature of an out-and-out gamble than anything else. As a group, they have been bid up to an absurd level of prices, and they are unquestionably in unstable equilibrium.

No. 669. GROUNDS FOR SUSPICION

I have had offered to me as a good investment some stock in an industrial concern. The company which makes the offer issues an indemnity bond guaranteeing to buy back the shares at par one year from date. I should like to know whether such a bond affords me any protection, and whether it indicates an investment of merit.

Quite the contrary, we think. In fact, whenever we come across one of these "indemnity bonds," or so-called "guarantees," from experience we are led to suspect the bona-fides of the proposition. The scheme is worked so many times in connection with irresponsible and even fraudulent promotion propositions that it calls in every instance for very careful investigation, to say the least. In its essence it is neither practicable nor sound finance.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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TERMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is sent at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review of Reviews, which is edited and published in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD AT WASHINGTON, ON OCTOBER 6

This board, created by Secretary Daniels, has for its object the tasting and development of inventions capable of being used in our national defenses. At the first meeting Thomas Edison (seated in the picture on Secretary Daniels' right) was elected Chairman, and Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York, vice-chairman. The board has approved a plan for the establishment of a laboratory for research and experiment.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Vol. LII

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1915

No. 5

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

found, nor are they wholly sincere. The with party designations on the ballot. parties are all made up of the same kind of people, whose political programs are not sharply divergent, excepting only for the Socialists. There are, doubtless, certain difthey can out of offices or in other ways.

States, and the Party Incubus

It has not been possible since fornia could deal with State matters on their the outbreak of the European direct merits, without the intrusion of those war to arouse much interest in irrelevant national divisions called "parties," strictly partisan politics anywhere in the which have no proper relation to the gov-United States. But with the beginning of ernment of a commonwealth. Before this November we shall have party issues steadily magazine reaches its readers, therefore, the increasing in prominence until the Presi-voters of California, men and women, will dential election occurs a year hence. The have accepted or rejected the bills to make distinctions between our parties are not pro- State elections non-partisan, and to do away

Non-Partisan- Governor Johnson, who was reelected one year ago by a pluralship in California ity of 188,000 votes, has actively ferences of tendency between the two chief championed the proposed laws, and passages Yet to a great extent American from his argument in their favor are quoted politics is more than ever a big game, in on page 607 of this REVIEW. Other advowhich party contests have no more intrinsic cates of the bills were the Hon. Horace Davis quality of principle or policy at stake than and former Mayor Edward R. Taylor, of is to be found in the rivalry and partisan- San Francisco. Whether the referendum ship aroused by the final games in the world's will have gone for or against non-partisanseries of the champion baseball teams. Poli- ship in State matters, thousands of local tics, like baseball, is for some people a prac- officers in California are now and will contical business and for others a diversion from tinue to be chosen without reference to party private routine. With most of the party politics. This movement was under way in managers and "small-fry" politicians, politic the State even before woman suffrage had tics is a business in which they make what been achieved. It used to be the universal practise in this country to shut out from every office, however local in its nature, the The pretense that our political members of the national party that chanced parties are sincere, serious, and to be the minority party in the State or compatriotic, existing for the sake munity. Officers had to be selected from of important convictions about public policy, one-half of the people, instead of from all is mostly sham and hypocrisy. Party ma- the people. The State lost the services of chines, with their control of candidacies competent men for no reason whatever save and their interference in the business of local the supposed exigencies of party organizaand general government, are in the main per- tion. In California to-day, Democrats are nicious in their methods and results. Per- under no disability as regards the holding of baps the most important of the issues to be local offices from the mere fact that their dealt with this year in the few State elec- party is now in the minority of the State's tions of 1915 is that which came before the voters. The election of October 26 will people of California on October 26, touch- have determined whether or not the same ing this very matter. It was proposed to principle shall be extended to members of the adopt a plan by which the people of Cali- Legislature and to State executive officers.

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smaller ones, in a greatly improved fashion McCall was for a number of years a reby taking the affairs of municipal corpora- spected member of Congress; and he is one tions out of the ruck of Republican and of the typical Massachusetts "scholars in Democratic machine politics. In the State politics," having written years ago the Life of New York, partisanship in municipal and of Thaddeus Stevens, and more recently that State affairs has always been a fraud, and of Speaker Thomas B. Reed. Both Repubhas always meant collusion behind the scenes, lican and Democratic conventions in Massawith the bad kind of bipartisan boss govern- chusetts refused to take up the prohibition ment so eloquently described and denounced movement, and the Prohibitionists are in the by Senator Root in his capacity as chair- field with a very able candidate of their own man of the recent Constitutional Conven- in the person of Mr. William Shaw, long tion. It was proposed in this magazine,— associated with Dr. Francis E. Clark in and also by the editor in certain suggestions the Christian Endeavor movement. made for the convention's work,-that one of the greatest reforms that could be adopted in New York would be the simple device of electing the Governor and other members of the State government in the "odd" years, rather than the "even" years. In every even year we elect all the members of the lower house of Congress; in every alternate even year we elect the President of the United States; while any given State must elect a United States Senator in two out of every three even years. The election of Senators by the people removed the only reason for choosing members to the State legislatures as Republicans or Democrats or Progressives. This is a hard doctrine for the politicians; but it is a necessary doctrine for efficient State government. If woman suffrage in California should so operate as to put State affairs upon their own true basis, it will be much the best thing that woman suffrage has yet accomplished in any of our States where it is practised.

Massachusetts, having clung to **Jesuse** its ancient system of annual elections, has even now an opportunity to deal directly with State affairs in the odd years. This happens to be a year in which the people of Massachusetts seem to be considering the affairs of the commonwealth, rather than the questions that are to come before Congress in December, or before the voters in the next Presidential Nominally, the Massachusetts election is one of parties. But the voters are likely to cast their ballots with State issues chiefly in mind. Governor David I. Walsh, who is near the end of his second yearly term, has been nominated by the Democrats for the third time. He is held in high estimation as a man and as a Governor. Through the predominant action of HON. DAVID I. WALSH, COVERNOR OF MASSACHUSEITS

We have learned to govern western Massachusetts in the Republican some of the larger cities of the primaries, the nomination for Governor was country, as well as many of the accorded to Mr. Samuel W. McCall. Mr.

> It is quite uncertain what the Londers . Progressives as a distinct party will accomplish in this Massachusetts election. Their candidate is Mr. Nelson B. Clark. It is reported that the Hon. Charles Sumner Bird, who on one occasion as Progressive candidate for Governor polled more votes than the Republican candidate, is now supporting Mr. McCall rather than Mr. Clark. He finds the Republican platform Progressive both in spirit and in its explicit program, and he thinks it better to help elect McCall than to divert votes with the result of electing Walsh. Curiously enough, ex-Governor Foss, who was Walsh's predecessor, and elected three times as a Democrat, is now in the Re-

National Questiona of doubtful advantage. Walsh and the local Governor.

Democrats were standing on their record, and relying incidentally upon the prestige of President Wilson. Both Republicans a n d Democrats are in favor of a constituconvention and biennial elections. The Democrats have a radical program of modern social reform, as advocated by Governor Walsh, including old-age pensions and new forms of popular education. The Republican platform demands various Staté reforms, but gives special attention to the national tariff, measures for increase of the army and navy, a national corporation law, and national regulation of the labor of women

HON. SAMUEL W. M'CALL (Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts)

publican camp, and he sought the nomination sues from national ones. If Walsh should this year on the prohibition issue. It was be elected, it may not be so much because he reported that the Progressive campaign is a Democrat and a supporter of Wilson's would in its closing days bring Mr. Roose- policies, as because he is this year running for velt and other national leaders to Massa- Governor upon strictly State issues, while chusetts; and the suffrage issue was pending. McCall is on a platform that talks about the tariff, Mexico, national defense, and a Senators Lodge and Weeks were number of other things that belong to bringing national party questions the government of the United States rather into the campaign, and this was than to that of the commonwealth. But thought in some Republican quarters to be the State in any case will have a good

> The peo-Reform ple of the in New York State of New York are giving an illustration of the advantages of doing State business in odd years. It is true they are not electing a Governor, but they are voting upon a new State constitution, which was undergoing a wide discussion last month upon its pure merits. If the convention had been held next year, and its great work had been submitted to the voters next autumn rather than this, the thing would have been lost sight of,-subordinated to the partisanship of a Presidential year. Although the Republicans had a majority of the members of the conven-

and children and of the divorce question, the work was not done in a partisan tion, while carefully saying nothing about spirit, and a large majority of the Demowoman suffrage or prohibition. Thus the crats in the convention joined their Repub-Massachusetts election of November 2 may lican colleagues in favoring the submission furnish some hints as to the strength of na- of the proposed revision to the voters of the tional parties; but these will not be con- State. The discussion has, upon the whole, clusive in their bearing upon the Presidential been able and intelligent, both in the press election next year. Even though many Pro- and on the platform. Particular elements gressives should follow Mr. Bird in voting and interests do not like some things in the for McCall, we should still have to await new instrument, and will therefore try to the candidates and platforms of 1916 before defeat its adoption at the polls. But a maannouncing the disappearance of the Pro- jority of the best minds of the State are in gressives as a strong separate party. Massa- favor of accepting the convention's work. chusetts, like California, will have learned Its one great merit is that it provides a the value of separating local and State is-simpler and more effective framework of

MRS. JOHN RODGERS, JR., ADDRESSING A CROWD OF VOTERS AT MILITARY PARK, NEWARK, N. J., OCTOBER W. THE DAY BEFORE ELECTION

government. If adopted, it can be amended will be voted upon separately,—that is to from time to time in particular respects, say, upon a distinct voting paper. If the The very circumstances under which the con- work of the Constitutional Convention vention did its work, and under which the should be rejected, the suffrage amendment State has been debating the results, ought to might nevertheless be carried, in which case make it plain to the leaders of constitution it is simply added to the old constitution tional reform in New York that all impor- If the general revision should be accepted, tant State matters should be dealt with in the the future electorate would nevertheless deyears when national matters are not under pend upon the results of the separate voting consideration. New York ought, in the upon woman suffrage. We will offer me near future, first to put State elections in prediction of any kind as to the voting in odd years; and, second, to adopt the Cali- New York, whether on the new constitution fornia plan of omitting party designations or on the suffrage amendment. from the voting papers in purely State and local elections.

The campaign for woman suf-The Eastern has further illustrated the advantages of mood. The politicians have, in the main, dealing with matters that are not of a par- come out for suffrage merely because they tisan nature, in years when partisanship it did not wish to give offense. The news self is in abeyance. The question in each papers have been exceedingly polite in alof the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, most every case. The suffrage leaders are New York, and Massachusetts took the form entitled to the utmost praise for their fine of a vote upon the adoption or rejection of a temper, and for the tact with which they suffrage amendment to the State constitution. have made friends by avoiding the ill-judged In New York, the submission of such an methods used by suffrage campaigners in amendment to the voters had been ordained England. But the vast majority of women by the legislature, apart from the work of in the State of New York have seemed the convention that submits an entire re- wholly indifferent both to the "suffs" and vision of the State's organic law. Suffrage to the "antis." Probably the greater num-

The most striking things about Aspects of the Contest the suffrage campaign have been, first, the dignity and good manfrage, this summer and fall, in ners of the discussion on both sides, and, four important Eastern States second, the public's tolerant but indifferent

so far as the public was concerned, the agitation in the State of New York seemed to be light-hearted and superficial, rather than profound. It had little of the intensity that the prohibition movement gains in States where a fight is on.

The suffrage leaders had regard-Open/mg ed their prospects as decidedly better in New Jersey than in New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts. They were glad, therefore, that the New Jersey election came first,—being set for October 19, while the others fell upon the regular November election day. Great was their elation when President Wilson (who keeps his voting place at Princeton, N. J.) decided to cast his ballot in favor of the suffrage This announcement was not made until October 6, and naturally enough the cynical were inclined to disparage. President Wilson had been so firmly opposed to ers. 'The "antis" sneered more or less gently

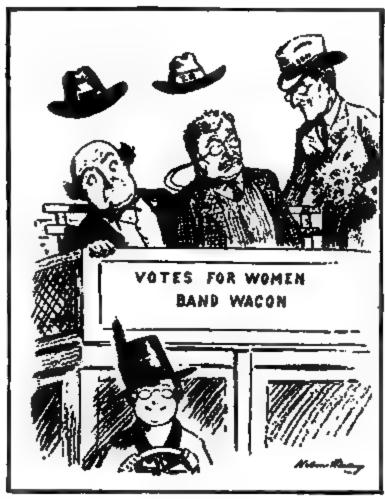
ber of men have doubted the wisdom of the question came up as a State issue in New woman suffrage as an immediate thing, while Jersey. Secretary Garrison, who votes as a not wishing to seem ungenerous, and while Jerseyman, also came out in a good-tempered conceding that the movement was destined to statement to the effect that he could see no succeed sooner or later. That many of the great harm in woman suffrage and was going women leaders were dead in earnest, no- to vote for it; while the Secretary to the body could deny. But even the friends of President, Mr. Tumulty, who votes in Jerthe movement who were keen observers of sey City, had led the way by making his public sentiment were obliged to admit that, announcement well in advance of the oth-

> MRS. LILLIAN F FEICKERT MRS. M. C. VAN. WINKLE (President N. J. State (President of Woman's Suffrage Association)

the movement of the suffragists in favor of at all this, and reminded one another that an amendment to the national Constitution, the pins had been set up for Mr. Wilson's that the least he could do,-so said the renomination, and that in view of the fact critics,-was to vote in the affirmative when that several million women in the Western States have the vote, no candidate of any party could go on record as this year opposing suffrage in his own State. Nevertheless, the "suffs" were greatly enheartened. And the beautiful weather of mid-October witnessed in New Jersey the liveliest suffrage campaign in the history of the United States. Thus, up to the 19th.

> On the morning of the 20th it Sweeping was found that nearly 327,000 votes had been cast in New Jersey, of which 135,800 were for the amendment and 190,800 against it. The number of votes cast for all candidates in the Presidential election in New Jersey, three years ago, was 432,500. Every county in the State gave a clear adverse majority, except one, and its vote is the smallest of any. So great a change as woman suffrage would bring about in an old, conservative, and densely peopled State like New Jersey might be expected to require a number of years of consideration before finding a majority ready

NEXT TIME! From the Tribune of Oct. 20 (New York)



"LOOK WHO'S HERE!" From the Eagle (Brooklyn)

to try it. All things considered, the suffragists made a remarkable showing. Since they are much in earnest, they have ample ground for their determination to try it again a few years hence.

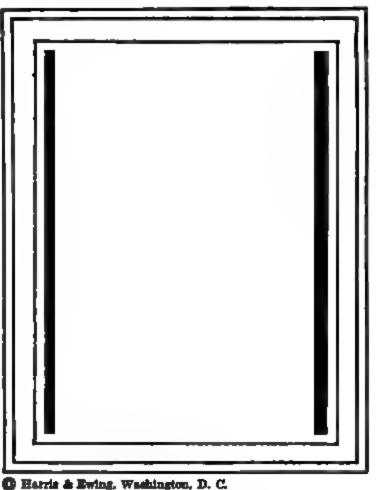
The suffrage campaign in Pennsylvania had abler and more enthusiastic newspaper support than those in New York and Massachusetts. It had been expected that the results in New Jersey would have some sort of influence upon those in the other three States. This plainly was a confession that the voters were not actuated by very firm convictions. Regardless of the results this year, the cause of woman suffrage has made one admitted gain everywhere in the country,-namely, it is conceded that whenever any considerable proportion of the women themselves are clearly committed to suffrage a large majority of men will be ready to vote favorably on the question. Most men in the Eastern States have yet to be convinced that women in general wish to have the duties of political action imposed upon them. Many men would say that their opposition to suffrage is wholly in defense of women, and in no sense antagonistic to women. The results of the voting in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, on November 2, will be noted and studied (Dr. Goodnow asked to do some pruning in Maryland rith keen interest by the whole country.

An outline of the main facts in the party contest for the Maryland Governorship was given in these pages last month. Maryland has always been a State in which partisanship and professional politics have unduly disported themselves,-much to the disadvantage of the solid interests of the excellent people who make up the commonwealth. More important than the rivalries of candidates and party leaders just now is a movement at the head of which appears the name of President Frank J. Goodnow, of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. Previous to his recent acceptance of the Johns Hopkins presidency, Dr. Goodnow had been one of the legal and political advisers of the President of the Republic of China. He returned last month from a long summer vacation devoted to helping Yuan Shih-kai at Pêkin, and found that the Democratic convention of Maryland had made a new place for him to fill. He was asked to head a Commission on Economy and Efficiency, which should make a survey of the State government, and recommend the abolition of useless boards and commissions. In short, he was to propost some of the reforms which New York is hoping to bring about with the adoption of its new constitution. Dr. Goodnow has accepted the appointment, in a letter that does him great credit. He hopes that the legisla-

IN EXPERT HANDS From the Sun (Baltimore)

ture will appoint a non-partisan commission to deal with these matters, and that the work begun at the instance of the Democratic Convention may be turned over to a board having the whole State behind it. Here again is evidence of a desire to dignify the work and business of a State government; to put it upon its own basis; to deliver it from the shackles with which party machines have hampered it.

The Kentucky campaign has "Reads and been pushed with vigor by the opposing candidates for Governor, Augustus O. Stanley and Edwin P. The Courier-Journal has not given us quite as good an understanding of Mr. Morrow's methods and arguments as of Mr. Stanley's; but this is not surprising. The most commendable thing about Mr. Stanley is his ability to deal straightforwardly with the matter in hand. When, at Washington, he served as chairman of a committee that investigated the tricks and manners of industrial monopoly, his mind was fixed upon the one great duty of regulating the policies,—though Stanley will be missed.



AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY (Who expects to be Kentucky's next governor)

trusts and protecting the nation. But when November of last year. It has a Democratic in Kentucky he runs for Governor, he looks majority of only twenty-five. The Speaker directly at the things to be done at home; will again be Mr. Champ Clark, and the and talks everywhere of the need of good floor leader will be Mr. Claude Kitchin of roads, better schools, and economy and ef- North Carolina, who succeeds Mr. Underficiency in the management of the business wood as chairman of the Ways and Means of the State. So far as we can judge from Committee. Mr. Underwood, it will be rethe Kentucky newspapers, Mr. Stanley has membered, takes his seat in the Senate from not been making his campaign on the strength Alabama. Although the Democratic majorof what he did at Washington, nor upon the ity is so greatly reduced in the House, it has policies and prestige of the national Demo- been increased in the Senate from ten to sixtratic administration. Good roads and good teen. The Wilson administration had its schools are the sort of things that a Kentucky way very easily with the more numerous Governor should be concerned about. Sens- branch of the Sixty-third Congress, but had tor Ollie James and the other Kentucky some nerve-straining fights to carry its measstatesmen at Washington can fitly main- ures through the Senate. It will have an tain the Kentucky point of view as re-easier time henceforth in the Senate, and will gards national legislation and Democratic probably be able to hold together its sufficient working majority in the House. We shall be closer next month to the questions These statesmen will be amply that Congress will have to deal with, and to Assemble occupied during the year to shall give them due attention in these pages. come. When Congress meets in Meanwhile, as everybody knows, two subregular session on Monday, December 6, it jects of great moment and concern will come will not be the same body that adjourned on up for prompt and pressing treatment,the 4th of March. In that first Congress of namely, the military condition of the country Mr. Wilson's administration the Democrats in view of world affairs, and the finances of had the overwhelming majority of 147 in the the country in view of alarming deficiencies House of Representatives. That was the of public income. It is said that the Ship Sixty-third Congress, elected at the same Purchase bill will be brought forward again, time as the President, in November, 1912. and perhaps a bill providing new tests for The Sixty-fourth Congress, which will meet immigrants. But revenue and defense will for the first time next month, was elected in undoubtedly be the foremost topics.



CHEAP ENOUGH From the Star (St. Louis)

Defense from several standpoints. Two classes of utmost loyalty to President Wilson himself. people have made up their minds, while the Party lines are more likely to be defined in greater number of people are waiting to be the approaching debate upon tariff and revconvinced. There are alarmists who would enue legislation than in that upon national go to any length and incur any expense to defense. Already it is announced that the make the country ready for defense against Democrats have yielded ground on the sugar no particular enemy, but rather against perils question, and will repeal their enactment of that inhere in the unstable condition of all the rest of the world. There are others who think this the worst time possible to build up armies and navies, and who are more than ever convinced that "preparedness" is somehow identical with militarism. We are publishing in this number of the Review a very significant article from the pen of United States Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, dealing with this subject of national defense and the related topic of national revenue. Senator Cummins is a man who thinks before he speaks, but who has always had the courage of his convictions. He is the foremost representative of advanced Republicanism in the Middle West. His article was not written until a number of days after the Administration program calling for great enlargements of the army and navy, and vast military expenditures, had been authoritatively announced.

There has been a current im-Senator pression that the Republicans Cummins' Views almost unlimited program of military ex-

penditure, and that the President would have to rely upon Republican votes to carry the army and navy bills through Congress. Senator Cummins is clearly in favor of facing the whole subject upon its merits, but at the present moment he is not inclined to go as far as the leaders of the National Security League, nor does his mind seem to be working in accord with the Garrison and Daniels programs as adopted by President Wilson. His article, of course, speaks for itself. It does not oppose a moderate naval extension, or a stiffening-up of the land forces. Possibly some readers may regard the remarks of Senator Cummins as affected to a certain extent by his candidacy for the Presidential nomination. But there is nothing in his statements that has the air of a bid for popular support. He merely speaks his convictions.

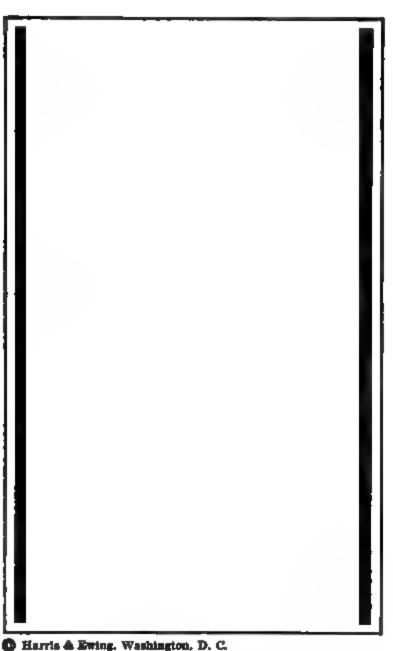
It is agreed upon all hands that and current President Wilson is to have the Democratic nomination. Unquestionably the country is Bryan has come out in opposition to preparing for a great debate of the Administration's army and navy prothis subject of national defense posals, but he has hitherto professed the

LET THE NAVY FIT THE NATION would very generally favor an Uncle Sam: "Go ahead, Josephus! We've got the money, we've got the men, but we need the ships." From the Sun (Baltimore)

1913 which puts sugar on the free list in March of next year. This will mean the saying to the Government of perhaps \$60,-000,000 a year in income, while encouraging the beet-sugar industry of the West and rescuing what is left of the Louisiana cane industry. It will also have a favorable effect upon agriculture and business in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Some of Senator Cummins' suggestions regarding sources of public income are of timely interest, as for example his proposal to put a heavy tax upon war supplies. It is likely enough that the party in power will find itself confronted by a fairly cogent and united opposition before the next term of Congress is at an end. And out of the conditions that will be developed in Congress the Republicans may find the chief items of a platform,—and the platform may help to find a candidate!

It is to be remembered that new Presidential methods of presenting candidates have been coming into existence, and that these will be in active operation long before the approaching session of Congress is at an end. For example, the Presidential primary will be held on March 14 in Minnesota. Before that time the Minnesota Republicans will be stirred up on behalf of several candidates, and their expression of week later, March 21, North Dakota will hold a Presidential primary, and other parts Indiana and Michigan have since 1912 adoptspring for these preliminary proceedings.

Candidates Soon to Appear



HON. JOHN W. WEEKS preference is bound to have influence. A (The Massachusetts Senator who is a Presidential

of the country will be glad to know how ed Presidential primary laws for use next men are thinking and feeling out on the spring. The California primaries will occur prairies. In April, several Western States on May 9. The State of Washington has will go through the same proceeding, electing not provided for a Presidential primary, nor delegates to the national conventions and has the State of Kansas. Maine is one of expressing preference for candidates. Sena- the States that since 1912 has adopted Presitor Cummins' own State of Iowa will on dential primary legislation. It has been April 10 elect Cummins delegates, according both affirmed and denied that Senator Borah to uncontradicted statements. The South has withdrawn his preliminary candidacy, Dakota primary occurs on the 4th of April, and that he and his friends prefer Senator and that of Nebraska on the 20th. Illinois, Cummins. Of the candidates West of the Wisconsin, and Oregon, if we mistake not, Mississippi, however, Mr. Cummins is the will again have April primaries, as in 1912, one who shows strength,—this being due Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New particularly to the fact that his record is Hampshire had April primaries in 1912, and agreeable to the Progressives. Senator Sherwill undoubtedly have early dates next man and Mr. Mann of Illinois have been mentioned, and Mr. Fairbanks, formerly Vice-President, is said to have support in his Thus by the 1st of May the own State of Indiana. Of the earlier Ohio country will know a good deal candidates, only ex-Senator Burton remains about Republican sentiment as in the field. Governor Brumbaugh and Mr. respects personalities. The Ohio primary, in Knox have been mentioned in Pennsylvania, which Mr. Taft met his Waterloo in 1912, and in New York the name of Senator Root was in that year held on May 21, and will is most frequently heard. The only New probably occur at about that time next year. England candidate who stands out before the

country is Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, where. But it will be more influential on It is quite possible that the primaries may behalf of disarmament and world harmony, not bring out the candidate who will ulti- if it is free from apprehension on its own mately receive the nomination. There is an account. We owe it to the cause of world undercurrent of talk in favor of Justice peace to be vigorous and efficient. If one Hughes; but it is also plain that he could admits the thesis that it is right for some not encourage a movement in his favor, and Americans to be trained to fight in case of that his nomination could only come about as need, there can be no very serious error in a spontaneous act of the convention. There the view that enough Americans should be is always much inquiry and curiosity regard- trained to make real defense possible. The ing the part that Colonel Roosevelt may play. Administration has a plan for having a large in next year's election. He is intensely op- number of young men quickly trained, for posed to the methods and policies of the purposes of a reserve force. It is bepresent administration, and it is said that his lieved that railroads and other large enname may be presented in some of the Re- ployers could cooperate in having their men publican primaries. But it is also declared, given the opportunity to join training camps. on the other hand, that the Progressive party Senator Cummins especially notes the fact and the "Buil Moose" emblem will be main- that such a reserve could be recruited much tained, in readiness for separate action, unless more easily if it were not liable to be called Republican candidates and platforms meet out to suppress riots or interfere in industrial the full approval of those who supported situations such as that in Colorado last year. Mr. Roosevelt three years ago.

It may be taken for granted that President President Wilson will make a favor of the defense measures that the Ad- the General Staff. Those who think the ministration has decided to recommend. This Garrison plan extravagant would be apcountry stands for peace, at home and every- palled by the cost of what the General Staff

It is not understood that Secre-The tary Garrison's plan for an en-Actual Proposals larged regular army and a partly good statement to Congress in trained reserve is in accord with the views of

JOHN BULL: "Where do I come in?"
JOHN BULL: "You can see where you GO in unless you secure a better sword." From Illustrated Weekly (London)

MESIDENT WILSON LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE \$750,000 MEMORIAL AMPITHEATER AT THE ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, ON OCTOBER 13 SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS, WHO IS STANDING DIRECTLY BEHIND THE PRESIDENT, MADE THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

deems requisite for national safety. The four years ago. Sometimes the control of three or four ships of the largest type every makes foreign war without just cause. year, a fleet of a hundred submarines, and minerous destroyers and vessels of other types. Building and maintenance will make the navy cost \$1,000,000,000 in five years. hardened and trained to arms than three or cial interests.

very program as announced calls for a five- affairs in a militant country happens to fall year building scheme that would give us into the hands of a rash element, which

The best naval authorities de-Maval clare that our sea power has Defense Essential declined most deplorably in the There are those who decry the suggestion past year or two. European navies, in spite that bonds might be issued to pay for this of their losses, are growing more powerful enlarged navy. And if the times were at all and efficient, through building submarines normal their arguments would be sound, and other types of warships faster than they But the times are the most perilous and un- are sacrificing them. With rigid economy, certain that the modern world has known and some changes in the revenue laws, our anything about. The European countries national income will reach the level of our are piling up great debts to carry on war. necessary outgo for ordinary purposes. The We might well afford to incur a moderate extraordinary bills, for national defense, debt in taking out an insurance policy to might in view of essential facts be met by an protect the country's peace. Senator Cum- issue of bonds. An American public that mins remarks that at the end of the war the has money to lend to European governments European nations will be exhausted, and that would much rather lend to Uncle Sam. no nation in the near future would be likely Whatever may be thought of a large army, to attack us. As he means it, this is wholly there is a clear and definite demand for a true. On the other hand, if the war should navy that will enable this country to help end at no very distant date the whole world secure the freedom of the seas. We have would be on a fighting basis as never before. reason to invest in a navy as a protector of Mexico is exhausted, but it has far more men our coasts and a guarantor of our commerThe President will speak in New York to the members of the Manhattan Club on November

4, in order to give to the country his ma- trade with all foreign countries by the Brittured views on the subject of preparation ish Government. And, singularly enough, for defense. This will be a full month be- we have borne this, at a loss of many milfore Congress meets; and evidently the Presi- lions of dollars to American citizens, while dent and cabinet have been "feeling out" our State Department authorities have "mod Public opinion and getting the debate started pat" on the assertion that the well in advance, so that there may be better under British Orders in Cou hopes of speedy and decisive action when illegal, and quite of the san Congress meets. On October 6 it was an- the things about which we nounced that the President would be married France and fought with Engl in the near future to Mrs. Galt, of Wash- years ago. Sometimes an uni ington; and the affair has naturally aroused tion wins by the sheer persiste much kindly public interest. Undoubtedly it is asserted and maintained the President's great anxiety to maintain the been said that we must post rights of neutrals and uphold the humane tion of our discussion on the principles of international law had, during a England, until after we had c period of some months, subjected him to a details regarding submarine severe mental and physical strain. He is well Germany. A better argume aware that the times are perilous, and must put the matter exactly the of be so till the world is ready to accept peace many's submarine campaign and adjust its quarrels. But suspense over expressly because of British policies in rethe outcome of an attitude we had assumed straint of neutral rights on the seas. Would towards Germany, on behalf of neutrals at there have been a Lusitania incident if we large, has been relieved by a substantially had, at the proper time, demanded of Engcomplete acquiescence in our view regarding land a respect for the rights of neutral comthe time-honored rights of travelers at sea. merce on the seas, while also warning Ger-Thus the President shows relief of mind and many against violating neutral rights? higher spirits, and there is less appearance of tension in his utterances and attitudes. His speech to the old veterans on September 28 was very felicitous. "Democracy," he said, "is the most difficult form of government, tion and of formidable length was about to because it is the form under which you have be sent to England. Finally, on October to persuade the largest number of persons to 11, it was stated that the note had been findo anything in particular." In an address ished by the State Department and would

the Daughters of the American Revolution, on October 11, he was at his very best. Like Mr. Roosevelt, he moralizes continually, and he does it also in fine phrases, with much wisdom of analysis. In his speech of October 11, he said:

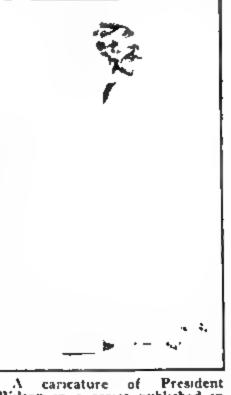
We are not trying to keep out of trouble; we are trying to preserve the foundations upon which peace can be rebuilt. Peace can be rebuilt only upon the ancient and accepted principles of international taw, only upon those things which remind nations of their duties to each other, and, deeper than that, of their duties to mankind and to hemanity. America has a great cause which is not confined to the American ent. It is the cause of hu-

Our Trade **Bubjection**

Meantime, for more than a year we have submitted to a complete and arbitrary regulation of our

From time to time, for months The "Note" to past, we have been told that a England "note" of cumulative indigna-

> be sent almost at once, being in the President's hands for On the 20th final revision. the newspapers reported that the President was working over this note on the train, the day before, when returning from the trip to Princeton to cast his vote in favor of woman suffrage. We have no desire to see the United States engaged in controversial discussion with England and her Allies, and earnestly hope that trade disputes may be adjusted in good temper and on right principles. But we think it would have been better either to have abandoned our contentions or else to have maintained them promptly and



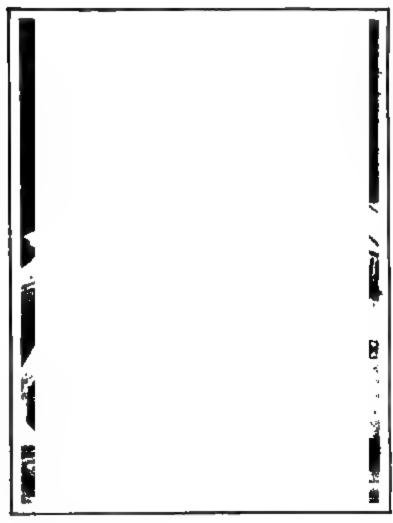
Wilson in a series published in Kiadderadatsch @ Berlin, entitled "Our Contemporaries"

O Ges. Grantham Bain.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS FIANCEE, MRS. GALT OF WASHINGTON, AS THEY APPEARED AT A BASEBALL CAME IN PHILADELPHIA LAST MONTH

during many months.

vigorously at the time when we first de- in the most colossal way with the cause of clared our views. It is extremely difficult the Allies. The official representatives of to understand why we should enter now England and France who came here recently upon the discussion of British policies at on a successful mission to secure financial sea that have become fairly established credit and support with which to carry on through our apparent acquiescence in them the war, were received with ovations. The head of that war mission sat at Washington on the bench of the Supreme Court, by the We have to ask ourselves some side of the Chief Justice. Lord Reading is searching questions in all sin- Lord Chief Justice of England, and is in cerity. If Germany seemed hard every sense worthy of the highest personal to deal with, and if German public opinion and official courtesy when he comes to Amerseemed embittered against us, was it not ica. But we are supposed to be a neutral largely due to the fact that we were de-country; and if the president of the great manding that Germany observe every jot supreme court of Germany that sits at Leipand tittle of international law, while we were zig should come here to borrow money and submitting without complaint to an unlim- strengthen the sinews of war for his country, ited interference with neutral rights at sea he would seem to be entitled to expect the on the part of Great Britain? And at the same kind of treatment that was shown to very same time were we not ourselves vio- Lord Reading. Would he receive it? It is lating the spirit of neutrality by greedily not necessary to pursue this discussion. It is seeking immense profits in the business of merely desirable that we should think clearly supplying Germany's enemies with munitions and candidly, and not deceive ourselves as to of war? For better or worse, we have estab- the bearings of our recent conduct whether lished our moral position. We are identified as a government or as a business community.



A SOUTH AMERICAN VIEW OF UNCLE SAM'S SETTLE-MENT OF THE SUBMARINE QUESTION WITH GERMANY Uncle San: "Go ahead!

THE NEUTRALE: "But he may be chaining them only to put us off our guard!"

From Caras y Caretas (Buenos Aires)

"Britannia fivies the Waves!" land over our trade in neutral ships and would undertake to maintain at all hazards. way, Denmark, and Holland. It is too late quite too late to flaunt just now the tattered now to seek a restoration of our trade rights, and dishonored flag of neutral rights at sea. because these smaller neutral countries of This may sound cynical, but it is the truth. Europe have themselves practically accepted the conditions imposed upon them by the Allies. It is pretended in some quarters that England has deliberately cut us off from certain kinds of trade with Sweden, while per- and narrative of the actual war situations mitting her own merchants and manufac- in Europe. His view that the great supeturers to carry on the very traffic that we riority of the Allies in men and resources have been denied. But it is wholly improb- must triumph in the end is not altered by able that anything of this kind has happened any of the recent ups and downs of the as an intended policy. England's one con-struggle. He does not think that the Russistent motive has been to keep supplies from sians have been fatally struck or seriously reaching Germany. She has sought the end, discouraged; and he regards the great Gerregardless of the means.

All that Germany, in the begin-Force le ning, asked from Belgium was to be allowed to run cars along Belgian railroads, and to walk along Belgian highways. The Germans have always held that if they had not taken the Belgian route the French and English would inevitably have done so before the war was over. Circumstances alter cases, and the analogy between Belgium and Greece is not exact. Yet in many respects the same principles are involved. England and France, in order to head off the German expedition to relieve Turkey, have been marching across a corner of Greece as a short-cut to aid the Serbians. This is without permission, and against the protest of Greece as a neutral. The Greeks, of course, have not resisted; first, because their councils are divided, and, second, because their coasts would be at the mercy of the British, French, and Italian navies. The whole situation illustrates the point that military necessity has no scruples about international law. Since war goes by the principle of force, war does not respect the rights of neutrals unless it fears the power of the They won't bite any neutral whom it offends. The Germans violate international law when they send Zeppelins over Dutch territory to raid London and the English coasts. But Holland cannot afford to quarrel with Germany, and The people of the United States the Dutch officials turn their backs and shut long to see Europe at peace, and their eyes. Nor, on the other hand, can have the kindest feelings towards Holland afford to quarrel with England, the industrious and home-loving inhabitants when the so-called "blockade" of Germany of every one of the countries and nationalities is in reality an illegal regulation of Dutch of Europe and of Asia. But America has trade. Sweden is arguing with England, become deeply involved in the cause of the but is without recourse. There was a chance Allies. We have abandoned our rights of in the early part of the war for neutrals to trade not only with the ports of Germany, come together and make a clear statement but have submitted to a full control by Eng- of the rights of over-sea commerce that they non-contraband goods with Sweden, Nor- But nothing was done about it, and it is

> Mr. Simonds writes for us this Mr. Bimonda month, as heretofore, his reon the markably lucid and able analysis man drive into Russia as a costly failure in

MERMITTER DAMES INSTRUCT

Official Netherland: "In Heaven's name do not let it be known that we have seen anything in the sky,"

From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

the larger issues of the European war.

le England great navy, her financial credit, and her abil- stimulate recruiting. ity to command and transport supplies of all kinds. It is like the English to find fault with themselves, and to create Parliamentary crises, when at intervals one thing

the long run, because it has not accomplished nates the trade of the world without a sethat which it undertook. He believes that rious question on anybody's part. It took Germany's task of holding her extended lines us a long time in the Civil War period to will be increasingly difficult. He does not create a large and efficient Northern army. regard the new Balkan developments as in England's recruiting problems have been any way having a conclusive bearing upon very much the same as ours would have been under similar circumstances. In the end we had to resort to conscription, and England The main task for England, in may have to do the same. But they are the fighting sense, is to support making a great and notable effort to avoid General Joffre to the utmost it if possible. Zeppelin raids have been inagainst the Germans in France and Bel- creasing in seriousness, and we refer to them gium. Otherwise England's greatest obliga- more in detail elsewhere. From the war tion is to keep on with what she has already standpoint these raids have hurt Germany been doing so magnificently,-namely, to and helped England, because they have done maintain the cause of the Allies with her so much to arouse British sentiment and to

The Mistake Evidently there have been great in the blunders, from first to last, in Baikans the planning and execution of or another has not gone well. But nothing the Dardanelles campaign. In every great could be more mistaken than to suppose that war there will be mistakes on both sides. the British Empire is flunking, or that its The diplomacy of the Allies in the Balkans performances, even in the past year, have has also been deeply disappointing. But it been hopelessly inefficient. Britain's navy, at is not easy to fix blame where the complicathis moment, holds all the seas, and domi-tions have been so baffling, and where, on

ritory away from Austria. Italy's claims clashed with those of Greece and Serbia, and rendered practically impossible a restoration of the Balkan league that might have brought the war to a speedy end by crushing Turkey and helping Russia at the crucial moment. The mix-up grew beyond diplomatic remedy.

It is a pathetic thing to see Bul-Bulgaria's garia in league with her natural enemies, the Turks. There are many leading men in Bulgaria to-day who remember all the horrors of the Turkin massacres of Bulgarians in 1875, and who took part in the war of liberation. However tyrannical and overbearing Russia mer have been at times since then, there is amount the Bulgarian people a natural affection in the great Slav empire that rescued them almost forty years ago, as a result of which they have made marvelous progress as a nation. It is only three years ago that Bulgaria held the central place in the Balkan league that tried to drive the Turks out of Europe, and that would have succeeded but for the selfish and jealous interference of the great powers. A right adjustment at

A HEART-TO-HEART TALK, IN WHICH JOHN BULL
CHIDES HIMSELF FOR THE MESS HE HAS MADE IN
CARRYING ON THE WAR
J. B. to J. B.: "England expects—"
From the Sun (New York)

both sides, there are many parties to the negotiations. There were eleven powers intensely engaged in these Balkan negotiations. Every one of the eleven had some motives and objects unlike those of any of the others. The Allies lost their one opportunity when Russia had swept down to the Carpathians, and Austria-Hungary seemed to be prostrate, while Serbia had regained her prestige. A supreme statesman or diplomat in England or France or Russia would have joined the outstretched hand of Venizelos at that moment, and brought the whole Balkan group into action against Turkey and Austria. This would have made the Dardanelles campaign successful, and would have put Turkey out of the war. It would have prevented the Armenian massacres. It would probably have saved Russia from her subsequent retreat and humiliation. It would have led Hungary, and perhaps Austria, to make separate peace. It was vastly more important to have obtained the active support of the Balkan states at the right time than to have brought Italy into the war for the sole purpose of taking some bits of terPhotographs by Back

JOHN BRATIANO, PREMIER OF RUMANIA

ALEXANDER ZAIMIS, PREMIER-OF

D American Press Association, New York PREMIER RADOSLAVOFF OF BUL-

THREE CONSPICUOUS BALKAN STATESMEN

false position and an unholy war.

Alllod well as in English government become Russian ports of first importance. circles. The famous Foreign Minister, Delcassé, resigned, and the Prime Minister, Viviani, took upon his own shoulders the duties of the Foreign Office. Whether Del-

that time would have saved Europe the pres- cabinet and an impossible appeal to the ent great convulsion. It is useless to mor- country, Sir Edward Carson resigned as Atalize over these frightful calamities. Bul- torney-General; and England's splendid and garia is now at war,—with Turkey, Austria, patriotic coalition cabinet went on with its and Germany as her allies. Against her are difficult but well-performed duties. In Rusarrayed her historic friends, England and sia, cabinet changes brought one of the lead-Russia, joined with France, Italy, and her ers of the Conservative wing in the Duma unhappy neighbor, Serbia. Russia, on one into the executive group as Minister of the hand, is doing her best to bully and drive Interior. This is the first instance of a Rumania into action against Bulgaria and Russian cabinet member named from the Austria. England and France, on the other Duma and continuing to hold his parliamenhand, are threatening and pressing Greece, tary seat. Real conditions in Russia, both The Serbians are making heroic resistance military and political, are not readily asceras the German invasion forces its way to the tained by the outside world just now. It relief of Turkey. Bulgaria will fight in a is reported that enormous quantities of spirit of despair, as having been forced into a munitions from Japan are constantly arriving at Moscow, and that the trans-Siberian road is taxed to the utmost with materials The Balkan situation made a for Russia's armies. It is passing strange momentary crisis in French as that Vladivostok and Archangel should have

The sad plight of the Armeni-Armenian ans is the most horrifying of Horrors the news of last month. Ruscassé had differed more with Viviani or with sia has not been able as yet to make the Sir Edward Grey was not revealed. But expected advance from her Transcaucasian Viviani made his statement to the Chamber province through the Turkish regions south of Deputies, and received an almost unani- of the Black Sea. The Armenians have been mous vote of confidence. In England, the praying for Russian deliverance, while Turks expected statement to Parliament did not and Kurds have been murdering Armenian, find place because of the sudden illness and men, and driving women and children to sequestration of Premier Asquith. After a distant places in the desert where they must week's stormy talk about a break-up of the surely perish. It is Germany's responsibility.

of the lights hide the city to some atent. London, like Pars and the German cities or posed-to aerial attack is of course, darkened at might, and a system of sigmaks has been arranged to warm the people of the mproach of the com craft, so that they in spite of the spite. however, the steer Zeppelin seems to 200 the public like 🚛 technical displace Government has giffs & surance that the best minds of the navy are hard it

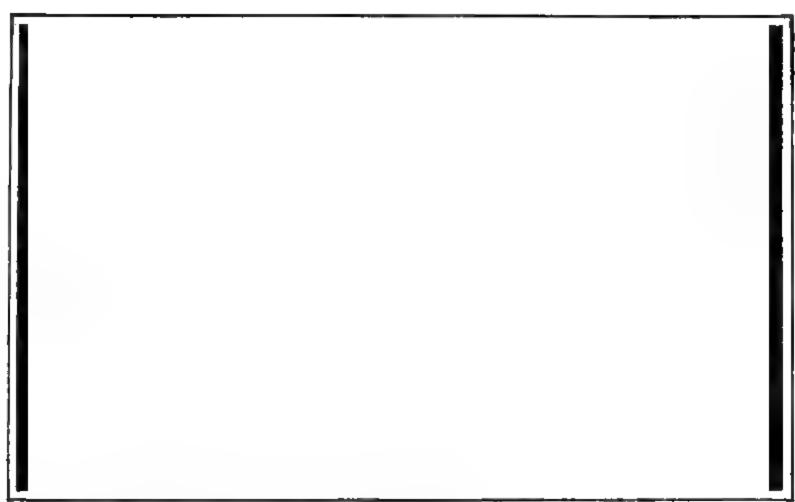
The fogs and the dimming

Last month's Zeppelin attacks work on the problem of London's protection on London, occurring on Oc- from aerial attack, and both Mr. Balfour? tober 13-14, were the most and Mr. Asquith have expressed the belief

ENGLISH PULKEMEN DEPLAYING EXPLORED JEFFELIN BURGS (These Zeppeim bomas are both espitative and inconfery)

deadly that England has as ver sustained, that future raids would be more effectively As many as 55 persons were killed, and 114 met. The appointment of Admiral Sir Perco injured. The total of casualties that have Scott, with his high reputation as a gunnery resulted from the score of aerial raids on expert, as director of the air defenses of England was thus brought to 109 killed London, has done much to increase this conand 388 wounded. Urgent demands were fidence. The aid of Mr. Lee De Forest, promptly made for reprisals in kind on Ger- an American inventor, was also enlisted last many (which demands the government has month. It was believed that his latest desteadily resisted), as well as for better pro- vice, the "Audion" incandescent glob, tection from such attacks in the future. The would, by amplifying the sound of the moproblem of safeguarding the city from the tors, help in detecting approaching Zenoelins. enemy in the air has not been an easy one. In has taken experimentation to produce the right kind of anti-aircraft gun, and time to manufacture a sufficient quantity. A fleet of some 400 aeroplanes is maintained in and about London for the purpose of patrolling the air and attacking Zeppelins, but their task is exceedingly difficult. A half hour or more must clapse from the moment ar enemy airship is sighted and the signal sent to the aero station before an aeroplane can start and climb up to the height of the Zeppelin. By that time the aerial destroyer has done its work and may be far off on the way home, for the entire attack in a single district, with the dropping of scores of bombs, may last scarcely more than a minute. The aeroplanes are also handicapped by the danger from the anti-aircraft guns, which keep up a constant fusillade from all over the city, and the blinding flashes from the numerous searchlights sweeping the sky for the Zeppelins,

MR. LEE DE FOREST (The object in his hand is his "Audion" amplifier)



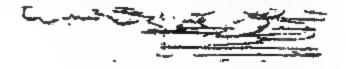
Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

THE SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN DIPLOMATS IN CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY LANSING AT THE BILTIMORE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY

(Left to right: Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, of Bolivia; Senor Don Carlos Maria de Pena, of Uruguay; Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, of Guatemala; E. C. Sweet, secretary of the conference; Senor Romulo S. Naon, of Argentina; Senor Da Gama, of Brazil; Secretary Lansing, and Senor Don Eduardo Suarez Mujica, of Chile)

A Bosernment Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, two other Latin-American powers, Colombia and Nicaragua, united in extending this recognition to the Carranza government. Official notifications were sent by the diplomatic representatives in Washington of these several countries to Señor Eliseo Arredondo, personal representative of Carranza, and Secretary Lansing's letter expressed an intention soon to designate an ambassador to Mexico. This outcome of the series of conferences of the Latin-American republics with our government was not unexpected. Indeed, it was virtually foreshadowed in recent developments, as we summarized them in these pages last month. The fact that the nine governments were united on this policy is significant in itself, and no one of the world powers in either hemisphere is likely to withhold recognition of the Carranza régime, now that the states

October 19, 1915, will take its most concerned and best informed have an
Movernment place as one of the important nounced their confidence in General Cardates in modern Mexican history. On that day nine of the leading government, or, at any rate, their belief that crnments of the Western Hemisphere, no other Mexican leader at the present time headed by the United States, joined in formal recognition of the de facto government semblance of legitimate rule where anarchy of Mexico of which General Venustiano has reigned since the retirement of the elder Carranza is the chief executive, Besides Diaz. It is a moment for hope, if not for



UNCLE SAM (to Carranza): "Drive carefully, General,"
From the World (New York)

The agreement signed last month by representatives of the miners and the operating company is to remain in force until January 1, 1918, and during that period the eighthour day is to be maintained, together with the present wage-scale. But if wages should be raised in competitive fields a proportional increase would be made.

These rights of employees are Securing the definitely recognized in the Rights of Minera Rockefeller plan: To hold meetings; to buy goods at other than "company" stores; to have a check-weighman at the scales; to belong to a union or to refrain from belonging, as the individual employee may desire. The demand for union recognition made by the miners at the beginning of the great strike two years ago is not conceded; but provision is made for district conference, in which the miners will be represented, for the settlement of disputes. There will also be standing joint committees on industrial cooperation and conciliation; on safety and accidents; on sanitation, health, and housing and on recreation and education. All in all, this points towards democracy in the mining industry of Colorado. Mr. Rockefeller has declared that stock-

C American Press Ass'n., N. Y.

GEN. VENUSTIANO CARRANZA

(Executive head of the de facto government recognized by the Pan-American powers on October 19)

congratulation. The Washington administration has placed an embargo on the shipment of munitions of war from this country to Mexico, unless consigned to the recognized government. This action is likely to put a speedy end to effective insurrection.

Mr. Rockefeller In September of this year Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made Opiorado an extended visit to the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a property under his control, for the purpose of learning the working conditions with a view to their improvement. As an outcome of his observations in the mines and in the homes of the miners, Mr. Rockefeller submitted a plan for adjusting grievances and securing social and industrial betterment. This plan was accepted by the miners in a formal referendum vote, and nothing that has occurred in Colorado for a long time has offered so much in the way of specific remedy for the discontent that for years has kept the mining industry of the State in conal disturbance and has been a menace to

peace and welfare of the community.

Photo by American Press Ass'n., N. Y.

JUDGE ELISO ARREDONDO

(Carranza'a Washington representative, who becomes

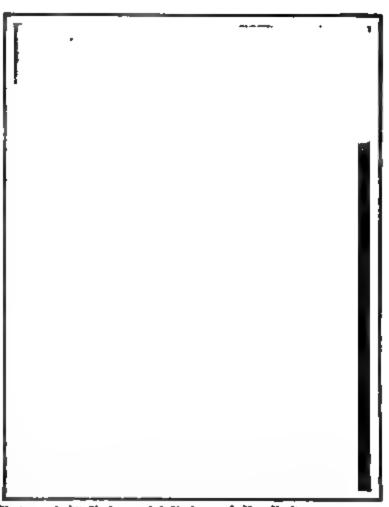
Mexican Ambassador)

holders, directors, officers, and employees all have common interests, that none can be sacrificed to the others, and that when any one of these groups considers its selfish interest alone disaster will follow. Colorado was sadly in need of such a gospel as this.

While industrial stocks, and espe-Reilroads in cially those concerned with war **Pessioereki**p orders, have been shooting up in price in a more spectacular way than has been seen before in this generation, railroad securities have lagged behind. Notable industrial stocks have increased 1500 per cent. in price this year, and the more fortunate railroad stocks 15 per cent. The fundamental reason for this contrast is, of course, that the prices of the products of the industrial companies can be and are increased in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, and with the higher costs of production. On the other hand, prices for the commodity,—transportation,—which the railroads have to sell, must remain the same unless the Interstate Commerce Commission sanctions an advance. It is true that at present one-sixth of the total mileage of railroads in the United States is in the hands of re-The recent addition of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Missouri Pacific to the group of insolvent roads brings its mileage up to 40,721, and its total capitalization to \$2,271,503,489.

There are nine systems of more The Western than a thousand miles each now in the hands of the receivers, the list being headed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, with more than 8000 miles, and the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco, with more than 7000 and 6000 miles, respectively. The forty-one Western roads which last July obtained a decision from the Interstate Commerce Commission, granting only a small percentage of certain rate increases asked for, have made formal petition for a rehearing of their case. It recites that the decision of last summer has not aided the carriers and that their current revenues are not sufficient to give a fair return on their investment. The petition particularly asks for increases in the rates on live-stock, packing-house products, meats, commodities.

Some Railroads coal and others directly affected by the new produce cannot be increased.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., DON'S MINERS' UNIFORM AND CHATS WITH HIS MEN AT TRINIDAD MINES

feverish activity in the steel and iron business or other trades stimulated by the European war orders. It was quite necessary that such an improvement should be shown if there were not to be further disastrous additions to the receivership list. The New Haven road is showing a marked recovery from its recent low-water mark in earnings; the New York Central is doing markedly better than last year; the very well-managed Southern Railroad shows signs of recovering from the severe blow to its earnings caused by the misfortunes of the cotton planters. Coal roads, like the Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio, are making unusual records of gross earnings. As a whole, however, the railroad industry is far from being out of the woods, and its troubles are a very real drag on the return of the company to general prosperity. Not the least difficulty to be faced by the roads in the immediate future is the high cost of capital, caused by the great demand of war times. The carriers must borrow money in great quantities for the extension of their lines and improvehides, fertilizer, cotton goods, and such ment of their service if they are to keep up with the country's growth. This borrowing at current rates for capital will cost them Certain railroads are showing from 10 to 25 per cent, more than the cost better operating results than last twenty years ago, which is a very formidable year, chiefly those hauling soft factor when the price of the commodity they RICH UNCLE SAM: "Here, youngster, take this and skip along."

[For a discussion of the Anglo-French loan and its success in the United States, see the comments by our financial editor, on pages 628-9 of this number of the REVIEW] From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

The Heroest Exceeding Its Promise States has grown a wheat crop exceeding a corporation owning the new combination billion bushels; and it is also true that no took over the Midvale Company for \$22,other country has ever produced so much 000,000, paid \$20,000,000 more for the wheat in one season. The corn yield prom- Remington Arms Company, and \$18,500,000 ises to be over three billion bushels, the larg- for the Worth Brothers Company and the indicate record harvests of oats, barley, rye, operating head of the new "trust" is Wilsweet potatoes, rice, tobacco, and hay. Not liam E. Corey, a former president of the only is the wheat crop the largest in quantity; United States Steel Corporation, and one of at prices prevailing in October the farm value the vice-presidents is Alva C. Dinkey, also of this one 1915 crop is more than \$910,- taken from the greater company. The new

A New Steel business, begun, as it was, largely by the debts and no promotion awards, the organstimulation of European war orders,—is the izers receiving their profits from the privilege forming of a new combination of steel- of subscription at par. They also point out makers. The Midvale Steel & Ordnance that the units combined have not been com-Company does not, to be sure, measure up petitors, as they turn out different classes of in gigantic proportions to the United States finished products.

The October report from the Steel Corporation, its total authorized capital Government on the harvests of being \$100,000,000. Its nucleus was the 1915 show, that they have finally Midvale Steel Company, a well-established exceeded even the favorable promise of concern engaged largely in the manufacture earlier months. For the first time the United of armor plate and heavy ordnance. The est in history, while preliminary estimates Coatesville Rolling Mill Company. The 000,000,—considerably more than any pre- combination is said to have an option on yious season's valuation. The Canadian crop, 300,000,000 tons of iron ore in Cuba. The also, far exceeds that of any former year, promoters of the Midvale concern answer suggestions of possible Government interfer-One of the many stirring conse-ence with statements that its capitalization quences of the sudden revival of represents actual cash and cost values, and activity in the iron and steel that there will be only one class of stock, no

RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From September 21 to October 19, 1915)

The Last Part of September

duced by Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, calling for expenditures five times the amount of revenue; the Chancellor proposes to increase the income tax and postal rates and the taxes on sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, patent medicines, and automobiles.

September 22.—French aviators bombard the royal palace and railway station at Stuttgart, the capital of Wurttemberg, more than 100 miles beyond the German frontier.

September 23.—Acting upon the advice of Premier Venizelos, King Constantine orders a general mobilization of the Greek army, "as a measure of elementary prudence in view of the mobilization of Bulgaria."

In the Frye case, the State Department at will not destroy American vessels carrying conditional contraband, but the right is reserved to destroy those carrying absolute contraband.

September 24.—The German Finance Minister, Dr. Helfferich, announces that subscriptions for the third war loan amount to \$3,000,000,000; the total of the three loans is \$6,250,000,000.

meets with reverses at several points, particularly from Dvinsk to the Rumanian frontier. at Lutsk, which is recaptured by the Russians.

offensive movement is undertaken by the French in the Champagne district (between Rheims and Verdun), and by the British and French in the Artois district (between Ypres and Arras).

September 26.—British and French official reports indicate that their assaults carried twenty miles of German trenches, in some places to a depth of nearly three miles.

September 27.—The Austro-German forces under General von Linsingen recover and compel the Russians to retreat from Lutsk.

September 28.—Formal announcement is made at New York of the terms of the American loan to Great Britain and France, arranged by a commission of British and French financial authorities after conferences with American bankers; a bond issue of \$500,000,000 is to be floated, drawing 5 per cent. interest and issued to the syndicate at 96; the money is to remain in the United States, and to be used only in payment for commodities.

Edward Grey, informs the House of Commons that Great Britain and her allies will support with their full power those Balkan states which of a similar incident is out of the question. may be attacked by Bulgaria.

The Italian battleship Benedetto Brin is blown to pieces by an internal explosion while at anchor in Brindisi Harbor; Rear-Admiral de Cervin and more than 300 of the crew are killed.

September 29.—A French official report enumerates the results of the four days' assaults of September 21.—The British budget is intro- the Anglo-French forces, maintaining that the Germans suffered losses amounting to the effective-strength of 120,000 men; 23,000 men and 120 cannon were captured.

The First Week of October

October 1.—Persistent rumors at Washington are to the effect that more than fifty German submarines have been destroyed or captured since Germany began its submarine warfare against merchant shipping.

It is announced at London that during the month of September thirty-six British merchant ships were destroyed by German warships or mines, with a loss of seventy-two lives.

The German War Office declares that 95,464 Washington makes public a note from the Ger- Russian prisoners were taken by German troops man Government; in future German warships during September, besides 37 cannon and 298 machine guns.

> Statistics published at Washington indicate that 41.7 per cent. of the male members of German trades unions have enlisted in the war.

October 2.—Reports from the Russian zone indicate that the German offensive has slackened all along the line and that the Russian resistance The German general offensive against Russia has stiffened; the front extends in a straight line

October 3.—Russia demands that Bulgaria September 25 .- After several days of heavy "break with the enemies of the Slav cause" and bombardment of the German lines, an important at once expel German and Austrian officers alleged to have joined the Bulgarian army.

A committee of distinguished Americans makes public a report of its investigation into charges of Turkish atrocities in Armenia, based upon information of "unquestioned veracity, integrity, and authority"; it finds that "crimes now being perpetrated upon the Armenian people surpass in their horror and cruelty anything that history has recorded during the past thousand years.

October 4.—It is learned that British and French troops have been landed in Greece (neutral), at Salonica, to help Serbia resist the threatened Austro-German drive through Serbia to the relief of Turkey.

German and Russian official reports show that the Russian armies have assumed the offensive in many sections.

October 5.-The German Government, sirous of reaching an agreement with the United States on the Arabic incident, disavows the act of the submarine commander who sank the ship in The British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir the belief that it intended to ram his own vessel; orders issued to German submarine commanders "have been made so stringent that the recurrence

King Constantine, of Greece, informs Premier Venizelos that he cannot support his pro-Allies policy, and the Premier resigns; previously the Chamber of Deputies had passed a vote of confidence in the Venizelos ministry, 142 to 102.

WHAT A TORPEDO DOES TO A SHIP

(The cargo has been adjusted so that the vessel's bow is almost out of the water; but when made by the torpedo the hole was entirely under water. Measured by the scale marked on the bow, the hole is more than twenty-two feet square. The Gulflight was torpedoed on May 1, but the photograph has only recently become available)

Subscriptions to the Anglo-French loan floated in the United States are closed, and it is announced that the \$500,000,000 is over-subscribed; six applications alone take one-fifth of the loan.

October 6 .- The Russian, French, British, Italian, and Serbian ministers to Bulgaria ask for their passports, the Bulgarian Government's reply to the Russian ultimatum being unsatisfactory.

The French offensive in the Champagne region carries an important German position at Tahure, within two miles of the railway serving German trenches between Rheims and the Argonne.

October 7.-Austro-German armies begin an invasion of Serbia, in an attempt to open a route to Constantinople to aid the Turks; Field-Marshal von Mackensen is in command, and his forces are reported to number 300,000,

A Greek cabinet is formed with Alexander Zaimis as Premier; five of the members are former Premiers.

Lord Bryce declares in the House of Lords that since May 800,000 Armenian men, women, and children have been slain by Turks in Asia Minor.

The Second Week of October

October 9.—Belgrade, the Serbian capital, is occupied by the Austro-German invading armies.

October 10.—The Serbian War Office declares that the right wing of the invading Austro-German armies, attempting to cross the lower Drina, southwest of Belgrade, has been thrown back with enormous losses.

two new members, one of whom (Alexei Khvos- east of Rheims, has been completely checked.

tov, Minister of the Interior), for the first time, comes from the Duma.

October 11.-Bulgarian armies cross the border into Serbia at several points east of Nish,-and Bulgaria enters the war as an ally of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey.

October 12,-It is reported from Sweden and Denmark that six German steamships have been sunk within twenty-four hours by British submarines operating in the Baltic Sea.

Austro-German armies capture the Serbian city and fortress of Semendria, opening the route

to Nish and Constantinople.

The Russian War Office reports that the Austro-Germans in Galicia have been forced back across the Stripa River, southwest of Tarn-pol.

October 13.-A night raid of Zeppelin airships over London and the eastern counties results in the killing of 41 civilians and 14 persons connected with the military; 114 others are injured.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French cabinet, Théophile Delcassé, resigns; Premier Viviani assumes the portfolio, and receives a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, 372

The Third Week of October

October 15.—Great Britain informs the Bulgarian Government that a state of war exists, because of attacks made by Bulgaria on Britain's ally, Serbia.

Premier Zaimis informs Great Britain that the Greek Government does not consider that its treaty with Serbia (a defensive alliance) calls for intervention by Greece in the present circum-

Official figures of British casualties at the Dardanelles show a total of 96,899, of whom 18,957 were killed.

October 17.—The French and British troops landed on Greek soil are reported to have entered Bulgarian territory and attacked the fortified town of Strumnitza.

October 18.—Sir Edward Carson resigns his post as Attorney General in the British cabinet, disagreeing with the prevailing views of his colleagues regarding affairs in the near East.

Major-Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro is appointed to command the British forces at the Dardanelles, succeeding Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.

October 19.—A Russian imperial manifesto proclaims "the treason of Bulgaria to the Slav cause," the proclamation being virtually a formal declaration of war,

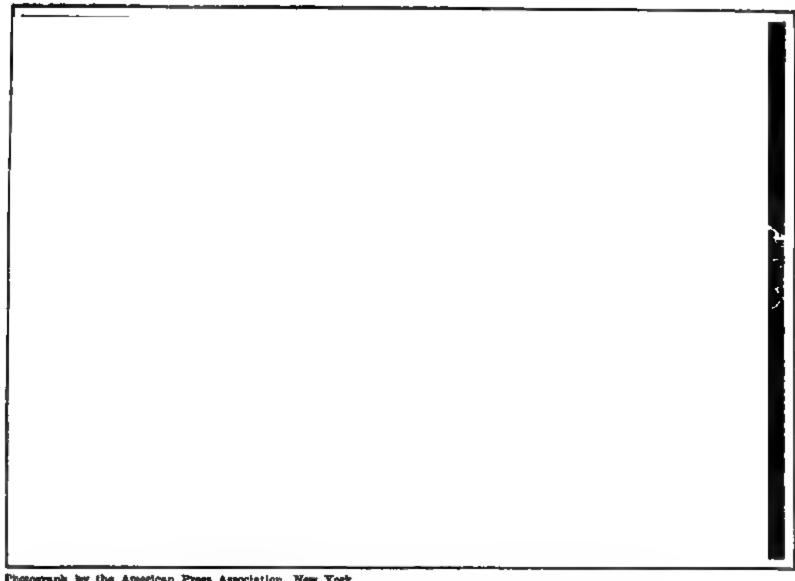
Italy declares war upon Bulgaria.

The capital of Serbia is transferred from Nish

to Prierend, in the west.

A Bulgarian invading army reaches Vranya, Serbia, in an attempt to cut the railway connecting the Serbian army and the Anglo-French forces; but they are thrown back.

A French official report declares that a care-The Russian cabinet is reorganized to admit fully prepared German attack with strong forces,



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

THE ARROWROCK IRRIGATION DAM, ACROSS THE BOISE RIVER, IDAHO

(The dam is the highest in the world, being \$61 feet from the roadway at the top to the river bed, with an additional \$90 feet of anchorage extending down to solid rock. At the top it is only 16 feet wide, but at the base the concrete wall is \$40 feet thick. The dam creates an artificial mountain lake eighteen miles long, impounding water during the rainy season and storing it for use during dry periods. It is said that more than two hundred thomand acres of agricultural lands will be watered and made productive by this irrigation project. It was formally opened last month, after four years of construction work by the United States Reclamation Service)

RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From September 21 to October 19, 1915)

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

September 21.—In the Massachusetts primaries Governor David I. Walsh (Dem.) is renominated, and Samuel W. McCall (Rep.), Nelson B. Clark (Prog.), and William Shaw (Proh.) are nominated.

September 28.—Mayor Rolph (Rep.) of San Francisco is reelected, receiving a majority vote in the primaries.

October 6.—Addressing the Naval Consulting Board at its first meeting, President Wilson declares that the nation is convinced that it ought to be adequately prepared for defense. . . . President Wilson announces that he will vote for woman suffrage at the special election in New Jersey,—not as the leader of his party in the nation, but upon his private convictions as a citi- near Progreso, Texas. ten of the State.

October 10.-President Wilson addresses the Daughters of the American Revolution at their twenty-fifth anniversary celebration in Washington; he pleads for pure patriotism in politics, and the undivided allegiance of foreign-born citi-

October 13.-Mayor Bell, of Indianapolis, is acquitted by a jury of the charge of conspiracy agree to surrender their arms in exchange for in connection with the 1914 primary and elec-

tion. . . . The so-called "cotton futures" act is declared unconstitutional in the United States District Court at New York, because, although a revenue measure, it originated in the Senate.

October 19.—A constitutional amendment extending the suffrage to women is rejected by the voters of New Jersey, by a majority of 50,000. . . . Secretary Daniels announces the details of the national defense program for the navy; a five-year building scheme is proposed, during which time there shall be authorized 16 new battleships and battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 100 submarines, and 50 destroyers.

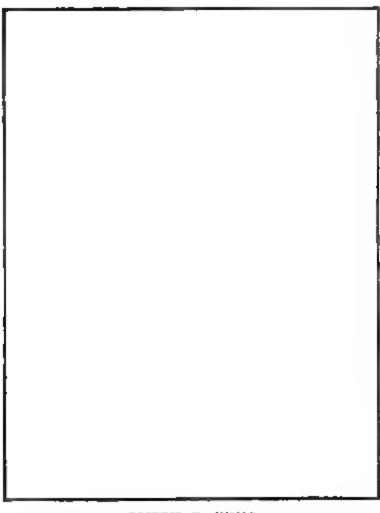
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

September 24.—A United States cavalryman is killed in an engagement with Mexican soldiers

September 26.—Fighting between United States marines and Haitian guerrillas, near Cape Haitien, results in the killing of an American sergeant and fifty Haitians.

September 27.—A second sergeant of United States marines is killed from ambush by Haitian outlaws

September 29.-Haitian Cacos, or guerrillas, amnesty.



JOSEPH E. WING

(Of all the writers in the great and growing field of agricultural literature, none was better known or more widely read than "Joe" Wing. He was for many years traveling correspondent of the Breeder's Gasette, of Chicago, and was author of several books. He wrote and sectured with-charming style. During recent years he became the leading advocate of alfalfa-planting. His death occurred on September 10)

October 5.—It is announced at Lima that Pope Benedict has been designated as arbitrator of the question of delimiting the frontiers of Peru and Bolivia.

October 9.—The Carranza party in Mexico is declared to be the only one possessing the essentials for recognition as the de facto government, at a fourth conference of the American Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives at Washington of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala.

October 19.—The United States extends formal recognition to General Carranza as leader of the dominant faction in Mexico; similar action, is taken by eight of the republics of Central and South America.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

September 20.—The Panama Canal is closed indefinitely, because of slides in the Gaillard (Culebra) Cut.

September 22.—The collapse of a street for British labor leader, 59. more than a block in New York City, when undermined for subway construction, causes the death of seven persons and serious injury to and social worker, 73. . . scores.

September 25.—A section of Broadway, New York City, under which a subway is being constructed, collapses and causes the death of one person and injuries to three others.

September 26.—The explosion of a gasoline . . . Richard R. Williamk car and fires resulting therefrom destroy editor of the Iron Age, 72.

many buildings in Ardmore, Okla., and kill more than thirty persons.

September 27.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, with 3800 miles of track, is placed in the hands of a receiver.

September 29.—Wireless telephone conversations are carried on by officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (using naval wireless-telegraph power stations), between Arlington, Va., and Honolulu, 4900 miles apart.... A tropical hurricane sweeps over the lower Mississippi valley and the Gulf coast, causing much destruction of property and the loss of 300 lives; the city of New Orleans suffers most severely ... Twenty thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic march through Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, and are reviewed by the President at the White House; the parade commemorates the Grand Review, held in May fifty years earlier, at the close of the Civil War.

October 1.—Capt. Elias R. Montfort, of Cincinnati, is elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

October 4.—The Department of Agriculture estimates that the cotton crop will be 10,950,000 bales (of 500 pounds each), the smallest crop since 1909.

October 6.—The engagement of President Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington, is announced at the White House.

October 7.—The Government's crop reports indicate record harvests of wheat and oats and the second largest corn crop; the wheat yield will for the first time reach the billion-bushel mark.

October 9.—A new automobile racing record is made in the first contest for the Astor Cup, held in New York City; Gil Anderson drives a Stuts car 350 miles at the rate of 102.6 miles an hour.

October 11.—A United States Army aviator, Lieut. Walter D. Taliaferro, is killed during a flight over San Diego Bay.

October 13.—The Boston American League baseball team (the "Red Sox") wins the championship series, four games to one, played with the Philadelphia National League team.

OBITUARY

September 21.—Anthony Comstock, the noted vice crusader, 71. . . . Rev. David S. Phelan, for more than fifty years editor of the Westers Watchman, 74. . . . James W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 76.

September 22.—Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, a distinguished physiologist and alienist, 79. . . . Rudolph Ellis, a prominent Philadelphia financier, 78.

September 26 .- James Keir Hardie, the noted British labor leader, 59.

September 27.—Rev. Dr. David Parker Morgan, formerly a prominent New York clergyman and social worker, 73. . . . John W. Bookwalter, at one time prominent in Ohio manufacturing and political circles, 76. . . . Alonzo Rothschild, author of a widely read Lincoln biography, 53.

September 30.—William Watson, secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, \$1.
. . . Richard R. Williams, for thirty years editor of the *Iron Age*, 72.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT IN A GREAT ENGINEERING TASK

(The scene is Seventh Avenue, New York City, at Twenty-fourth Street, just after an explosion has caused the street to collapse for an entire block. It is particularly interesting as showing graphically how the metropolis is being honeycombed for its underground transportation system. In order not to interfere with the ordinary use of the streets during the three years necessary to complete the work, the tunneling method is used rather than open excavation work. For a long period, after the earth has been dug out and before the steel and concrete work is completed, the surface of the street is merely boards propped up by wooden beams. An extra-heavy blast, with perhaps other contributing factors, caused the supports to collapse, and the whole street—with its occupants, including a crowded street car—dropped to the bottom. Seven persons were killed and scores seriously injured. There are forty-five miles of subway under construction in New York, one line being under the most important and congested thoroughfare, Broadway. Three days after the accident shown in this illustration, a second one—somewhat less serious—occurred on Broadway)

October 3.—John Pratt Elkin, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 55. . . . Reynold Kohihaas, of Paterson, N. J., noted for his improvements in silk-weaving, 62.

October 4.—George Edwardes, the famous English producer of musical-comedies, 63. . . . Karl Albert Staaff, former Premier of Sweden.

October 6.—Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton, pioneer leader of the suffrage movement in Washington State.

October 7.—Bishop Robert Codman, of the Episcopal diocese of Maine, 55. . . . John Bishop Putnam, the book publisher, 67. . . . Rev. John A. Conway, S. J., former president of the Catholic Educational Association, 62.

October 10.—Charles Frederick Holder, the scientist and writer on natural history, 66.

October 11.—Jean Henri Fabre, the distinguished French authority on insect life, 92. . . . Alfred Mezieres, dean of the French Academy and author of works on literature, 89. . . . Premier Eyechen of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

October 12.—Thomas P. Fowler, former president of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, 64. . . . Arthur Pillsbury Dodge, well known in New England and New York as lawyer and magazine publisher, 65.

October 14.—Dr. Thomas Hunter, for more than half a century teacher and principal in New York City grammar and normal schools, 83.

October 16.—Brig.-Gen. Henry Blanchard Freeman, U. S. A., a veteran of Indian, Civil, and Spanish wars, 79. . . . Sir Lionel Carden, recently British Minister to Mexico, 64. . . . Prof. Theodor Bovert, the German biologist, 53. . . . Henry Mann, a well-known New York newspaper man and author, 67.

October 18.—Roderick Dhu Sutherland, former Representative in Congress from Nebraska, 63.
. . . Arthur Greaves, city editor of the New York Times, 47. . . . Robert Boyd Ward, head of a widely known baking company, 63.

October 19.—Augustus Jay DuBois, professor of civil engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School, 66. . . . Joseph G. McCoy, pioneer cattle drover of the Southwest, 77.

THE GRAND REVIEW OF UNION TROOPS ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, IN MAY, 1816

TWO HISTORIC PARADES

FIFTY years ago last May, bronzed and had looked forward for so long. The flags along Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol buildings still draped in mourning for him. 9, had been followed in quick succession by man, and Meade. The blue line marched the capitulation of all the armies of the past for two days,—the Army of the Potomac to an end. The Confederate soldiers had and Georgia on the 24th. There was a here paroled, and had already returned to cheerful spirit in the ranks,—for the long their homes. The Union troops,—or, rather, and trying conflict was over, and the men 200,000 of them,—before being mustered out were returning to their homes and their of arrvice, were brought to Washington to be peaceful occupations. It was truly an inreviewed by the President and to receive the spiring occasion. burnage of the nation, as a fitting celebration That was half a century ago; and this of the end of war and the beginning of peace. year's meeting of the veterans' organization,

scarred soldiers of the North tramped of the capital were still at half-mast, the to the White House, for two full days. Lee's The reviewing stand was occupied by Presisurrender to Grant at Apponiattox, on April dent Johnson and by Generals Grant, Sher-South; and the four years' struggle had come on May 23, and the Armies of Tennessee

fates had decreed that Lincoln was the Grand Army of the Republic, was held loy such an occasion, to which he in Washington to commemorate the event.

🔾 Underwood, & Underwood, New York GRAND ARMY VETERANS ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, ON SEPTEMBER 29, 1915. COMMEMORATING FIFTY YEARS OF PEACE

The intervening years have wrought radical those in the Confederate Gray; and there changes in their ranks. The bearded youths are ever-increasing signs of comradeship beof '65 have become aged men. Many of tween the former rivals. The spirit which answered their last roll-call. Few of those 1913, and its further development there, has over ninety. Twenty thousand of the vet- organizations that we may soon see their erans were able to make the journey to annual gatherings held in common. Washington, coming from all parts of the Our illustrations show both the grand

tween the men who wore the Union Blue and the thinned ranks of the veterans.

them have attended their last muster and made possible the reunion at Gettysburg in who survive are under seventy; some are become so general throughout the veterans'

country, and on the 29th of September they review of fifty years ago (from a rare Brady marched along Pennsylvania Avenue exactly photograph, in the collection owned by the as had been done fifty years before. The Review of Reviews Company), and its repeti-President who reviewed them was a Demo- tion of last September,—the cameras having crat, and in a prominent place of honor was been placed in almost exactly the same spot. the Chief Justice of the United States Su- The view is up Pennsylvania Avenue, with preme Court,—a soldier of the Confederacy. the Capitol in the distance. A striking fea-There never was a feeling of hatred be- ture of the two scenes, when contrasted, is

WAR AND MOBILIZATION IN THE BALKANS

(British	marines	and	artillerymen		o Serbia b	y the	English)

International News Service, New York

MEETING THE TEUTON INVADERS

(A Serbian trench on the ledge of a hill overlooking the Danube)

● American Press Association, New York
BULGARIAN INFANTRY IN THE MOUNTAINS

A SECTION OF THE GREEK ARMY IN THEIR PICTURESQUE GARB

THE ALLIES' CARTOONISTS

AST we pre ed in this do ment a la number of rent cartoor the war German Austrian sou In this issuhave gat together specimens o. work of the toonists of Allied na To Punch London, as "dean" of Allies' periodicals. 1 of course given first in such a o tion, and in of servic many pre wars it is foremost ve of them all. Zeppelin and marine questions are naturally of the war, and many cartoons have ap-

THE ACHIEVEMENT

nearer to Brit- Count Zeppelin: "Stands London where it did, my child?"
ain's Isle than Count Zeppelin: "Yes, father; mused it again."
Count Zeppelin: "Then you had no success?"
The Child: "Oh, yes, father; I've got home again."
From Punch (London)

peared in England on these two topics.

The cartoonists of the Allies, it must be admitted, do not display as much of Sprintitire fierceness as their Teutonic brothers. 1There is in their work more of humor than of mere savagery. In some of the smaller of the Allies' countries the war has, of course, interfered not only with the publishing of periodicals and the work of the cartoonista, bur; also with the regular mail service to this country, so that it has not been possible to give examples from every nation actually at war. A representative collection of cancatures may. however, be found in these pages.

CONSOLATION

THE DACHSHUND (GERMANY) PAUSES BEFORE DE-

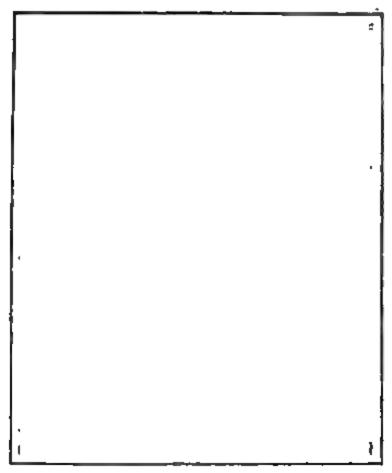
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Transcrat: Boo-oh! They won't let me be as frightful CIDING TO CROSS THE PATH OF THE BRISTLING IS I want to be!

FORCUPINE (MOBILIZED RUMANIA)

From the Dispatch (Manchester)

KASSER: Don't cry, Tirpy! You can make an economic man always apologize. From the Westminster Gazette



PLUCKING THE GERMANIC EAGLES THE BERSAGLIERE: "Here's where I get new feathers for my bat." From Pasquino (Turin)

Colonial Britain is as sturdy in the cartoon arena as on the field of battle. Some of the tion must certainly be made of the carbest work is Canadian, notably by Racey, toons published in *Hindi Punch*, of Bomof the Montreal Star. From the Dominion to India is a long way, but men-

BULL'S RUN

The Italians scored against the Austrians by liberating and stampeding bulls upon them.

From Punch (Melbourne)

ROBBING PETER TO PACIFY PAUL

THE KAISER (about to pluck feathers): "You must learn to renounce, dear Bird."
THE TURKEY: "I've done nothing else!"

(Referring to the report that Germany induced Turkey to make territorial concessions to Bulgaria for the purpose of securing her assistance)

From the Cope Times (Cape Town, Africa)

bay. These cartoons are quaint in execution, but well conceived. The cartoonists of Australia, also, and South Africa, are giving the Empire and the Allies loyal support.

ally develops intensity is the so-called barbarity of the German methods of warfare,

GANYMEDE AND THE GERMAN BAGLE

The "salient" where the attack occasion- taken up like this; still, I'm beginning almost to with the bird had left me alone."

From Punch (London)

GERMAN KULTUR WINS BULGARIA

TURKEY: "My protector and benefactor, relying es your promises, i have taken in good part all the harmering I have had from the Allies. Now will you advise me how to face our new enemy, that bergin Bulgarian?"

GERMANY: "Nothing easier; we shall make a friend of him by just giving him your railway." From Hindi Punch (Bombay)

TURKEY'S FALL

THE SCHOOLMASTER: "Take a good look at Turkey now-because when we re-open school she will have ceased to exist!"

From Pasquino (Turin)

WALRUS TEARS

"I weep for you," the walrus said;
"I deeply sympathise."
With sobs and tears, he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.
("Through the Looking Glass")

From the Cape Times (Cape Town, Africa) (A Copenhagen telegram says it is stated in the German papers that the Kaiser, during his visit to the battlefield on the western front, knelt before a large group of dead German soldiers and wept, exclaiming, "I have not willed thus.")

Teutonic forces, is made personally re-branded as an Ishmael among nations. sponsible in the cartoons on this subject.

The report that on more than one occasion the Kaiser wept when surveying the dreadful casualties of the battlefield, is seized upon by THE LAST WEAPONS OF KULTUR From Le Rive (Paris)

the cartoonists for some striking satirical work (as witness the "Walrus Tears" cartoon from the Cape Times). The "poison gas" methods of fighting, and the slaying of non-combatants by submarines, have also come in for attention, until the Kaiser is pictured as denying all knowledge of the and for this the Kaiser, as the head of the principles of humanity, and his country

11 00

THE LABORS OF SISYPHUS

(An Italian view of the utter futility of Teutonic expeditions into Russia)

From Il Fischietto (Turin)

tion. The "Sick Man of Europe" is now usually represented as a much battered bird, receiving severe punishment as a result

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK

RUSSIA (70 GERMANY): "Well, well; you may by, but at this rate you won't even reach around my
The "Clab Many of The "Cla

A FERRIE ARROW (The arrow is labelled "American Protest.") From Mancho (Tokyo)

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SEPARATE PRACE

THE RUSSIAN (remembering the poison gas):
"That's why I keep away. It is not sterilized at this end."

From Novoe Satirihon (Petrograd)

THREE CHEERS FOR THE "LLOYD GEORGE" SHELL! (The Minister of Munitions is doing good work)

From Hindi Funch (Bombay)

"TEN LITTLE NIGGERS WERE SITTING ON A FENCE" "- and then there was one." And he won't last long. (Referring to Germany's lost colonies) From the Daily Star (Montreal)

of allying himself with the Germans. Evi-dence of regret over a bad bargain, and a were stuck fast. Well, we're on the move now." rueful spirit, are shown by the Turk in these cartoons.

place in the work of the cartoonists; and

APROPOS OF THE FRENCH DRIVE

From Punch (London)

Russia, naturally, occupies a prominent whether the "Bear" happens to be advancing or retreating, the main point usually emphasized is the ultimate hopelessness of the attempt to conquer the immense forces at the disposal of the Czar.

THE ASTONISHED HUNS

"We have captured Warsaw, but the town is empty?"
"What a barbarous people! What a way to make

From Pasquino (Turin)

"ow-w-w-"!"

The Kalser started the electric battery and now he can't let go, From the Star (Montreal)

SENATOR CUMMINS, OF IOWA

LBERT BAIRD CUMMINS had made him one of the foremost men in the strength and courage a good many years ice in that body, to which he has been twice before he came to Washington as Senator reclected. He opposed the Payne-Aldrich from Iowa to succeed Mr. Allison. It was tariff, and voted against it. His position in while serving three successive terms as Gov- that debate led to the initiation of the inernor that he became widely known for his come-tax amendment to the Constitution. what was designated as the "Iowa idea." Republican convention of 1912 as valid, and He was a protectionist, but believed in revi- refused to support Taft, voting for Roosesion, and demanded that the tariff should velt. But he maintained his place in the not be used to bolster up domestic monopoly. Republican party, is its acknowledged leader His great accomplishments as a lawyer, and in his own State, and is perhaps its foremost his talent for legislation and public business, figure in the United States Senate.

made his mark as a public man of Senate from the very beginning of his servviews upon tariff reform. He formulated He was unable to accept the work of the

DEFENSE AND REVENUE IN THE NEXT CONGRESS

BY ALBERT B. CUMMINS

(United States Senator from Iowa)

WHATEVER else the approaching of tongues, and we are bound to believe that doubt that it will give its first attention to our good people into the heights or depths the two subjects which are uppermost in of hysteria. the minds of the people,—preparedness and The first revenue. We must determine, and at once, all things ready for an advance in the cause whether we should initiate a system that will of international peace. The instant the war lead to an adequate national defense; and we in Europe ends an opportunity will come to must decide immediately whether we should broaden the scope of arbitration, to increase continue a fiscal policy that will shortly end the efficiency of mediation, and to secure the in a bankrupt treasury.

I venture to make some suggestions touching these important and imminent questions, create a world's tribunal, with power not Notwithstanding the noise and turmoil of only to decide but to enforce its awards with what appears to be the fiercest and wildest armies and navies. To me this means either controversy of recent years, there is, in truth, war in its most objectionable form or the but little difference of opinion with respect surrender of sovereignty and independence. to preparedness among the great body of the It is a dream to be realized only when all silent, steady masses. It may seem that we the people of the earth can unite in a single are in the midst of a storm of disagreement government, and even then the liberty of so furious that we are in danger of ship- the citizen and of great groups of citizens leaving an issue behind it.

Just now there are some passionate and teen and sixty shall begin a course of mili- destroyed nor seriously interrupted. scrap our battleships and build no more, dis- is committed. band our army, dismantle our fortifications,

Congress may do there can be no the horrors of Europe have swept some of

The first and paramount duty is to make high advantages of reflection and delay.

I halt, however, before the proposal to wreck; but it will pass away without even would be in constant peril from the power of interest and the mistakes of ignorance.

When the war closes we shall have the best insanely fearful apostles of preparedness who chance we have ever had to civilize the law apparently demand that we shall tax, bor- of the ocean, and widen the rights of neurow, and labor until, as soon as human energy tral nations in commerce. We ought to go can accomplish it, we shall have the strongest forward upon the hypothesis that peace, not navy, the biggest guns, the most ammunition, war, is the normal condition of mankind, the greatest fortifications in the world; that and that if, unhappily, two or more counthe standing army shall be immensely in- tries find it necessary to resort to arms the creased, and that every citizen between six- business of peaceful powers shall neither be tary training, and be ready for war at a mo- and like problems inhere in every reasonable ment's notice. On the other hand, there are plan of preparedness, and they must engage many eloquent and estimable enthusiasts who the intelligent, patriotic thought of the men are, in substance, insisting that we ought to to whom for the time being the government

With these considerations always in mind, and say to the other nations of the earth that Congress should look into the future with under no circumstances will we fight; that honest eyes and prepare for it with persistent we ask nothing of them but justice; that we courage. All of us, in office and out of invoke for ourselves their sense of fairness office, hope and pray that an international and honor, but will submit to their enlight- dispute will never arise that cannot be setened will. The confusion of thought and tled through peaceful methods; but we know, speech in all these utterances has no parallel just as well as we know that our governsave in the story of Babel, with its mixture ment will continue, that a difference may

appear which cannot be adjusted either by value; but the object to be accomplished is diplomacy or arbitration. We know that an sufficiently general so that the ordinary obindignity may be put upon us which we must server can sit in judgment upon it. Our made upon us which we must resist. We maintained that it will be impossible, huknow that there may come a time when we manly speaking, for any hostile force to land must fight or lose our right to sit in the on our shores, or the battleships of an enemy council of the world. We know that a day to destroy our coast cities or imperil the lives may dawn when lives will be the price of of their inhabitants. It is said, and no doubt liberty, when our territorial integrity can it is true, that oftentimes the attack is the be preserved only with guns, and when our surest defense, but we must forego that national honor must be maintained by the advantage. strength of an army and navy.

things, for they are instinctively and ever- cerned, to have a navy that can prevent forlastingly true, and there is not a sane man eign troops from safely reaching our counin the United States who does not recognize try; to have fortifications that will protect them as simple verities. Those who are our harbors; a comparatively small regular preaching peace at any price cannot mean army and a body of land reserves who, alwhat they say. It is an abasing, destructive though pursuing the avocations of civil life, doctrine and obliterates all distinction be- have had military training and who can be tween the freeman and the slave; between so quickly mobilized that all the nations of courage and cowardice; between the self- the earth will know that they would be met reliant and self-respecting nation and the at the water's edge by a force capable of abject, harried dependency.

I am not defending war.

It is hateful and horrible in every aspect. It blots and upon a program which, when finished, will disfigures every page of history. One side make the United States the dominant naval has always been wrong and oftentimes both. force of the world does not commend itself But sometimes one side has been right; and to me; and I have no sympathy with the proif it had refused to fight it would have com- posal to enter the mad competition which mitted a fatal crime against all the genera- has characterized the policy of Great Britain tions yet unborn. What if Greece had weak- and Germany. While the efficiency of our ly submitted when the Persian hosts were navy ought to be increased, its striking weakpouring over her borders? What if Rome ness is in its disproportion. Fast cruisers, had tamely surrendered when Hannibal was auxiliaries, and submarines are imperatively hammering at her gates? What if Charles needed to establish the balance which any Martel had yielded to the Saracen at Tours? sea force must have in order to be of the What if Wellington had not shattered Na- greatest value. Congress should take impoleon's dream of universal conquest? What mediate measures to supply the missing eleif the Colonies had not dared the English ments of our naval strength. wrath? What if Lincoln, Grant, and Sher- I am a firm believer in preparedness, but man had not been willing to stand for the I am unable to perceive the necessity of Union? Let us not deceive ourselves with rushing headlong into extraordinary expendithe flimsy fallacies of an argument which tures. While we ought to go steadily forstains with dishonor the brave deeds of the ward in the direction of preparedness, there best and noblest of mankind. We have re- are many reasons which incline me toward vered the memories of the heroes who fought deliberation. First, if we are drawn into the and died for the priceless things of life, and present war, which seems most unlikely, there we will revere them still.

wrongfully thrust upon us, and this presents likelihood that in the near future any great the practical inquiry which Congress must nation will attack us. Third, we ought to answer: What is reasonably required for the study with exceeding care the lessons which national defense?

I am not skilled in the science of war, and profit by the experience of the unforand my opinion respecting the instrumen- tunate powers across the sea. talities of an effective defense is of little may happen, and I fervently hope it will hap-

We know that an assault may be military strength should be so organized and

It will be enough, so far as countries from It is of no avail to argue about these which we are separated by an ocean are consuccessfully resisting any possible invasion.

The suggestion that we ought to enter

is substantially nothing we can do to prepare Clearly then we must be ready to meet for it. Second, the conflict in Europe will the misfortune of war if it is unjustly or end in complete exhaustion, and there is no the war will teach concerning ocean fighting,

mightily affect the meaning of preparedness, they ought to be so made up. These young and the way we should go about our prepara- men are the very bone, sinew and pride of tion. I am utterly opposed to any plan for the country, and they will not enlist, as a the reorganization of the army, including matter of patriotism, if they know that they land reserves, that involves compulsory mili- may be ordered into such service. tary training, except in certain schools, for With these reforms in the National Guard, if there is not enough patriotism in this coun- we could speedily have a body of trained try to induce voluntary preparation, the coun- men sufficient for any contingency which try is hardly worth defending. The regu- the future may present. If by reason of lar army requires some enlargment, but we Constitutional restrictions the Guard cannot should be conservative about the extent of be brought completely under the national its increase. For the body of reserves we control, the alternative is to organize a purely must either take the national guard or create federal militia having the general characa federal militia and make the service so teristics of the Guard, and large enough attractive that we shall at all times have to furnish in a very few years a volunteer enough young men with military experience army commensurate with our national life. to furnish almost instantly an army of any desired strength.

derstand that the time spent in the work of or adopt the federal system. the Guard is not only necessary for the wel- The views I have suggested would not be relieved from police duty.

the law, it could be used to preserve indus- ent expenditures for the army and navy.

pen, that peace in Europe will be accom-life and property; but this duty should not panied with at least partial disarmament and be imposed upon the Guard, or any other an approach toward the freedom of the ocean. form of militia. We all know that militia These considerations do not affect in any companies must be made up in the main of wise the policy of preparedness; but they do young men who work for their living, and

I do not mention the length of service or the time to be given each year in drill, If the military organization now known maneuver, and camp, for these are subjects as the National Guard is employed to secure that must be determined by men of military and maintain the body of reserves, it must skill and experience. It is obvious that such be still further federalized, and important a militia must be provided with officers educhanges must be made in its character and cated in the military science. These officers control. It is not certain that the required should not be withdrawn from civil life; for changes can be brought about without a a comparatively small portion of their time collision with the Constitution; but, passing will be required. They must, however, be the legal questions involved, the modifica- competent, and to secure such competency tions which are necessary in order to induce we might well convert a number of our useyoung men to enlist and to make them ready less army posts into schools, maintained by for service in the event of war are: First, the general government, with students apits officers of the line must be selected with pointed in substantially the same way in reference to their education, training, and which they are now chosen for West Point competency instead of their personal popu- and Annapolis, with a course of study that Second, both officers and enlisted will fit young men for civil life, but at the men must receive a compensation which will, same time make them reasonably efficient in at least, enable them to close the year with-military affairs. The graduates from these out pecuniary loss. Third, the community schools ought to become the officers of the in which the men live must be made to un-militia whether we continue the State plan

fare of the country, but that the service is involve a perceptible addition to our present altruistic and honorable, and should com-expenditures, if some of the gross extravamend rather than disparage those who are gances of our present establishment are elimengaged in it. Fourth, the Guard ought to inated. It is my firm belief that if we are broad-minded and patriotic enough to rid In seven years' experience as Governor of ourselves of local considerations, and keep Iowa I found no other obstacle so difficult to our eyes steadily fixed upon the general good, overcome in the endeavor to keep the Guard we can bring about a state of national preat its full strength, as the fact that, under paredness without greatly increasing our pres-

trial order and suppress domestic riots. It In the shadow of the disaster which has goes without saying that there ought to be fallen upon Europe, it is not strange that an adequate police force in every city and the spectre of militarism frightens the people every State to maintain peace and safeguard of America. If the only alternatives were hesitatingly choose the former. It is, how-ters are fully understood. ever, unthinkable that the Congress, which alone can declare war, will ever employ our mistaken tariff policy would have imposed armed forces unless the overwhelming senti- upon the country, has been prevented, in part, ment of the people commands that course, only by the unprecedented calamity which Militarism is impossible in the United States has fallen upon Europe. What will happen until representative institutions have failed, to us when foreign countries resume their

that ought to be removed. The love of prehension throughout the United States. money is the most powerful and at the same time the most insidious motive of modern political criticism but rather as an outlook; life, and it ought to be made exceedingly and no matter how grave the mistakes of the difficult for any man or body of men to make administration may have been, the next Conmoney out of war. The Government ought gress, with a Democratic President, a Demoto build its warships, manufacture its arma- cratic Senate and a Democratic House, will ment. make its guns, and furnish all its muni- face a rapidly diminishing treasury and must tions from its own plants. It ought to do take measures to replenish it. so not only to destroy the baleful influences arising from commerce in such things, but wounded would be found in a new tariff law for its honor and safety. While I know that constructed to protect American interests international law recognizes the export of and at the same time increase the revenue arms and munitions to a belligerent, it should from imports; but, unfortunately, the adminbe true that when we become the vital source istration rejects both the medicine and surof the equipment of a foreign army the gery of modern economic science, and ad-Government should be responsible for it.

power with an emphatic and rather noisy on the very large incomes is too low. pledge that it would reduce expenditures and lift the burden of taxation from the weary should tax, and tax heavily, the business of shoulders of an oppressed people. It must be manufacturing and selling arms and munisomewhat staggering to those who are re-tions for export. Nothing could be more sponsible for its policies and practises to com- just than a measure which would transfer to expenses have not only not been reduced, but of those who are engaged in such trails. they have been tremendously increased, and

a defenseless country or a nation in the is useless to enter upon the details of this hands of men whose ambitions or profit riotous waste and flagrant incompetency, for could best be promoted by war, I would un- in their general aspects these deplorable mat-

The entire collapse of business, which a There is, however, one element of danger normal conditions, awakens the liveliest ap-

This article, however, is not intended as a

The first and best aid to the sick and heres to its desolate doctrine of the unpro-Neither writing nor speaking will do a tected market, and so we must look further.

great deal toward elucidating the subject of The stamp taxes upon ordinary business the national revenue. It is a hopeless tangle. transactions ought to be abolished. They are It is plain to everybody who has the slightest not only irritating and inconvenient, but they acquaintance with our financial affairs that are inequitable and unjust. The income-tax the next Congress will be compelled either to law, while complicated beyond understandspend less, tax more, or borrow much. It ing in many respects, is essentially sound. It is rather humiliating to confess that, in a can easily be made the source of more revtime of peace, so far as we are concerned, enue than we now receive. I thoroughly bethe issuing of bonds to meet the ordinary exilieve in the exemption of small incomes, but penses of government is under consideration. the exemption is too large and should be re-The present administration came into duced. On the other hand, the rate levied

During the continuance of the war we pare the promise with the performance. Our the treasury some of the unprecedented profit

Sooner or later we shall be compelled to a very formidable proportion of the increase tax great inheritances, either direct or colhas occurred because of thousands of new lateral, possibly both. Such an imposition is offices, new employees, and the assumption of eminently fair, but if it were practicable it new functions the value of which to the peo- should be preceded by an amendment to the ple it is very hard to perceive. Moreover, Constitution empowering an adjustment bethe weight of taxation is pressing more heav- tween the State and federal authorities to acily upon those whose contributions must sup- complish uniformity. Whether anything can port the Government than ever before. And now be done in that direction is most doubtto make misfortune complete, the cost of ful; but it is clear that in some way we will living has advanced in a terrifying way. It shortly reach that source of national income.

A MONTH OF BATTLES

WESTERN "DRIVES" AND BALKAN THRUSTS

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

SOUTH

on all fronts as in the month of October. In Beirût on the eastern Mediterranean. all respects it has been one of the most dramatic, absorbingly interesting and, in point to her opponents, peace that the people of of casualties, terrible months of the world her opponent nations might listen to, if, as conflict.

three separate fields claim attention. In the still outwardly fruitless. West, after months and months of com-would mean the retirement of the Germans parative calm, there flamed forth the most from Belgium and France, and the restoradesperate offensive on the Allied side since tion of the conditions of 1914 in the west of September, 1914. In the East, Russia at last Europe. It would mean certain surrenders brought the great German drive to a halt to Russia on the east and perhaps to Italy on and stood inexpugnable behind the Dwina the south, but it would leave to Germany and the central swamps, even pressed for- and her Austrian ally the hegemony of the ward perceptibly on the Galician frontier. Balkans, the supremacy in Turkey, the con-Finally, along the Danube, Germany under- trol of Asia Minor and the roads by land took a third great venture, a terrific drive to to British India and Egypt. force the road to Constantinople, enlisted

grossed in the spectacular march toward the pansion. pire through Egypt.

THE WAR COMES WEST AND of her opponents; to close the year by a brilliant and impressive success; to stand at the opening of 1916 with Belgium, Northern NOT since the similar period in 1914, France, Poland, and the fringes of Russia when German armies approached in her possession, with the Balkans brought Calais and Warsaw, when Antwerp fell to heel and the road of Teutonic empire runand the Battles of Flanders opened, has there ning uninterruptedly from Berlin to Bagdad been so widespread and considerable fighting and from Hamburg on the North Sea to

In such posture Germany could offer peace Germany reasoned, they were weary of a In any review of this month of battle war still seemingly hopeless and of sacrifices

In sum, it would clear the way for the Bulgaria, compelled Greece to repudiate her next step in German world policies, the later agreement with Serbia, forced Rumania to struggle to be waged with England alone, or continue her neutrality, and began the work with England and Russia at most. It would of hacking through the little Slav state and represent the confession that sea power had clearing the road by which the Crusaders decided the outcome in the North Sea and of other centuries approached Byzantium. the Channel, and that French resistance had Momentarily the Allied successes in the demolished the earlier notion of French de-West, incidental and local, circumscribed and cadence. It would represent a decision to incomplete, commanded the attention of the abandon the West for the East and seek the world,—but only momentarily. For with German "place in the sun" along the single brief delay, the whole planet became en- land route that was open to German ex-

Golden Horn of the nation, which, as it But, if it failed, if it did not attain the marched, affirmed that it purposed to follow immediate object, that is, to open the road the road of Alexander the Great to India, to Constantinople; if it failed in the larger and,-adopting the principles of Napoleon, purpose of capturing the imagination and -endeavor to strike down the British Em- mobilizing the fear of the enemy, then these same observers recognized that it would To one school of observers, many of whose have no permanent influence in shaping the views I share, the Balkan campaign repre- result of the war. It would presumably sented the last desperate effort of Germany compel the Anglo-French troops to quit Galto destroy, not the armies but the nerves lipoli. It would mean the extinction of break the deadly blockade of the British toward Constantinople. fleet, it would not lessen the pressure of the Turning now to the larger purpose of the nanean and along the North African coast. ward Warsaw and beyond.

tion; of wisdom, not madness.

ERN DRIVE

Serbia, the transfer of Turkish armies from the political and the military incidents in the the Dardanelles to Egypt, but it would not newest of German projects, the advance

Allies in the West, or of Russia in the East; Allies in the West, it is simplest to compare it would redouble the efforts of Italy in the the situation in Northern France with that South, threatened with new and more dan- in Poland, when the Germans had recongerous possibilities in the eastern Mediter- quered Galicia and begun their advance to-

To the other school of observers it was Look at any map of the battlelines in the merely the disclosing of the main purpose of West and it will be seen that the German Germany,—the consequence of her successes position in France is a semi-circular front. in the West and the East, which had removed one end of the curve resting upon the city of all immediate peril from her own frontiers Lille, the other upon the fortified lines in the and permitted her to use a portion of her Argonne. Roughly speaking, it reproduces armies in carrying out purposes and follow- fairly exactly the Russian position, which ing ambitions long cherished. To them it rested at one end upon the barrier of forts was an evidence of confidence, not despera- and rivers along the Niemen and at the other upon the swamps south of Warsaw and east The whole German strategy of Lublin. II. LARGER ASPECTS OF THE WEST- was comprehended in an effort to break in this curve or salient by two great attacks delivered not far from the ends of the salient In dealing with the month's operations Hindenburg struck south from East Prussia, I purpose first to discuss the larger aspects Mackensen north from Galicia. Their obof the western drive, then the two local jective was Brest-Litovsk, far east of Warphases, the Battle of Lens and the Battle saw, their purpose to cut the lines of comof Champagne. I shall merely review the munication behind the Russian armies about Russian operations briefly and then take up Warsaw and envelop and capture them.

front and it will be seen that, in attack about and winter of last year. Lens and east of Rheims, the Allies were Now it is necessary to say, in summing up following a similar course, the objective of the larger aspects of the western campaign, each advance, that is, the point where the that up to the present moment the Allies two movements would meet, if they were have achieved no one of their objectives. The pushed forward to the uttermost, was maximum possibility, the piercing of the Namur, corresponding to Brest-Litovsk in lines in such fashion as to compel a German the eastern campaign. The two movements retirement, has never yet been near. This is suggest the closing jaws of a pair of pincers, what the Germans mean when they talk and as they closed they would cut one after about the Allied failure, and they are wholly another of the lines supplying the German justified. It is equally true that none of the position in France.

land that the success of the double drive permanently held, may insure the ultimate might end in the envelopment of the hostile realization of the Allied aim to retake Lens, army. But it was utterly unlikely, so un-relieve Rheims, and end the Argonne menace. likely as to need no discussion. But it was more than possible that successful local ad- III. THE BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE vances would compel the Germans to retire to avoid ultimate envelopment, just as similar operations had produced the great Rus- pagne as the more considerable and imporsian retreat. Precisely this reason underlay tant, it is necessary first to look at the battleattack made by the Allies.

which was the expulsion of the Germans Châlons toward the Belgian frontier. northern France.

Germans away from the suburbs of Rheims fork of the Rheims road. wark of France.

To understand the October operations in the definitive defeat of German operations Perthes-les-Hurlus, Massiges, and pregnable as the Russian lines behind the under the hills north of Tahure.

Look now at the map of the western Bzura and the Rawka had proven in the fall

local possibilities have yet been realized, but Now it was possible in France as in Po- it is also true that certain local gains, if

Taking up the French drive in Chamand underlies the selection of the points of field. Twenty miles due east of Rheims the national highway leading to Verdun crosses So much for the maximum of possibility, another national road coming north from from northern France. In addition there point of intersection is the little village of were local fruits that might be harvested. A Souain. At Souain the Rheims road forks successful advance in Artois, without com- and one branch leads in a winding course pelling a general German retreat, might re- to the town of Ville-sur-Tourbe, where it cover the city of Lens and its great coal dis- crosses a highway coming north along the tricts, imperil the German position at Lille western front of the Argonne from St. and German hold upon Lille, Roubaix, and Menehould. Four miles north of Souain is Tourcoing, the great industrial cities of the town of Sommepy on the Bazancourt-Challerange railroad. Three miles north of Similar local success in Champagne would Ville-sur-Tourbe is the town of Cernay. relieve the pressure upon Verdun, drive the Between Cernay and Souain runs the north by cutting the supply lines of the Crown a parallelogram, with Souain, Sommepy, Prince in the Argonne, compel him to go Cernay, and Ville-sur-Tourbe as the four back, thus abolishing all danger to the east- corners, the Souain-Cernay road the diagern barrier forts, ending the joint threat onal, and exactly in the center of our paralwhich the Argonne operation and the St. lelogram on this road is Tahure. The dis-Mihiel salient constituted to the chief bul- tance from Souain to Ville-sur-Tourbe is about ten miles, to Sommen, four,

Now the immediate purpose of the French the West it is necessary to keep all the possi- was to advance from their lines, which folbilities in mind, the expulsion of the Ger- lowed the lower side of our parallelogram, mans from France, unlikely but possible, the between Souain and Ville-sur-Tourbe, restreconquest of Lens and possibly of Lille, ing on the small towns of Les Mesnils, about Rheims, in the Argonne and north, Beauséjour farmhouse north of Massiges, south, and east of Verdun. The attack was until their center reached the Bazancourtmade on the ends, because a frontal attack Challerange railroad north of Tahure, their would not imperil German communications left struck it at Sommepy, and their right and the German center, from the Oise to occupied Cernay, which the railroad avoids Berry-au-Bac, behind the Aisne, was as im- by a wide curve to the north after passing

Nov.-4

GENERAL JOFFRE, GENERAL FOCH, AND GENERAL D'URBAL WATCHING THE SOLDIERS MARCHING OFF TO THE FRONT

Such an advance would mean the cutting losses, fixed by the Germans at 75,000, purof the two which supply the Crown Prince, ten miles. it would mean partial isolating of the Crown

the plain little more than a third of this Marne.

of the Bazancourt-Challerange railroad, one chased a gain of 1000 yards on a front of

After three weeks of terrific bombardment Prince; it would menace the left flank of the the French left their trenches on September German army fighting in front of Rheims 25 and carried the whole of the first German to the west of Sommepy. It would, in fact, line. In this advance and in the incidental thrust a wedge between the German armies operations of the next two days nearly 20,000 in the Argonne and before Rheims, and if unwounded German prisoners were cappushed on would compel both to retire to tured, upwards of one hundred field guns, escape flank attacks and to restore contact, and an enormous booty of smaller instru-The country over which the French had ments of war, including many machine guns. to advance was open, broken only by little This was the greatest single capture of the clumps and groves of scrub pine and larches. French during the war, probably the most The villages were insignificant, and the serious German loss at any time, certainly a hills, the highest under 700 feet, rose from greater loss in guns and prisoners than at the

The soil was chalky; there was Nevertheless, the French did not succeed an absence of any real military obstacle in at once in reaching the German second line. the shape of large rivers. The plain itself It was only on October 7 that they were was old fighting ground. Valmy, where the able to launch a new drive. This time they French Revolution won its first victory, is made material progress on the Souainbarely ten miles south of Ville-sur-Tourbe, Sommepy road and captured the Navaria and the scene of Attilla's disaster is to the farm, a mile and a half south of Sommepy; south of Souain. Last February and March thence they worked east and took, first the this same field, not less than 500,000 French Tahure, and then the village. At this point Germans contending, and the French they were within a short mile of the railroad.

is challenged.

three miles on a front of ten. They got road except at Souchez, where they occuwithin effective range of the railroad they pied a few houses and fields to the west, at aimed for, but they did not pierce the Ger- the foot of the Lorette ridge, which the man third line. They did not actually French held. reach the railroad, and they were, late in The Germans, for their part, held La October, desperately fighting, not to ad- Bassée solidly and all the La Bassée-Arras vance, but to hold their gains, a small frac- road except the stretch just outside of Arras, tion of which seems to have been lost.

sen's first drive in Galicia, the Battle of the ridge, east of Neuve Chapelle and on the Dunajec,—or of Gorlice, as some German forts of Lille to the east of Arméntières. It writers call it, - Joffre's success is slight. had proven itself impregnable and no seri-Mackensen got through all the Russian lines ous attack was attempted upon it. But south and fatally weakened the Russian hold in of La Bassée, between La Bassée and Lens, Galicia in his first battle. But his oppon- the British made a sudden advance, supents were destitute of artillery ammunition; ported by a tremendous artillery fire and it was rifles against cannon. The Germans passing through the little village of Loos, in Champagne had ammunition and were reached and crossed the La Bassée road able to get more promptly.

Champagne operation was highly encourag- Lens. The surrender of so many Germans At the same time the French took Souchez, came as a surprise.

to yield any large amount of ground.

IV. THE BATTLE OF LENS

the battlefield in Artois is to compare it to by the Germans entrenched in the villages a triangle, with Arras as its apex and Be- of Angres and Givenchy-en-Gohelle. The thune and La Bassée as the other corners. loop about Lens was, therefore, uncompleted Such a triangle is made on the map by the and it remains so. connects Arras with Bethune, the main road counter-attack upon the British. What suc-from Arras to Ypres, which connects Arras cess it had remains problematical. But cer-La Bassée.

If they were successful in holding this Going north from Arras, the Bethune ground the railroad was bound to be closed road passes along the eastern face of a ridge, presently by their artillery fire. But at the which starts at the Channel and coming moment this is written the Germans are still east breaks down into the plain just west of making counter-attacks and the French hold this road, except at one point, seven miles north of Arras, at Souchez, where the high-In sum, the French, thanks to their artil- way passes at the foot of the Lorette hill on lery, which literally abolished the German the west and a number of lower hills to first-line defenses, won a remarkable local the east which rise between it and Lens. Measured by prisoners and can- In the May fighting the French had sucnon captured, they advanced from one to ceeded in driving the Germans east of this

which the French held. North of La Bassée Measured by the standard of Macken- the German position rested on the Aubers north of Lens, occupying the outskirts of the On the other hand, measured by earlier village of Hulluch, two miles south of La French and British efforts in the West, the Bassee and the slopes of Hill 70 just above

Nothing like it had thus clearing the Arras-Bethune road, and been seen in the war. Yet the first success drove east for the La Bassée-Arras road at unquestionably encouraged too great hopes; Vimy, six miles south of Lens. The whole the later events did much to destroy these, operation resembled the game children some-The advance to the Rhine had not begun times play with a rope, when two of them, The great drive was after all only a tre-running with the ends, catch a third in the mendous "nibble." Neither in the Argonne center and start to wind the rope in on him. nor before Rheims were the Germans forced But the French were less successful than the British and were held up to the west of Vimy on the edge of the last ridge of the Artois hills. They were also unable to advance due east from Souchez any great dis-The simplest fashion in which to describe tance, being checked and even thrown back

main road from Arras to Dunkirk, which Meantime the Germans began a terrific with La Bassée and the local road between tainly there was an end to the British drive Bethune and La Bassée. It is about sixteen for the moment. On the other hand, it miles from Arras to Bethune and to La seems clear that unless the Germans can Bassée; it is less than six from Bethune to drive the British back from the La Bassée-Lens road and off Hill 70 they will ultimately have to abandon not only Lens but be pierced; and the most that will be atalso La Bassée, both of which positions have tained is the reconquest of some parts of become dangerous salients.

in Champagne, the British attack was small. operations to the Allies is estimated by the The advance was on a five-mile front, but Germans at 200,000, about one-third for the distance covered was about the same as the British and two-thirds for the French. that of the French in Champagne, that is, The Allies estimated the German loss in the upwards of three miles. The French opera- first three days at 120,000, including nearly tion to the south, from Souchez, was little 30,000 unwounded prisoners. Since then more than a supporting move, as were British their loss must have been heavy by reason attacks north of La Bassée about Ypres.

The country over which the British fought is fairly level, covered with the slag heaps of Germans will lose ultimately by attrition, the mines, some of which were captured. the cost of the recent operations in the West It was the scene of a victory by Condé over must have contributed materially to the comthe Spanish and there is, or was, a column ing of the end, particularly as the fighting commemorating the victory, which ultimate- about Dwinsk and the new offensive in Serly insured French possession in these regions. bia were taking a terrible toll. But such ex-

British operation showed improvement, and servers, including all the Germans. the new army, fighting for the first time on seem to me just and reasonable; but I should the offensive, earned praise. The original like to emphasize the fact that they are reattack seems to have been preceded by the jected by many whose views are entitled to discharge of gas clouds by the British, thus respectful attention. indicating that they have borrowed the device, which cost them so dearly at Ypres in Rather more than 5000 unthe spring. wounded prisoners and above twenty-five cannon were captured by the two Allies in Russian retreat had reached another crisis. Artois, but the Germans made some counter- Having held out at Vilna, long after the balancing captures. counter-attacks of the Germans Field-Mar- Russian army was suddenly threatened by a shal Sir John French reported that over 7000 German envelopment, which placed it in the bodies of Germans lay along his lines, an gravest position it had occupied during the evidence of the desperateness of the German whole campaign. effort.

Artois remains incomplete. The Allies have Vilna, one of the most important railroad not broken through, they have not reached points in western Russia. While it was their immediate objective, but they have making good its stand here, the Germans taken positions, which if held may lead to had collected an enormous mass of cavalry the retreat of the Germans and the acquisi- and made a colossal effort to throw this tion of the points aimed at. from Lens and La Bassée would threaten Russians, reach its rear, and cut the railroad the German position in Lille. It would also and highway leading south and east to compel the Germans to make their next Minsk. In the last days of September Berstand in the low plain east of the Artois lin announced that the road and railway ridge and west of Douai, where the coun- had been cut and German cavalry lay across try is far less advantageous for trench work, the line of retreat of the Russians. London Finally it would give the Allies possession and Petrograd faced the possibility of the loss of the Paris-Arras-Dunkirk railroad, one of an army of 300,000 with frank appreof the two great trunk lines which is in hension. German hands from the environs of Arras to the outskirts of Lens south of Loos.

whether the Germans can hold on either at threw the German cavalry out of its path, Lens or at Sommepy. But there is no pros- as Napoleon rode down the Bavarians who

French soil and the relief of certain im-As compared with the French operation perilled French positions. The cost of these of their counter-attacks.

If there be anything in the belief that the As compared with Neuve Chapelle, the pectations are rejected by many military ob-

V. RUSSIA ESCAPES AND TURNS

When I closed my review last month the In the subsequent world had expected the evacuation, the main

Coming east from Kovno, the main Rus-Like the Champagne operation, that in sian army had taken position in and around Retirement cavalry around the northern flank of the

But the Russian army was not enveloped. Coming south and east along the Vilna Probably the next month will determine Minsk railroad and highway, it literally nect now that their front in either region can attempted to close his road to France after

with the escape the end of the great retreat mans who no longer claimed to be advancing. seemed to have come.

There was no longer a solid front, but three giving good account of themselves. and in front of the fortress of Rowno.

Leipsic. Road and railroad were presently least disposed of the talk of an advance to cleared, the Russian masses escaped the clos- Kiev and to Odessa. In the center, in the ing jaws of German thrusts from the Niemen Pripet swamps, smaller gains were made, but on the south and the Vilia on the north and Russian offensives were reported by the Ger-

Only about Dwinsk did the Germans As it now stood, the Russian line ran be- continue their efforts with earlier energy and hind the Dwina from Riga to Dwinsk, where despite these efforts no considerable progress General Russky, the victor of Lemberg, had was made. The line of the river was not held Field-Marshal Hindenburg for many forced and in places the Germans were weeks, and from Dwinsk almost due south driven away from the stream. Riga held through the Pripet swamps just east of Pinsk out; Dwinsk remained in the Czar's hands. to the Rumanian frontier. Behind it ran Two things were becoming plain; one that the Petrograd-Vitebsk-Kiev line, giving it a the weather had interrupted the German adnorth-and-south communication, while from vance, the other that Russia was rapidly getthe Pripet swamps south the Vilna-Lutsk ting an adequate supply of ammunition and line was also behind the Russian front. bringing up newly equipped forces who were

groups of forces, one along the Dwina, the A little later it was to be discovered that other west of Minsk, the third west of Kiev the withdrawal of troops to make the drive through Serbia was responsible for the aban-In the next few weeks there was a slow donment of the German campaign against but sure dying down of German effort, then Russia. But this could only mean that Rusa concomitant mounting of Russian activity, sia was now to have that respite so long Far in the South General Ivanoff took the desired; that she was for some weeks or offensive and won back the fortress of Lutsk, months to be free from the terrific pressure temporarily, captured many thousand Aus- which had endured since April; that she trian prisoners, and for the time being at had, in fact, escaped destruction, had not been eliminated. to dispose of Russia in 1915 had failed as Cretan's policies, and deprived the Allies of had the effort to dispose of France in 1914. a necessary recruit. Terrible as had been the toll taken from Thus at the moment when German cannon Russia in lives, extensive as had been the ter- were beginning to send shells upon muchbefore.

along the Danube quite banished all thought quite naturally declined to enlist. evitable. But behind this superficial view, against Austria, Turkey, and Germany. naturally encouraged by the Germans, lay the patent fact that a year of war had not as to whether Greece might not resist the seemingly within German grasp.

VI. IN THE BALKANS

to make only passing reference to the politi- no election. cal circumstances and confine my comment would take the Kaiser's shilling.

other course was plain. They relied upon armies of their own. Venizelos and behind Venizelos were the On the German si peror, interfered.

The effort of Germany he dismissed Venizelos, overset the great

ritorial gains, Russian resistance was not bombarded Belgrade, Bulgaria, having mob-broken, Russia was not conquered, was in- ilized and declared her intention to stand deed returning to the attack with the same with the Central Powers, was free to use all energy that had taken her armies to the her forces against the Serbs. The Allies had crests of the Carpathians a few months only a small force in the Near East, which was directed on Salonica, and Serbia was left For the general public the new campaign practically alone. Rumania, in this situation of the old operation closing along the Nie- Greece both were bound by treaty to protect men. The extent of German victories in the Serbia against Bulgaria; but both took the field and on the map served to establish the reasonable if not courageous view that their belief that German victory had become in- treaty did not bind them to defend Serbia

For the moment there was even a question disposed of any one of the four great foes of Allied effort to land troops at Salonica for Germany; and the cost in German lives had service in Macedonia. But the Allied fleets been out of all proportion to her resources were too strong a force to encourage such a as compared with those of her foes. After course. Greece submitted to the Allied landsix months the Russian campaign seemed ing; she proclaimed a policy of benevolent closing in what was a German defeat, in neutrality, which suggests "watchful wait-that the main purpose, the elimination of ing," and Venizelos, still commanding a ma-Russia, had not been achieved, and was not jority of the Greek legislature, was forced to tolerate the new Greek ministry to avoid the proroguing of the legislature, which would have left the country without a parliament until the war was over,—for the Greeks Turning now to the Balkans, I intend were already mobilizing and there could be

For the second time Constantine had dealt to the military. Bulgaria's adherence to the a terrible blow to the Allies. He had pre-Teutonic cause was always assured unless the vented Venizelos from sending an army to Allies were prepared to restore to her all that the Dardanelles in the spring, and insured she had lost in the second Balkan War. This the failure of the first effort made there by they could not do without antagonizing the fleets. Now, when the Allies had relied Greece, betraying their gallant Serbian ally, upon the Greek army to hold Bulgaria in and driving Rumania into the German camp. play until they could send troops to Serbia, Failing this they had to expect that if Ger- he had intervened again. Paris and London many ever chose to come south, Ferdinand talked darkly of a revolution and a new king. and his associates, who were pro-Austrian, But Greek public sentiment seemed finally to be reconciled to the course of the Hellenic That the Allied statesmen hoped Greece King, as it became clear that the Allies were would join them when Bulgaria took the unprepared to meet the situation with large

On the German side the landing of Allied Greek people and the Greek legislature. But troops at Salonica provoked loud protests, at the critical moment the King of Greece, and indignant comparisons of this act with whose wife is a sister of the German Em- the German invasion of Belgium. The par-He believed Germany allel is not good because Serbia had, under would win. And he was satisfied that Ger- the terms of her alliance with Greece, the man success would destroy Greece and sur-right to lease waterfront lands at Salonica render the New Greece to Bulgaria, if and transport her troops over the Greek rail-Greece did not stay neutral. He controlled roads to her own frontiers. Under this treaty the Greek army, and at the critical moment British and French soldiers and guns had

there had been no protest. Germany, of ministries, if the Near Eastern affairs con-

bitter comments. Delcassé left the French captivity. ministry, and Sir Edward Grey was assailed as never before. Italy resolutely resisted VII. frantic appeals to go to the aid of Serbia. She cared little for Serbia, who was a prospective rival in the Adriatic. She was not at war with Germany, and her armies were man campaign in the Near East is simple in making little progress in the North despite the extreme. From Belgrade to the Bulga-heavy losses. In a word, on the morrow of rian frontier, following the valley of the the enthusiasm excited in Allied capitals over Morava and its tributaries, runs the highway the western victories, there came a diplomatic along which the Turks had marched to disaster of appalling proportions. Men talked Vienna in their greater days. Up this valley openly of the need of abandoning the Gal- from the Danube at Belgrade, and from Selipoli operation. Lord Milner was one of mendria, ran two railway lines, which united the most outspoken, and there was a scene in a few miles south of the latter city, and the French Chamber, provoked by those who reached Nish, a hundred miles south of Belopposed risking French troops in the Near grade. Nish is the temporary capital of East before the work of liberating French Serbia and the present center of Serbian soil was completed.

It would be easy to exaggerate the permanent importance of this sudden outburst of goes southeast to the Bulgarian frontier east criticism in the Allied countries. calmness hardly equalled since the Battle of of Bregalnitza, where Serbia defeated Bul-



THE BALKAN COUNTRIES (Showing the railroads about which the present fighting

been going to Belgrade for many months, and pointing toward very complete changes in course, had no such agreement with Belgium. tinued to grow more dangerous, and if the In the Near East the Allied prestige sank German campaign ended in a complete In Paris and London there were success and Serbia followed Belgium into

THE ROAD TO CONSTAN-TINOPLE

From the military point of view the Germilitary life.

At Nish the railroad divides. One branch Those of Pirot, some fifty miles from Nish, and familiar with American Civil War history thence through Sofia and Adrianople to Concan recall many such incidents in Washing- stantinople. The other branch leads due ton, particularly in 1864. But, for the mo- south into old Macedonia, passing through ment, there was a break in confidence and in Uskub and Kuprili, passing by the battlefield the Marne. Nor is it too much to say that garia in 1912, and Kumanovo, where the there were in France and Britain alike signs Serbs overwhelmed the Turks in 1912. Just south of Guevgheli it crosses the Greek frontier, and some fifty miles further south reaches Salonica.

> The purpose of the Germans was comprehended in a quick and overpowering thrust south along the railroad from Belgrade to Nish and the Bulgarian frontier. Once there they would have a clear road to Constantinople over Bulgarian rails; the munitioning of Turkey would be assured and the peril that the Gallipoli operations had constituted for the Turks would be abolished, for German guns and more German officers could be sent to the Golden Horn and the Dardanelles forts.

> The Bulgarians had other designs. They would naturally move north from their frontiers upon Nish, taking the Serbians, who were fighting the Germans, in the rear. They would also push up the narrow Danube valley from Widin, opening the water route through the Iron Gates, But their main thrust was bound to be south of Nish and aimed at Macedonia, which was to be their reward for joining the Teutonic alliance.

Macedonia by making a sudden attack upon layed. the Serb army just south of Uskub, while he sent a small force to the south to cut the suggested that of the Belgian but a year Nish-Salonica Railroad about Guevgheli and before; and the Serbs were as eagerly and thus separate the Serbs and the Greeks, who as vainly looking for the coming of the were their allies.

small for their ambitious task. The Bulga- the final dispersal at Louvain. At the same rians were defeated south of Uskub and driv- time Bulgarian armies were beginning to en across the mountains to their own terri- press upon the Serbs southeast of Nish, and tory above Kustendil. The Greeks defeated another Bulgar army was attacking about the forces sent against Guevgheli and com-Guevgheli. A third force was starting at pleted the eviction of the Bulgars from Vranja, south of Nish, to cut the Nish-Salon-Macedonia. At Bucharest the frontiers were ica railroad. A complete silence veiled the laid down in such a fashion that Bulgaria ap- movements of the French and British. They proached the Nish-Salonica railroad at only were known to have landed in Salonica. two points, near Vranja, in the Serbian king- Athens reported that they had moved north dom of 1912, and at Guevgheli. These were four days after the Germans entered Serb naturally the danger points now.

Nish-Salonica railroad the Bulgarians would doubtful, although the success of one detachbe able to occupy all of Macedonia north of ment in occupying Strumnitza, east of the Greek frontier, but they would be help- Guevgheli, and winning the railroad at the ing their German allies to the north, because latter point has just been reported. when they had cut the railroad line they would have isolated Serbia and prevented clared war upon Bulgaria. Russia promised the arrival of Allied reinforcements and to send her Black Sea fleet to the Bulgar munitions which could only come by this coast. There was the further promise of the railroad.

debarked two French army corps under coast. But as these lines go to press on General Sarrail at Salonica and began send- Wednesday, October 20, the movements of ing them hastily up the railroad line to all the allied contingents remain in doubt, bility that they would come too late.

Here was where the Greek defection proved costly. Had Greece struck north sula will promptly be moved across the with her army, Bulgaria could neither have Egean to Salonica and sent to Serbia; attacked Serbia in the rear south of Nish, whether the Dardanelles campaign will be because of the menace for Greek armies in abandoned; whether Italy will finally con-Thrace, nor made rapid progress against the sent to send troops to the Balkans,—these Nish-Salonica railroad, because this would things are among the possibilities of the next have been covered by the main Greek mass, few days, but the answer is still unknown. But Greece was out of the situation and the All that is clear now is that Serbia is mak-Serbian peril was unmistakable.

Danube before Belgrade and Semendria, stantinople. So far she seems to be fighting After desperate house-to-house fighting in the single-handed, and to be going back slowly. Serbian capital the Serbs, with their British but steadily. Unless she is presently helped, artillery supports, were driven south; and the end cannot be long postponed. If the the German army, well across the Danube, German victory is complete, there is growing began the march up the Morava valley. A reason to believe that Rumania may at last week later they had made just eight miles. be forced in on the side of the Central pow-In their own reports they conceded the sever- ers; and a new attack upon Russia will ity of the fighting and the desperate char- certainly result. Thus this review ends at acter of the Serb resistance. But it was one of the most dramatic and critical moplain that the resistance could not endure, ments in the war.

In 1913 Savoff had attempted to win if the Allied reinforcements were long de-

Already the plight of the Serbian army French and British as the Belgians had Savoff failed because his forces were too watched between the attack on Liége and territory. But where they would appear, or By invading Macedonia and cutting the whether they would arrive in time, remained

Meantime, France, Italy, and England decoming of Russian troops to the Balkans,— To meet this danger the Allies hurriedly presumably a landing force on the Bulgur But there remained the possi- despite the landing of forces at Enos, ess of the Maritza.

Whether the army on the Gallipoli penining a terrific fight, perhaps her last, to hold On October 10 the Germans forced the the Morava valley and the railroad to Con-

LLOYD GEORGE: MINISTER OF "WHAT-MOST-NEEDS-DOING"

BY LEWIS R. FREEMAN

"'E'S the bloke wot they gets to do wot seen by Lloyd George,—as a consequence of no other bloke can't, or else is 'fraid a visit he made to the fighting lines at that

about this time,—it was the day after the undauntable little Welshman's remarkable speech before the Trades Union Congress at Bristol,-but, although most of them succeeded in expressing their thoughts in diction somewhat more elegant and less obscure, not one of them hit the nail so squarely on the head. For Lloyd George has both ability and courage, -how high an order of each scarcely a day that passes but furnishes new evidence-and his indeed have been, and will continue to be, the tasks that lack of "grasp" or nerve has made all other

RT. HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, BRITISH MINISTER OF MUNITIONS

The salient facts of the "Shell Muddle," this passage: and of how a special "Ministry of Munitions" was created to cope with the difficulties which cost the British so frightfully in their attempted offensive of last April, and which has been responsible for incalculably great who can handle metal. changes in the course of the war on both Eastern and Western fronts, was clearly fore-

to," was the way I heard a Cockney "pub- time,—as long ago as October, 1914. Imlicist" characterize Lloyd George in an in- patient of civilian interference, the officials formal Hyde Park debate a few nights ago. of the responsible department turned a deaf Every distinguished London leader writer ear to the earnest warnings of the then was trying to say more or less the same thing Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, pinning

> their faith to their traditional shrapnel. laid the train of certain and all but irretrievable disaster.

> Repulsed by those who should have been most vitally interested in what he had to reveal, and, as has since transpired, alone among the cabinet ministers in an appreciation of the real needs of the war, Lloyd George resolved to bend his every effort to bringing the truth home to the British Government and the British people before it was too late. The alarm note rang clear and unmistakable through a speech he made at Bangor, Wales, as long ago as February

British statesmen of the day unequal to. 28, the keynote of which was expressed in

This is an engineer's war, and it will be won arising out of it, are probably fairly well un- or lost owing to the efforts or shortcomings of derstood in the United States by this time. engineers. We need men, but we need arms more than men, and delay in producing them is Less generally known, perhaps, is the fact full of peril to the country. We must appeal that the fatal shortage of high-explosive shells for the co-operation of employers, workmen, and the general public; the three must act and endure together, or we delay and may imperil victory. We ought to requisition the aid of every man

In spite of the great prestige which the

Chancellor of the Exchequer enjoyed even at the War Office was staggering under its that time, the grave import of this remark- mighty task of putting new armies in the ably prescient utterance did not appear to field,—a "Ministry of Munitions" to cope strike home in any one of the several quar- with the special needs of the situation was deters where it might have had a useful effect. cided upon. With the keen, incisive McThe Ordnance Department was, indeed, Kenna, of the Home Office, amply equipped striving feverishly to increase the munition to fill Lloyd George's portfolio as Chancellor output, but, tape-bound and hide-bound, of the Exchequer, it was only natural that the made the fatal error of placing full depend- head of the new department should be the one ence upon the time-hallowed system of obtain- cabinet minister who had foreseen the necesing supplies through the chief armament firms sity of it almost since the outbreak of the and sub-contractors. It is now plain that war. This is how it happens that a little man these, even under normal conditions, could with the sunniest of smiles, the kindliest of have turned out nothing approaching an ade- eyes, the warmest of handclasps, and a love quate shell supply. With railways and ports of his fellow men in his heart as great and congested with transport work, and with inclusive as that of anyone that ever lived, is transoceanic shipping facilities greatly re- bending his unquenchable energy, his matchduced,—at times raw material was two less talent for organization, to the sinister test months coming from New York to Birming- of building up for England a war supply maham, and six weeks from Liverpool to Lon-chine which will, in the fulness of time, rival don,—their breakdown was almost complete. that of Germany itself. This goal, it hardly One firm which contracted to deliver 1,000,- need be said, has not yet been reached; never-000 shells last April had ready but a pitiful theless, though there are many obstacles, both 10,000; another contracted for 500,000 and seen and unseen, yet to be surmounted, it is delivered 45,000. To make matters worse, well in sight. many of such shells as did become available were not of a character best suited to the THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS: A GREAT work in hand, while many tenders from entirely responsible American firms had been entirely ignored.

the long-heralded "spring drive" got no been all but accomplished in a short five farther than a few lines of German trenches, months, it has not yet been given to the public and these were won at a cost of lives un- to know in detail. But one does know that paralleled in previous warfare. Moreover, the machine,—in spite of the fact that it was a really considerable French advance, the compact of units assembled from the ends of ultimate success of which was largely de- the United Kingdom,—was started with 2 pendent upon British cooperation, was almost minimum of "lost motion" because its parts stultified by the failure of the latter, and, were selected with the greatest judgment and worst of all, the Germans, safe for an in- care, and that it has run truer as day foldefinite period against any powerful offensive lowed day as a consequence of being "oiled" on the Western front, turned on the Rus- by the rare tact and matchless persuasiveness sians—then almost ready to begin streaming of the "Chief Engineer." down through the Carpathian passes onto the plains of Hungary-and started that stu-picking out the best personal and technical pendous eastward drive the end of which is assistants that were at liberty to come to him. not yet definitely in sight.

AN OFFICE CREATED TO MEET A CRISIS

can, while it may on rare occasions venture to country into districts, each under its own give a lead to public opinion, can never for responsible committee of management. This long refuse to follow a public which has once body in each case consists of a number of taken the bit in its teeth and resolved on a heads of local manufacturing firms, assisted course of its own. Once the press and public by a technical expert appointed by the began to shout for shells there was no use try- Minister of Munitions. ing to deny the demand, and because the old bureau is established for the purpose of givchannels of supply were still clogged with red ing advice, information, and direction to the tape and incompetency,—and because, also, factories in its own area. The engineers of

GOVERNMENT MACHINE

How this miracle,—for even to have brought the order of to-day out of the chaos As an inevitable consequence of all this, of yesterday is little short of a miracle,—has

The new Minister of Munitions, after -and such was the need that few indeed were the duties of civil or military life that were allowed to take precedence of shell sup-The British Government, like the Ameri- ply,—set to work by laying out the whole In each district 2

MR. ILOYD GEORGE CONFERRING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MINE OWNERS AND OPERATIVES PRIOR TO HIS SETTLEMENT OF THE WELSH COAL STRIKE

work extensions.

to war supply.

UNIONS

this bureau decide such questions as the kind engaged in one class of work since the buildof work the existing machinery of any given ing of the Tower of Babel,-is kept track of factory is best fitted to perform with a mini- and sent where it will do the most good. mum of alteration; the character and quanti- Indeed, the handling of the laborer, both as ty of new machinery needed; the competency a man and as a workman,—as Lloyd George of any factory to handle adequately a given realized at the outset, was,—and is,—the crux order; and what advances of money any of the whole problem. The most unskilled factory is justified in demanding for war and unschooled of volunteers, -- everybody from noble dames and university professors Through the reports of its committees in to costermongers and girls from the sweateach district, the Ministry of Munitions in shops of Houndsditch and Petticoat Lane is London has an intelligence system which, included in the thousands who have taken working in a manner very similar to that by this way of showing their patriotism,—have which that greatest of cooperative concerns, had to work side by side with the most highly the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, trained machinists, and in inducing the Trades controls its marketing, enables it to anticipate Unions to concede this and other of their and prevent congestion of orders in one bitterly-fought-for privileges Lloyd George district, or a shortage of orders in another, was credited with one of the cleverest strokes In short, England, through its Ministry of of his career. It should be explained that Munitions, is doing as a last resort what it these concessions from the unions,—they inis rather more than likely America, in a cluded also an agreement not to strike while similar position, would do at the outset,— on war work, and an undertaking to suspend that is, applying ordinary business methods restrictive regulations limiting the output for a given time,---were secured through re-CETTING CONCESSIONS FROM THE LABOR ment that the conditions formerly prevailing ciprocal agreements on the part of the governshould be restored after the war, that there By a similar system of district control, were to be no "lock-outs," and that the "war labor, -- the most heterogeneous lot of it ever profits"-- the abnormal receipts due to engaging in munition work—should be strictly the delegates, and there was no doubting the an understanding between capital and labor, of them. The comment of press and or rather between government and labor, had was highly commendatory, and ever before occurred in British industrial unanimous resolution passed by the history.

WILL THE UNIONS KEEP FAITH?

But masterly as were Lloyd George's con-mature newspaper campaign to the ciliatory efforts in persuading Labor to promise to suspend so many of its established rights for the period of the war, an infinitely more baffling as well as a far sterner task discontent which had been sur awaited him in seeing that the agreement was amongst a section of the delegat observed. Everything considered, in fact, it broke out, and the deliberate charge may be said that upon whether or not the that the government was doing little Trades Union men live up to their part of ing to limit the abnormal "war profit the bargain is going to depend the success or employers, and that these were, failure of the whole war work organization. waxing fat at the expense of the The organization itself is rapidly becoming man. They were being robbed by all that can be desired, and the arrangement enemies, these malcontents declared, between master and man as defined in the challenged Lloyd George or anyons; Munitions Bill is nearly ideal. Furthermore, the government to come before the as the employer is practically in the hands and prove to the contrary. It was the of the government, it is out of the question blunder,—from his own standpoint, I zeem, for him to avail himself of any unfair ad- —that the British labor agitator ever made; vantages even should he be so inclined. This but to the patriotic British workman the sehas put the whole thing up to Labor, with quel brought in upon him such a flood of enthe latter's attitude being largely dependent lightenment that,—as far as munition manupon how well it was satisfied with the way ufacture is concerned, at least,—he will no matters were going under the agreement.

THE CONGRESS AT BRISTOL

For the most part, it appears, the men have has been led into. had confidence in the guarantees of the government, and as a consequence have held scrupulously to their undertaking. A considerable minority, however, encouraged by hall Gardens word of the challenge was agitators who chafed under the restrictions flashed to the Minister of Munitions, and upon their normal activities, suspecting that recognizing with unerring instinct not only the "profiteering" of many of the war work the threat but also the incomparable tactical firms was not being curbed according to possibilities of the occasion, the little "Lion promise, retaliated by evading not only its of Wales" snatched up the gantlet with eager own agreements but also by endeavoring to hand. There was no time to prepare a set spread dissension in the ranks of the more speech, but,—if it was the straight truth the patriotic majority. This had been going on representatives of British labor wanted,—the for some time, greatly, it is needless to say, straight truth they should have. He had to the detriment of the munitions organiza- been bursting with the pressure of the tion, when the Trades Union Congress as-"straight truth" for weeks, and here was sembled at Bristol in the second week of the chance of a million to relieve himself September.

hinging on the attitude of the British work- en the point of epigrams, polish ornate peringman toward munition manufacture, it is orations; the best he could do was to clean not too much to say that this was the most up the imperative business on his cluttered important labor gathering ever assembled. At desk and catch the train to Bristol. the opening sessions the conference was notable for the unexpected appreciation of the tives of British labor as one man comes to veight of their responsibilities manifested by another man, his words straight from his

Nothing approaching so amicable sincerity of the patriotism of a great me against compulsory service was gen terpreted,—and probably correctly more than a protest against a some

THE "WAR-PROFITS" CHARG

But toward the end of the confe in longer have excuse for stumbling on in the darkness of half-knowledge which has heretofore been responsible for the many pitfalls he

LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY

Up in his beehive of an office in Whiteof the accumulating burden. There was no Considering the incalculably grave issues chance to round out sounding phrases, sharp-

So it was that he came to the representa-

Photograph by Control News MR, LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKING (IN WELSH) AT A GREAT MEETING HELD AT CARNARVON, WALES

beart, his blows straight from his shoulder, the war, vincing, less irrefutable than his explanations, of the country. We have done it. preponderant,

Lloyd George began his speech by telling will never get there."

Simply but convincingly, he But he spoke from a heart aflame with in- showed that the Government was carrying dignation, he struck from a shoulder steeled out completely both the letter and the spirit. by the weight of courage behind it. He came of its promises. "I have seen resolutions to explain, he remained to accuse, and his passed from time to time at trades union accusations were no whit less lucid, less con- congresses about nationalizing the industries He found the Congress, half-truculent, half- whole of the engineering industry of this condescending, and taking not a little credit country . . . is now state-controlled, and to itself for its magnanimity in listening to the profits they make out of the war are anwhat he had to say; he left it,—the nexed for state purposes. That is better well-intentioned majority than any resolution you have ever carried, abashed, chastened, enlightened, and re- and when the experiment is made why not pentant, the malcontent minority baffled and acclaim it? If you won't accept a great leap forward along the path you want to go you

the delegates to the Congress that they rep- Something of the magnitude of the muniresented the most powerful force in the life tions supply task was sketched in these words: of the country. "With you victory is as- "We have set up sixteen national arsenals surd; without you our cause is lost." Then, . . . and are constructing eleven more. We recalling to their minds a resolution they had require in order to run those,—the old and passed a few days previously pledging them- the new,—and to equip works which are at selves to assist the Government in carrying present engaged on turning out the equipon the war, he told them that he was there to ment of war, 80,000 more skilled men, but take them at their word. To the charge we require in addition to that 200,000 unthat the Government had not kept its prom-skilled men and women. At present you ise to intercept "war profits," he replied by have only got fifteen per cent. of the ma-showing how the state had taken control of chines which you could use for the turning practically all the engineering works of the out of rifles, cannon, and shells working night country and was appropriating their profits shifts. If you could get plenty of labor to and employing them in the prosecution of make these machines go night and day,-ah,

. . . We are not trying to displace skilled dishonor of their country.' workmen by unskilled. We have not enough The head of many an honest British workskilled workmen to go round. There is a man was bowed in shame after these scathgood deal of work being done by skilled work- ing words had been spoken, but not a one of men now, highly skilled men of years' train- these but was lifted up to cheer when the ing, which can just as easily be done by Minister of Munitions, with a fervent but those who have only a few days' training, kindly appeal for help and co-operation, We want to turn the unskilled on to work brought his speech to a close and rushed off which these can do just as well as the highly to board the train which was waiting to skilled, so as to reserve the highly skilled for take him back to London and the fresh work which they alone can do. . . . Take accumulations on that desk in Whitehall shell-making, for instance. Instead of put- Gardens. ting skilled people to that work, what we should like to do would be to put on, say, ten or eleven unskilled men or women to one skilled man to look after them."

for the government, the speaker wheeled broad, bare back. from the explanatory, the defensive, to a sud- and pride asserted themselves, and, setting den and swift offensive that fairly swept his its sturdy shoulders, British labor arose and already chastened hearers off their feet. "The began to put its house in order. Small but reports we get from our own offices, the highly representative delegations from all War Office and the Munitions Department, classes of workmen hurried to London, and show that if we had a suspension during the papers bore brief word of various and · the war of those customs which keep down sundry conferences which were being held at the output, we could increase it in some the Ministry of Munitions. Finally, on the places 30 per cent., in other places by 200 18th of September, a fresh undertaking on per cent. Between 30 and 200 per cent.,— the part of labor was announced, by which, well, I will hardly need to tell you that -to use the language of the London cormakes the difference between victory and de- respondent of a New York paper who feat in the quantity you could turn out and showed me an advance copy of the docuplace at the disposal of our armies."

proof on proof, the speaker went on to show London dailies meant to convey the same them how their persistence in these very thing when their headlines read "The Men trade-union practises which they had under- Will Play the Game." The latest agreetaken to suspend had been hampering the ment is very similar to that which was enmunitions supply at every turn, rising to a tered into at the time the Munitions Bill dramatic climax in pointing out the shame was passed, but the conditions which have of their having even gone to the length of brought about a renewal of the pledges, 25 interfering with Belgian workmen. "The well as the ring of sincerity in the pledges Belgian workman has several reasons for themselves, bode more brightly for a future putting his back into his work. But when- which cannot but be troublous at its best ever he has worked his best he has always. There have been many more finished on been warned that he was breaking some torical efforts in the course of English histrade-union custom. He has been invited tory than Lloyd George's speech before the to desist, and he does not understand it. His Bristol Labor Congress, but I have serious home has been destroyed, his native land doubts if there has ever been one fraught has been ravaged, Belgian women have been with greater import, not only to those whose dishonored; Belgian liberties have been representatives were addressed, but to all trampled under foot; and Belgian workmen of the British Empire and the most of Eucannot understand entering into any con-rope as well. spiracy to keep down the output of rifles and guns and shells to drive the oppressor from MODERN BUSINESS METHODS AT THE MINthe land which he is trampling under foot. I do say that if there is any man who wants to dawdle while his country is in need of him, men, one expects to find in the personnel of do let him have the decency at least not to the Ministry of Munitions a reflection of

just think of the lives that could be saved! appeal to Belgian workmen not to avenge the

THE NEW AGREEMENT

From Belfast to Birmingham, from the Clyde to the Thames, British labor writhed After having made out an air-tight case under the lash that had been laid along its Then its fine manliness ment,—"the workmen agree to cut out the Then, adding instance to instance, piling frills and get down to brass tacks." The

There have been many more finished ora-

ISTRY OF MUNITIONS

Knowing Lloyd George's adeptness of

rooms that form the advanced outposts of the near-by table. "Holies of Holies" of the War, Home, and "Lloyd George doesn't know me from in despair in the meantime,—would have con- for us in all departments."

in England where I have seen the telephone brought to anything approaching the same usefulness as in the average American business concern.

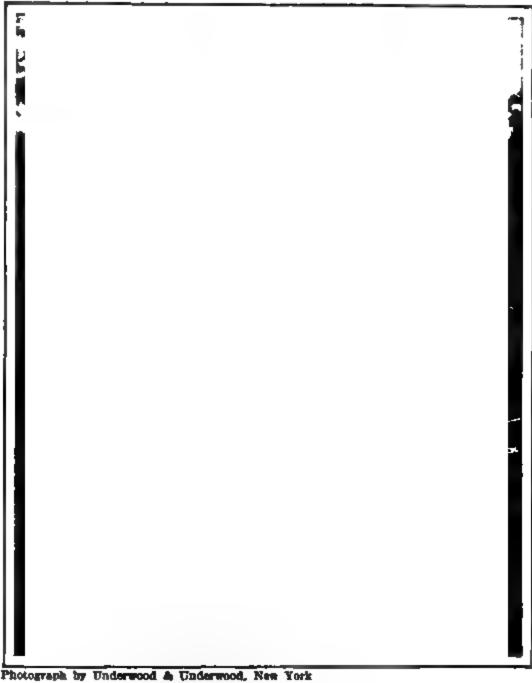
AN ACCESSIBLE MINISTER

If he is in, and not in onference, Lloyd George may usually be seen,--often on a few moments' notice, -by anyone whom his sectetary deems warranted in requesting the privilege. But he will not, in the present stress, be interviewed for publication; nor will he send a "message to the public," or undertake to answer any written questions submitted, the preferred method of the British Cabinet Ministers. I may, however, set down a little incident which occurred outside of "6, Whitehall Gardens," to show the marvelous touch in which the Minister of Munitions keeps with the endlessly ramified departtnents under his control. The day after the now famous Bristol speech I

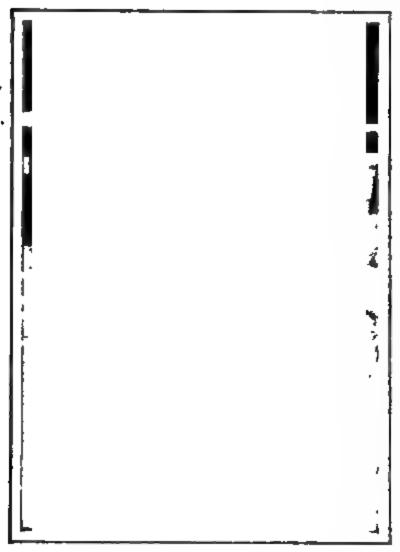
its head. He will not be disappointed. En- chanced to be lunching at the St. S---, a ergy, efficiency, common sense,-one breathes well-known political club near the Houses them in the very air of Number 6, Whitehall of Parliament, with a technical expert of the Gardens; and what a blessed relief it is to the Munitions Department, a bureau subject to, seeker of information who has become ac- but separate from, the Ministry of Municustomed to cooling his heels, and incidentally tions. Lloyd George, another Cabinet Minhis enthusiasm, in the endless series of ante- ister, and a couple of M. P.s were at a

Foreign Offices! In a half hour I secured a Adam," said my friend, "but I cannot miss fund of data in the Ministry of Munitions the chance to congratulate him on his great which,-if the pursuit had not been given up speech. It's going to mean smoother going

sumed anywhere from two days to two weeks. Stepping across to the Minister of Muniof waiting and wandering in the gloomy tions' table, he extended his hand, with a precincts of the other ministries of White- word of explanation as to who he was. Lloyd hall. The filling out of a simple blank form George, who had been accepting a running took me direct to a clear-eyed, clear-thinking fire of felicitations without rising, was on young secretary who promptly told me all his feet in an instant. "You're C--- of the he knew himself of what I was after, and B E- Company. I know. You who, the while he talked, made appointments came from South Africa at your own expense over the 'phone at his elbow with the several and have been working in the Munitions Deother secretaries who were able to furnish partment at a fraction of your regular salthe remainder of the information desired, ary. You have been in the hospital for a The Ministry of Munitions is the only place month with chronic dysentery, and have only



MR. LLOYD GEORGE CHATTENG WITH AN OLD-AGE PENSIONER (Miss Lloyd George in the background)



MR. LLOYD GEORGE BUYING A FLAG FROM HIS DAUGHTER ON FRENCH FLAG DAY IN LONDON

been back at your desk for a week. It's a shame I haven't even sent word to tell you, and the other chaps with you who have come from the ends of the earth to help us, how deeply we appreciate your sacrifices and services. I don't know what we should have done without you all. By the way, isn't there a young American explosive expert from Johannesburg working with you,—a chemical engineer named Q——, I think it is? Please tell him how especially fine I think it is that he should have joined us to 'do his bit.' I'm going to get around to see you all before long."

"By Jove!" ejaculated C—— as he rejoined me; "I was so taken aback that I quite forgot to congratulate him on his labor speech. Think of his having such a line as that on our work!"

A half hour later C— took me over to the Munitions Department, and, in a huge oak-panelled room overlooking St. James's Park, I was introduced to Q— and a number of other "high-explosive" experts who had literally "come from the ends of the earth to do their bit." China, India, Peru, Mexico, California, Africa,—men who had made their marks in all of these places were there, each one bending his energies to a single end,—the creation of munitions of war. bigging again, exigencies might place him at the head of a department created to throw the last ounce of his country's industrial effort into the scale. At any rate, come what may, on the bridge of whatever craft of the British steering, there will be found "the little Welsh bloke wot they gets to do wot no other bloke can't," turning his "keen, untroubled gaze home to the instant need of things," and gle end,—the creation of munitions of war.

They were just straggling back from lunch, and the talk was mostly of other places and other days,—of sport, of shikar, of journeys with caravan and safari,—but to one who had settled down and begun to sort the blue-prints on his desk I made bold to put a question of more immediate import.

"When all is said and done," I asked,

"how goes it with munitions?"

"We really know nothing definite about that here," was the reply. "For ourselves, we are just getting down to real work, just beginning to make ourselves felt, and, although we have already increased the output of high explosives many fold, it is not a patch upon what we will be doing in a few months. And, if peace does not come in the meantime, by a year from now I expect to see England one huge munition factory, with every available man, woman, and child in the country doing some kind of war work. That or peace,—our peace,—is what is going to come."

Thus the click of the cogs of the great munition machine which Lloyd George has created and set in motion, and, save for an occasional ominous grind where the labor wheels jog out of true, everywhere the even hum tells the same story: "We have already done much; we are getting in shape to do much more; and,—we are with it to the end."

As for Lloyd George himself,—"the uncrowned Prime Minister," as some have be gun to call him,—what of his future? The Minister of "What-Most-Needs-Doing" is probably the best answer. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he saw his country through the chaos of the first months of the war when the pillars of the financial world were shaking to their foundations, and to-day, as Murister of Munitions, he is finding the way out of another chaos no less baffling. row, should the unrest among the miners, railway men, and others develop to a point where a more serious problem than that of shells was created, we should doubtless hear of Lloyd George as Minister of Labor. Or again, exigencies might place him at the head of a department created to throw the last ounce of his country's industrial effort into

MILITARY TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

I.—RESULTS IN THE SCHOOLS OF SUMTER, S. C.

BY LEON M. GREEN

[The following article relates the interesting experience of Sumter, S. C., in making military training a part of the public-school curriculum. Sumter is one of the progressive cities of the South. It will be recalled that the "city-manager" plan of municipal government was first tried out in Sumter .- THE EDITOR.]

IX/HAT has been accomplished in the size is limited, but in order to make the ex-Sumter (S. C.) graded schools in the periment and perfect the military feature, training of boys for military service, with- only a nominal sum was needed. The Sumout implanting in their plastic natures a ter schools have about 900 pupils, a small

> majority thereof being boys.

For fifteen years these schools, which have received the highest praise from Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, have graduated boys with ample military training but not once has the subject of militar-

ism been broached

to them.

The organization of a military company in the Sumter schools took place fifteen years ago when a committee of the boys asked the superintendent if they could form a company and drill. These boys, of course, had no

yearning to engage

in warfare, is another proof that the project now being urged that some sort of military instruction be introduced into the common schools of the country is a capital idea. The plan has passed the experiment stage in the Sumter schools where for fifteen years a thorough military feature has been installed; and there is reason to believe that by following a similar system in other institutions throughout the United States, the coming generation ot young men may be better fitted than

the present one to

perform the duties

PROFESSOR S. H. EDMUNDS (Superintendent Sumter Graded Schools)

of citizen soldiers in time of need.

cellent citizenship and this citizenship is de-velop the boys physically and mentally.

thought of war and the idea has never been Sumter is a town of approximately 11,000 instilled into their minds at any time during population, about evenly divided between the the years that the system has proved to be white and black races. Sumter has an ex- such a success. The object was solely to de-

voted to its educational interests. Neces- So novel was the idea of a military comsarily the income for schools in towns of this pany in a graded school at the time that Su-

perintendent S. H. Edmunds had great diffi- them! In this way he is taught the highest culty in securing rifles for the boys. This he discipline. did after Senator Tillman went to the War Department at Washington in person to see military training given for the system in about the matter. The rifles for the nine-vogue at the Sumter schools. Necessarily teen boys in the first company were then the training received by the boys makes for purchased from the Government.

ual evolution. Boys are not accustomed to every boy to work himself gradually into be commanded by boys of their own age, and athletic trim, many of the boys being too it would not do to discipline them too se- frail at the outset to indulge in any violent verely all at once. No revolution was pos- exercise. However, a natural outgrowth of sible; only by very gradual changes could the the military feature has been the tendency full military discipline be realized.

advisable to employ a regular commandant Sumter schools in State athletic circles stands for the military companies of the schools. high, two football championships for high The commandant has always been a graduate schools having been won and a high standing of the Citadel, the Military College of in track athletics being maintained. Mili-South Carolina. This institution takes high tary training has been strongly urged for rank among military colleges and is popu- college students, especially those who do not larly known as "the West Point of the make the football or baseball team. The his military duties, is a member of the teach-boys in the military is not physical but ing force of the schools. are students of the schools, except the major through the manual of arms and the in-of the battalion, who is the commandant. In tricate drill formations is a mental stimufifteen years the little company of nineteen lant to the growing youth. boys has grown to a battalion of four companies numbering 200.

sixth grade grammar school through the fifth ing up to nineteen years of age. year high school, ranging in age from twelve ter of caution, therefore, no ammunition is

feature compulsory. It is a natural part of dling a gun; in fact, all the mechanism and the school work just as the boys' studies military tactics of firing are gone through are, and they fall into the drill just as with, except the actual placing of ammuniday, immediately the recess period. be the most suitable time to have the them join the local militia. drills.

only on dress occasions. The uniform con- This gives actual training in war-like execusists of blue coat, white duck trousers, and tions, including practise in getting into 1 white duck cap, costing altogether less than skirmish line and the accompanying deploy-\$5. The blue coats and, in fact, the trousers ments. There is no element of the "extended and the caps can be used by the boys after order" that is not taught the boys. A movethe school term is over. In the Southern ment is on foot to form a number of military States, at least, the attire is ample for the companies in nearby towns and out of this summer months.

schools is not in conflict with the class organ- among the various schools' military organizaization. For instance, a student who is captions. tain of his class and marches the boys out from the classroom, is frequently a private pany of the State militia and one of the in the battalion. Thus he is one minute crack military organizations of South Carogiving orders and the next minute receiving lina, is recruited practically entirely from

There is sufficient reason other than the

bodily development. The exercise of fifteen For the first few years there was a grad-minutes daily drill gives an opportunity to toward physical exercise of a beneficial nature After the first year or two it was found on the part of the boys. The record of the The commandant, in addition to most important development, however, to the All the officers mental. The concentration required in going

Many of the boys in the battalion are twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen years The boys in the military are from the of age, in addition to the older ones rangused in the drills. The companies are in-It was not necessary to make this military structed, however, in the method of han-The drill period is only fifteen tion in the guns. As the boys grow older before they get their target practise in other ways, This has been found to as most of them hunt, and, later, many of

In connection with field maneuvers, the Uniforms are inexpensive, and are worn Sumter Battalion has the "open order" work is expected to grow a sort of competitive The military organization at the Sumter warfare practise, including sham battles,

The Sumter Light Infantry, the local com-

ONE OF THE COMPANIES OF THE SUMTER CRADED SCHOOLS BATTALION

the graded school graduates. Almost all the best individual showing is rewarded the company's officers had training at the with a gold medal. high school. They were fitted there for The system has been given a thorough also have become officers in the National ture beneficial in several ways:

the hands of an expert military man from this by their interest. one of the best institutions in the country.

townfolk stimulates the boys to perfect tary feature. themselves in their military exercises. An Third, the lessons in attention and coninterest. A competitive drill in the manual sults of the military feature.

military service and they took naturally to test and at the end of the fifteen years the rifle practise. Many of the high-school grad- superintendent of the schools and the people uates have acquitted themselves in an ex- of Sumter and the students themselves beceptional manner at military institutions, in- lieve the idea a good one and that the praccluding West Point. A number of them tical results have proved the military fea-

Guard of the State of South Carolina. First, the boys themselves are more enthu-The Sumter school boys are well drilled siastic now than the first little band of nineand they go through all field movements, teen were fifteen years ago when they came not only in company but in battalion for- to him and asked him to organize a military mation. No feature of infantry maneuvers company for drill. The boys wish the sysremains untaught, and all instruction is in tem to remain in the schools and they prove

Second, the Sumter schools have the Medals are offered by individuals and by United States record for holding a large the Sumter Light Infantry for proficiency in percentage of boys in the high school. This onll, and this interest on the part of the is attributed in a large measure to the mili-

annual dress parade in battalion formation centration and the inculcation of the ability is held and in this the public evinces great both to obey and command are splendid re-

of arms is held at commencement time at. There are other considerations, too. The the concluding exercises of the schools and adolescent boy, as everyone that comes in con-

OFFICERS OF THE SUMTER GRADED SCHOOLS BATTALION (The commandant, a "citadel" graduate, in the center of the group)

tact with youth knows, requires some outlet as possible. The fifth year high school does of a physical nature and the military train- the work of the first year at the average coling gives this in satisfying measure. The lege. Those who cannot attend college, theretraining is admirable. It cannot be empha- fore, get practically one year's college work sized too strongly that the boy is not taught at the local high school. The increase in the to fight. Preparedness of a military nature number of graduates far more than keeps is not in the back of his head. He is in-pace with the increase in the total enrollment structed neither for nor against war. But of the schools, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, a noted if the occasion ever arises, the boys trained educator, declared that the question "How to in the Sumter schools will be prepared to Hold Boys in High School?" was answered shoulder muskets.

The fifteen years' experience in the Sumter schools shows that boys can be trained for the holding the boys in the high school to the military without the sinister motive of war, military training, and refuting the charge

training is recognized and many requests have vidualism in the pupils, Mr. Edmunds says: come to Professor S. H. Edmunds, superintendent of the Sumter schools, for information as to how the system in Sumter managed to avoid instilling militarism into the
ual, not a mere cog in a machine. He is led to minds of the boys. At a recent meeting of believe that there are those who have a genuine educators in Chicago, Professor Edmunds ex- interest in him; that if he falls by the wayside, plained the holding of the boys in the high school and the military feature in his schools. race by inadequate preparation; that he ower it Said he:

We have obtained the result of giving mili- to fit himself for his place in life.

tary training that would be useful in time of war, but we have never taught the boys that the training had back of it the sinister motive of war. Indeed, they have been instructed neither for nor against war, in the military department of our schools.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, characterized as "a truly remarkable record" the work of Superintendent Edmunds in keeping the boys and girls in the high school. Analysis of figures presented at the time of the bulletin issued by Dr. Claxton in 1912 showed that exceptionally few fall by the wayside in the Sumter school system. The figures for that year showed sixtythree in the first year high school; sixty-three in the second year; sixty in the third year, and fiftyfive in the fourth year high school The graduates the year previous numbered fifty-three, of whom thirty-one were boys. Of these forty went to college, an almost unprecedented proportion for high school graduates. In the last two years a fifth year high school has been added to the schools, proving still further that the boys and girls continue in the high school as long

in the Sumter schools.

Attributing a great deal of the success in The danger of the war idea in military that military instruction destroys the indi-

> One of the most distinctive features of our he will be missed. He is made to realize that he cannot afford to handicap himself in life's to himself, to his family, and to his city to take advantage of every opportunity within his reach

A PARADE OF CERMAN "BOY GUARD" COMPANIES

II.—MILITARY TRAINING FOR GERMAN YOUTH

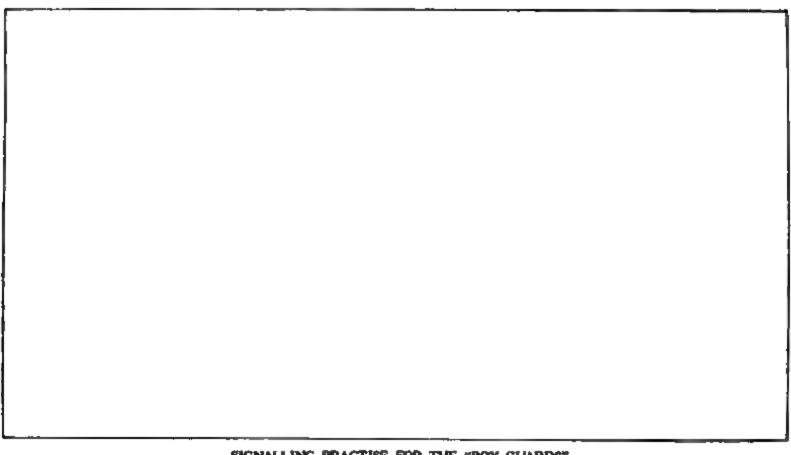
BY ALFRED GRADENWITZ

[Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, of Berlin, the author of the appended article, has for some years been someributor to the periodical press of Europe and America. Some of his articles have appeared in this magazine. Dr. Gradenwitz writes on social, scientific, and economic subjects, most of his work at the present time dealing with topics related in some way to the war. In the following article he gives an interesting account of the influence of the war on educational methods in Germany, apropos of the unique exposition recently held in Berlin, entitled "School and the War." At a time when military training in our schools is being so widely discussed, especial interest will attach to the writer's statements regarding not only military training in Germany, but the manner in which the various studies in the school curriculum connect themselves very practically with the different branches of the military art.-THE EDITOR.]

these changes, it is true, may have developed so forth. spontaneously as a result of circumstances; Teachers need no longer be afraid to touch

THE exposition at Berlin known as sion of problems in surveying, distance es-"School and the War" is most instruc- timation, and so forth, forms an important tive as showing the influence which the war, part of the instruction! In physics much having wrought such modifications in the attention is bestowed on the study of trajecthinking and feeling of nations, is exerting tories of projectiles, aviation, and kindred in more ways than one on the education of topics. In chemistry nothing could be more the rising generation. At this exposition one interesting than the problems connected in may follow in detail the manifold changes some way or other with the present war made by war in the curricula of German and its concomitant phenomena,—explosives, and Austro-Hungarian schools. Some of artificial fertilizers, chemistry of food, and

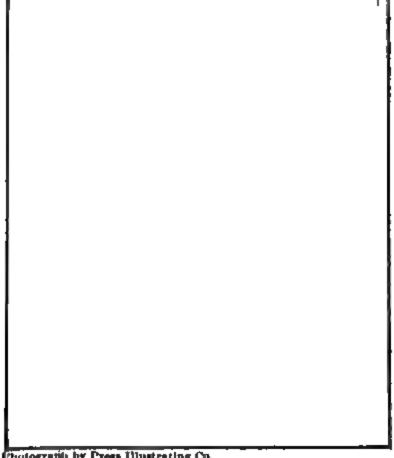
others are the outcome of consistent planning, problems of social economy and the psychol-Geography, for instance, a dry-as-dust ogy of nations which the juvenile mind in subject to most pupils, may be wonderfully normal times would lack maturity to undertalivened by reference to the events of the stand. In fact, there is everywhere a prefday. And how many pupils, once decidedly erence for practical problems, and, though it averse to mathematics, have developed a sud- might be dangerous to go too far in this diden liking for that subject since the discus- rection there is no denying that pupils are



SIGNALLING PRACTISE FOR THE "BOY GUARDS"

far more whole-heartedly attentive, far more longer constitutes the central feature of this zealous than in the past, and that the stupid branch of education. Shortly after the outresignation which generally characterized break of the war a joint manifesto by the the attitude of pupils toward the school, is German Ministries of War and Education tending more and more to disappear.

been made in the field of physical training, to the service of the Fatherland, Participa-Gymnastics, at least in the upper forms, no tion in military training thus suggested was



Photograph by Press Illustrating Co.

MILITARY PARADE OF BERLIN SCHOOL BOYS AT TEMPELHOPER FIELD

(The presentation of flags given by the Kaiserin, - to is represented by Prince Frederick Leopold and eral von Wachs).

called on the youth of the country, from the Changes of a peculiarly radical sort have age of sixteen onward, to devote themselves not made compulsory, since it was believed that enthusiasm would become more general under a system of voluntary service.

> It may indeed seem strange that the idea of military training for the young should not have had its origin in Germany, generally considered the cradle of militarism. In fact, however, England and her dominions have long had Boy Scouts and juvenile regiments, and the idea has even been adopted in France, where individual liberty 🖢 🕫 highly prized and where former Boy Semis are now assured of a more rapid advance in the army. Even Russia has tried to do

something in this way.

Whoever has had an opportunity to # these lads, with their knapsacks on their backs, marching through the streets of some town or city on their way to the woods, their natural drill grounds, must have been pleased to note their martial deportment and vivacious countenances. Military training, spart from its immediate usefulness, is bound to exert a beneficial effect on body and mind. Military practise in the open air will exeruniformly all muscles and limbs, strengthen the heart, and stimulate the lungto energetic work. Thanks to the courtesy

All the various tasks of military practise there is good reason to assume that the mutual understanding. young men strengthened by military practise with the drilling.

the great league embracing them all. In in the future.

of German civil authorities, it has been pos- order to insure uniformity of training, this sible to conduct these exercises in the out- branch of physical education has been placed skirts of the towns, where the air is pure under the control of a royal general commission.

Apart from the purely military preparathat can be performed without arms, -march- tion, which has stood in good stead all those ing, field duties, guard duties, ground prac- called to the colors, the general training of tise, signals, and so forth,—are gone through. the body involved in these exercises is of the The training takes place on two afternoons highest importance. The training and disof the week, as well as frequently on Sundays cipline of the mind, however, are possibly and during vacations. For example, the boy even more valuable. As pointed out in the companies of one of the Berlin Latin schools joint manifesto of War and Education, menhad practise for several days before and after tioned above, the formation of boy compa-New Years in the Harz Mountains, in spite nies is intended to cultivate not only military of the snow and ice. The fact that on the order, punctuality, and sense of duty, but afternoons set apart for military practise courage, obedience, foresight, energy, and there is less time left for the pupils to pre-comradeship. In this respect it will even pare their lessons is recognized by the school have a social mission to fulfil by joining men authorities, who reserve the days following of the most diverse social classes, drawn practise for extempore work. Moreover closely together by the war, and insuring

From the German viewpoint, the military will show greater working capacity than the training of the youth is the last link, as it average city boys. Teachers who have been were, in the long chain of phenomena consoldiers in their younger days are entrusted stituting the much-hated militarism, which after all is only a subordination of individual By reducing, wherever desirable, the age interests to the social weal. Not only the limit to fifteen years, it has been possible at present, but the rising generation as well, every school to recruit at least one strong is thus placed in the service of society and boy company, numbered and incorporated in effectually prepared for the tasks awaiting it

WHY NEW YORK CITY NEEDS A NEW SCHOOL PLAN

By WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST

(Comptroller of the City of New York)

[Under the charter of the metropolis, the Comptroller has not only a large measure of authority over the finances of the great municipal corporation, but he has also both opportunity and power to influence the policies that govern the expenditure of public money. Mr. Prendergast has shown himself an official of rare courage, ability, and aggressive energy. During recent months he has become the enthusiastic advocate of the so-called Gary system of carrying on school work. Mr. william Wirt,—whose brilliant success at Gary, Ind., has made that town more famous for its schools than the Steel Corporation has made it for its industry,—has of late been in New York assisting the school authorities in adapting the Gary methods to several of the city's schools Mr. Prendergast in this article tells the reasons why he so staunchly advocates the Gary plan for New York, and in doing so gives us a very good idea of what the system is. The better utilization of school facilities is not exclusively a need of New York: it is a crying need of almost every circuit the United State. Turn Proposal city in the United States.—THE EDITOR.]

people agree are now becoming intolerable.

vision for a complete day's attendance for the cerned, not so much with limiting the expenwords, the part-time evil.

the children of the city with a knowledge full value for every dollar that is paid out, which must underlie a successful business and that in spending the vast sums of money career.

PRINCELY OUTLAY ON NEW YORK'S SCHOOLS

Since the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, January 1, 1898, to and including INADEQUATE HOUSING,—THE "PART-TIME" the year 1914, the city has spent for schools and sites the sum of \$105,690,207, being According to official figures, on September 11.23 per cent. of all its capital expenditures 15, 1915, there were in the elementary during that period. The city has spent for schools of New York City 141,360 children salaries for the elementary, high, training, receiving less than five hours' instruction per and vocational schools, during the same pe-day. This means that the present school riod, the sum of \$283,283,647; for supplies plant is either entirely inadequate or that the and the maintenance of the physical plant, plant has not been utilized to its full ce-\$83,328,032. The expenditures for salaries pacity. Up to a year ago the only remedy have increased in that period 351.4 per cent., the school authorities seemed to have in although the increase in average daily attend- mind was the building of more schools. ance has increased only 85.6 per cent.

been niggardly. One-fifth of its maintenance accounts in part for the inability of the Decharges this year for all purposes represents partment of Education to-day to take proper the outlays for the Department of Education. care of the children. There is over a mil-The time has come when greater care in lion dollars represented in the purchase of expenditures is being exercised in all depart- sites which are not being used at all by the

TEW YORK CITY needs a new school ments of government. This greater care conplan. Here are some of the reasons: templates the curtailment of expenditure First, the ever-increasing city expenditures, wherever necessary, but its larger aspect is causing burdens upon real estate, which most the utilization of funds in order that the best possible results will be secured. Conse-Second, the inability of the present New quently, those who are charged with making York school system to make adequate pro- New York City's appropriations are conchildren who are of school age; in other ditures of the Department of Education, but rather that those expenditures shall in every Third, the failure of that system to equip possible respect bring results that measure that are required for education every year, this money will be used for the children in the most beneficial ways.

According to official figures, on September

The building of schools without due re-These figures show that the city has not gard to the real needs of different localines Department of Education, and probably for relieving the situation that has been denever will be used. These sites were ac-scribed. It need not be contended that there quired without due knowledge of what the is only one plan which will bring about this requirements of the communities really were, relief, but up to this time only one substanand the consequence is that the city is sus- tial plan has been suggested, and that is the taining considerable loss in carrying them Gary idea. because a rental sufficient to cover the carry- In May, 1914, the Mayor of the city, ing charges cannot be secured. For several accompanied by the President of the Board years the condition of the real-estate market of Education and others, went to Gary, Inhas not permitted the city to dispose of these diana, for the purpose of studying its school properties except at a loss.

form its full duty toward the children, it what does this plan do? cannot provide them with an adequate edu- The Gary plan provides a full school day cation unless the moneys that it is in a posi- for all school children. If it were put into tion to spend for this purpose are disbursed operation in New York City, not only the with good judgment.

CATIONAL IDEALS

naturally resent the charge that the children tem have proved inadequate in my judgment of the city are not properly equipped in an is the fact that the schools do not provide a educational way, but it is with facts and not sufficient number of hours of instruction for with the injured feelings of interested per- the children. The school day is too short sons that we must deal. Evidences multiply and the schools are idle too long during the that the boys and girls of this city, even summer; both day period and school terms those who graduate from the high schools, should be extended. are found deficient in the fundamental requirements of an elementary education. Only Educators of the country have for a number a few months ago the manager of one of of years been very seriously considering the our greatest business establishments made extension of the school year. Recent rethis charge publicly. It was not denied by ports of United States Commissioner of Eduthe educational authorities; in fact, some cation Claxton have approved the idea; reof them admitted the charge. A very recent cent reports of the City Superintendent of report from one of the associate superintend- Education in this city, Mr. William H. ents of the Board of Education also con-Maxwell, have also approved it. So in adfirmed this charge, his views being based vocating an extension of the school year city upon an actual investigation which he had officials, as far as they believe in that prinpersonally conducted.

WHAT THE GARY PLAN CAN DO FOR NEW YORK

nicipal authorities should demand that here- or one-ninth of their entire time. political machine, as has been charged.

system. It is not material who suggested Further, investigation during this last this visit; the important thing,—and for it year has shown that there are a number of entire credit must be given to Mayor school buildings which are not required at all Mitchel,—is that he took the initiative in and could be given up. All of this goes to investigating this plan and in advocating show that, assuming that the city will per- its adoption by the City of New York. Now,

children upon part time but the remainder of the 758,000 children on register in the ADMITTED FAILURE TO REALIZE EDUCA- elementary schools of this city could have at least a six-hour school day. One of the rea-People in the city's educational system will sons why the educational results of our sys-

This is not entirely a layman's opinion. ciple, are simply urging the adoption of an idea which is favored by some of the leading educators of the country. The fact is that the children of this city are under instruc-Is it any wonder, therefore, that the mu-tion approximately 950 hours per annum,

after the schools of the city shall be con- When money was withheld by the city ducted upon the two principles, first, that authorities this year for the teaching force the children should receive a well-grounded in the summer schools, made up of opporeducation, and, second, that the great ex- tunity classes and others engaged in induspenditures for which these authorities are trial work, a wild protest went up from the held responsible should be used solely for teachers' organizations on the ground that the benefit of the children and no part of it would tend to deprive the children of the them for the purpose of creating a great benefits of summer schooling; but when it is proposed that the school year itself be ex-Fortunately, the city is not without means tended the teachers and their organizations

just as wildly protest that there is no neces- City, had been unable to find a means of sity for any such extension. This would relieving the conditions in School 89. It undoubtedly mystify the mind of one who was necessary to bring a man from the outwas not familiar with the reason. The rea- side in order to do this, a fact which will son is that the summer schools which have be interesting to those who indulge in cheap heretofore been conducted mean extra pay talk against importing talent from outside for the teachers. An extended term would of New York. simply mean that the teacher was required to teach during such period as the Board way for solving this difficult school problem? of Education demanded, with no increase in Then it would not have been necessary to the annual salary. Officers of teachers' or- send for Mr. Wirt or anybody else. ganizations who vehemently protest against trouble is that too much deference is paid any effort to extend the school term, on the to the "mossbacks" in the educational syground that it would prove both physically tem. They are treated too seriously; the and mentally debilitating for the teachers, more seriously you treat them the more digare found among those who take advantage nified you make them, and they are really of every opportunity to teach special classes, able to arouse some public sympathy for night schools, and summer schools, for which their reactionary views. They should be they receive extra pay.

The school is regarded as the factory for their proper level. character building. If the school is to ex- If the Gary plan, or the duplicate school ercise the necessary influence in respect to idea, were generally adopted great economies character building it should have the child could be effected in expenditures for new within its control a longer period than it school buildings. Even the partial examinahas at present under New York City's tion which has thus far been made by Mr.

system.

Gary plan is that the number of children prove, the buildings and lands could be sold that can be accommodated in a single school and a very considerable sum realized therebuilding will be almost doubled. This state- for. Whatever is realized would be an offment is sustained by the experience of that set to the expenditures required for comsystem in the two schools in New York City pletely installing the Gary system. How in which it is now on trial, namely, School can anyone dispute the efficacy of a plan 89 in Brooklyn, and school 45 in the Bronx, such as this, as against the old principle of

School 89 was selected for this experiment putting up an expensive school building. because there had been a persistent demand which costs, exclusive of land, from \$250,000 from the people of that particular section of to \$500,000, with the usual result that it Brooklyn for a new school building. It was does not cure the part-time evil? not to be denied that the present school A considerable expenditure will be refailed to house the children of the neighbor- quired to accommodate the present school inability to secure instruction for their chil- plan. No definite figures upon this question dren was justified, and the city officials were have been submitted. Such approximations execrated because they would not authorize as have been made by reliable people indithe expenditure of a large sum of money for cate that the cost would be small compared a new school building. Consequently, Mr. with the cost under the old system of put-Wirt, the virile-minded founder of the Gary ting up a great many new school houses; system, was asked to experiment with and, of course, there will be a credit against School 89.

He had one of the most difficult school sites that will be abandoned. problems in the entire city; he solved it.

Obstacles which had appeared insurmountDUPLICATE SCHOOLS IN SINGLE BUILDING able to the average school-master were nothing to him. Our learned educators, the asso- schools occupy the same classrooms, audiciate and district superintendents, most of torium, gymnasium, shops, library, playwhom are to-day opposing the introduction ground, and other facilities alternately. By of this system generally into New York making the total capacity of the shops, audi-

Why did not our own educators find the laughed at; then they would be brought to

Wirt of the city's physical school equipment leads to the belief that about 20 per cent. AN EXPERIMENT WITH A BROOKLYN SCHOOL of the present school buildings could be aban-One of the principal advantages of the doned. When real-estate conditions im-

The indignation of parents at their buildings to all the elements of the Gary

this cost in the moneys realized from school

Under the Wirt plan, two duplicate

gregate, Mr. Wirt is able to house two to increase the size of the budget. public libraries may be used during school cient with less supervision than now obtains. the morning.

SPECIALIZING THE INSTRUCTION

The Gary plan not only adds to the or- tional system of the city. dinary school facilities better-equipped workadoption will openathe way for enlarged and of the City of New York.

in all subjects.

ECONOMIES IN COST OF TEACHING

The Gary plan not only proposes vast structed. In this city a large corps of teach- imitations of this plan, but why should the

torium, the gymnasium, and the playground ers, supervisors, and directors of special equal to that of the class-rooms, science branches are required in addition to a regulaboratories, musical and art studios in ag- lar teacher for each class, all of which helps duplicate organizations in one set of school Wirt's saving in teachers and supervisors is accommodations. His principle is to use all accomplished by having one teacher who is the educational facilities in a given com- especially adapted to the work manage sevmunity all of the time. He has discovered eral classes at one time in the auditorium that all of the children need not be doing the and playground. He has demonstrated that same thing at the same time. Even the in this way the work can be made more effi-

hours by the school children, and the use It is needless to say that any suggestion of the school auditorium need not be re- looking to the curtailment of the number of stricted to the traditional fifteen minutes in those publicly employed means opposition, and that opposition takes on tremendous force when it is realized how strongly intrenched in a political sense is the educa-

This is the reason it is difficult to get shops and more of them, playgrounds which legislation that will enable the city to bring are supervised by trained attendants, audi-school expenditures down to a proper level. toriums fitted with moving-picture appara- The very suggestion in the Wirt plan that tus, libraries, music and art studios, science under its operation the number of teachers laboratories and even swimming pools,-all required can be limited to the number of with a smaller aggregate outlay for plant classes in the school, thus doing away with a than would be required under the old good many of the so-called specialists, the scheme,—but it also extends the traditional supervisors of teachers and the supervisors To the three R's it adds in- who supervise the supervisors, has created struction in the physical sciences and in the the greatest opposition against the Gary idea. arts and industries, thus providing greater Whether intrenched bureaucracy is going to opportunities for vocational training, and win against useful modern ideas will depend this without increasing the teaching cost. Its entirely upon the intelligence of the people

enriched opportunities for the children of the Mr. Wirt makes the school the central clearing-house for all the educational activi-The Gary plan has demonstrated that the ties of the community. He proposes to use quality of instruction may be raised by de- the libraries, churches, museums, art galpartmentalizing the work throughout all the leries, parks, playgrounds, private music grades of the elementary school. A teacher studios, and even settlement houses as adwho is skilled in music, drawing, any one juncts to the school proper. Under his proof the sciences, sewing, shop work, and the gram one period of the school day is availindustrial arts or domestic science is assigned able for outside activities. During this peto teach that particular subject to several riod the child may leave the school and go classes instead of trying to instruct one class to the church for religious instruction, to the home to assist in household duties, to the The new plan opens to all teachers op- private music teacher for instruction, or he portunities to specialize along the lines for may visit the public library or the museum. which they are best fitted and this must While all these outside facilities are utilized, necessarily raise the standard of instruction, the amount of time given to regular academic instruction is in no wise reduced. On the contrary it may be increased.

This is an outline of what the Gary plan economies in expenditures for school build- will do. It is the only plan that has preings, but it also points to a substantial re- sented a real germ of relief to New York duction in the cost of teaching service. In City's difficult school problem, considered Gary the school system is operated with a from the viewpoint of both education and teaching and supervising staff which does finance. Attempts are being made to patch not exceed the total number of classes in- New York City's school system with limited

people of the city tolerate the introduction of Education to nine. Personally, I believe of mere imitations when they have at their that the board need not consist of more than disposal the real thing? five members,—a small, strong, working

All of the views and conclusions drawn board of trustees, filled with the idea of their in this statement from its beginning to the trusteeship and unswayed by the political end serve to prove one thing and that is machinations of those within or without the that the present Board of Education is too educational system. large properly to discharge the great duty that is reposed in it. An effort, led by small Board of Education is essential to the

The Gary plan is highly desirable, but a Mayor Mitchel, was made in the last legis- success of this or any other intelligent edu-

lature to reduce the membership of the Board cational plan.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE GARY PLAN

day by reason of its excellent schools and gathered from the fact that the city is appronovel methods of teaching than for the great priating \$10,000 in the budget for the cursteel works that gave it birth. Not only the rent year to compensate Dr. Wirt for spendschool buildings themselves and their equip- ing one week out of every four as official ment, but especially their varied curriculum advisor to the Board of Education. and the system by which it is applied have price has been considered high in some quarbeen pronounced as unsurpassed.

(and which is dealt with in Comptroller would be cheap at double the price. Prendergast's article) seeks to furnish the Dr. Wirt comes of Middle West farming pupil with work and study and play, and to stock, and although an exponent of new make every one of these things attractive to methods in education, is himself a product of the children. It seems to give to schools a the traditional system and existing institunew meaning and a greatly enlarged useful-tions. He was born at Markle, Indiana. ness, banishing the cramping routine of the forty one years ago, attended public schools past, opening up opportunities for vocational and De Pauw University, and did post-gradand industrial training, solving the part- uate work at the University of Chicago. time problem by literally creating two Goettingen and Berlin also contributed to schools where only one grew before, and his academic training. In England, France, tying the schools into the everyday life of and Germany, Dr. Wirt made a study of the community in such a way as to make the educational methods in use in those education more real, and interesting, and countries. His ideas first brought him into worth while for the future citizens.

cational methods requires a strong man. Dr. it was as head of the Gary schools that he has William A. Wirt, the founder of the Gary become a national figure and a center of system, though of quiet and unassuming municipal and pedagogical controversy. manner, possesses great poise and strength of character. These qualities have stood him in ing away of old-time methods. The freedom good stead when facing antagonistic city of- he allows the child in the process of absorbficials, educators, and others who questioned ing his school knowledge appals the conservathe efficacy and practicability of the Gary tive. "When I was a youngster," he told an plan. Especially hard has been the grilling audience of Methodist ministers not long 250, which he has received in New York City, "I was punished for whispering—talking to where the Gary plan is being considered for another boy, because I had something I general adoption, and where it is already in wanted to say to him. What barbarism! operation experimentally in two difficult and Why, if children want to talk, let them videly separated schools.

Think of such a doctrine and let

T is a question whether the city of Gary, The value set on Dr. Wirt's ideas and Indiana, is not known more widely to- services by New York City officials may be ters, but in the opinion of others, Dr. Wirt The Gary plan, as it has become known, has already demonstrated that his services

public notice when he was Superintendent To inaugurate any radical changes in edu- of Schools at Bluffton, Indiana, in 1900, but

There is in his new system much sweep-

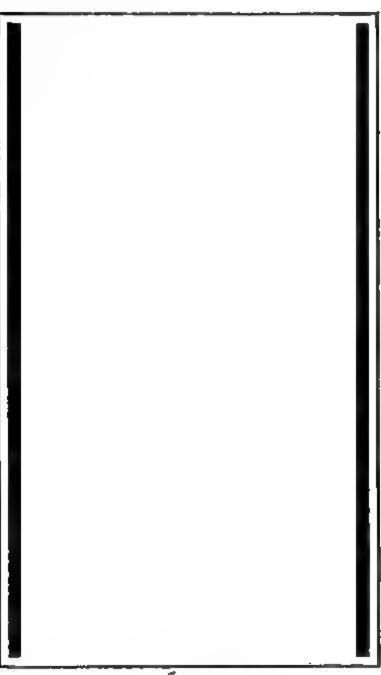
your mind wander back to the classroom of your youth where the teacher's favorite expression was, "Now, I want all of you boys to be so quiet that I can hear a pin drop!" He went on to say: "Put them on their honor. Make them see with their own eyes and understand with their own brains what is best for them." (Is there any wonder that the Gary children enjoy their long school days and even crowd the school on holidays for voluntary work?)

In his "work-study-and-play" school, as the Gary system is called, Dr. Wirt makes use of all the educational and recreative agencies of the city. His argument is:

If you want to create a complete child world within the adult world, you must allow the children to be kept wholesomely busy at work, study, and play to make the right sort of men and women of them. School cannot do this alone. The parks, the libraries, the churches, the playgrounds must all work with the school to accomplish this desired end, and the school is best suited to coordinate these several agencies' work.

Besides the two experiments of the Gary plan being made in New York City, it is also being tested in Michigan and Illinois. When Troy, New York, had one of its school buildings destroyed by fire, Dr. Wirt was summoned to solve the plan of housing the dispossessed pupils. He accommodated these children in a building already occupied by another school, and although both schools were temporarily disturbed, they made the best records in the State Regents' examination at the end of the term.

not attend Sunday schools.



DR. WILLIAM A. WIRT, POUNDER OF THE GARY SCHOOL SYSTEM

While the Gary plan makes a longer working day for the teacher, it does away with The problem of school congestion is one home work, which consumes many of the that is constantly recurring, particularly in teachers' evenings, as well as being a bugaboo our large cities. Dr. Wirt achieves the to pupils and parents alike. Also under the ideal of a "seat for every pupil" by seating Gary system, the teacher is allowed more inionly a portion of the children at a time, the tiative and independence. The fact that this others meanwhile working in the shops, read-system, which has been successful in Gary, a ing in the libraries, using the playgrounds, city of 35,000 population, is also being considvisiting the museums or menageries, or pur- ered by New York with its 5,000,000—and, suing some other field of operations. The according to Mayor Mitchel, has already been mooted religious instruction question is solved successful in the two cases under trial, would by giving each child an opportunity to attend seem to bear out Dr. Wirt's contention that a class for such instruction wherever the the principle of the Gary plan can be applied parents may decide. And the churches are anywhere and under the most widely differgladly cooperating by furnishing facilities for ing conditions. The plan has many enthusuch instruction, for many believe that this siastic advocates. Parents as well as school Gary plan is the best way to reach the twenty authorities and city officials will be increasmillion boys and girls between five and ingly interested in following the progress of twenty years of age who, it is estimated, do the Gary plan in the various places in which it is already in operation.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS AND THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS

BY AMOS S. HERSHEY

(Professor of Political Science and International Law, Indiana University)

[Every mail from England makes more vivid the Zeppelin peril, and confirms the importance of the topic discussed by Professor Hershey in the following article. Writing in London on September 10, Mr. Lewis R. Freeman, the author of the article on Lloyd George appearing on page 569 of this Review, states that five Zeppelin bombs had fallen within 200 yards of his hotel window, and that he had walked three miles down the "swath" of the raid on broken glass. The press dispatches published in this country on October 14 stated that in another raid over London fifty-five persons had been killed by bombs and 114 injured.—The EDITOR.]

1915, informs me that on the previous tionable and unimpeachable. night the "heart of London" was raided by cans and other non-combatants on these ve-Zeppelin airships (the second raid within sels were murdered while on board common twenty-four hours). These "monsters of carriers engaged in lawful voyages on the the air" are said to have dropped incendiary common highway of nations. The rights of and explosive bombs in the center of the these carriers are not absolute, however, for city, killing twelve men, two women, and they are subject to the rights of belligerent thirteen children.

vaders flew over the northwest section of self,—being unable to take her prizes to a London, a rich residential district filled with safe port,—they are even subject to destrucpalatial homes, and dropped bombs on the tion, provided the ships' passengers, crews, great docks in the southeastern quarter."

My paper also informs me that this disastrous raid was the twentieth made on England since the war's beginning. It brought the total casualties up to 123 killed high seas entitled to equal or similar rights and 349 wounded.

Fortunately, no Americans seem to have have they any rights whatsoever? fallen victims in any of these raids, though there must be thousands of our countrymen der the immediate jurisdiction of the comand women domiciled or visiting in Eng- mander of the vessel on which they sail, and land at this season, more particularly in they are subject to the laws of the country the heart of London and vicinity.

not time to consider some of the problems allegiance and obedience to their home govinvolved in this situation? Suppose Ameri- ernment which in turn owes to them proteccans had been killed or injured, or suppose tion against an illegal or unjust encroachthey should fall victims in future raids! ment upon their rights. Have our people considered their probable The situation of tourists or domiciled line of conduct in face of such a calamity aliens on land or on belligerent territory is or possible series of calamities? What ac- not dissimilar in these respects. They owe tion, if any, should our Government take in a temporary allegiance and obedience to the the premises? Is there a sound basis for the laws of the country in which they sojourn view frequently expressed that Americans and, in return, are entitled to its protection. penetrate into or remain on belligerent ter- But they are still under the protection of ritory at their own risk?

merchantmen torpedoed without warning by

¶Y daily newspaper for September 10, German submarines, our rights are unques
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newspaper for september 10, German submarine visit and search and, under the exceptional The dispatch states that "the German in- circumstances in which Germany finds herand papers are saved.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS ON LAND

How far are travelers or tourists on the on land or on belligerent territory? Or,

On the high seas they find themselves unwhose flag the ship flies and in which it is In view of possible eventualities, is it registered. But beyond this they still owe

their home government to which they owe In the case of the Lusitania and the other a permanent allegiance and obedience.

Now, what are the rights of such tourists

in case the government of the country in to bombardment without notice. which they temporarily reside is unable to protect them.

RULES REGULATING BOMBARDMENT

defended places.

of the Hague Regulations on Land Warfare and in the Hague Convention on Naval

Bombardment adopted in 1907:

The attack or bombardment, by any means whatever, of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended, is prohibited. (Article 27 of the Hague Regulations.)

The bombardment by naval forces of undefended ports, towns, villages; dwellings, or buildings, is forbidden. (Article 1 of the Hague Convention respecting Naval Bombardments.)

It will thus be seen that the bombardment of undefended ports, towns, etc., whether by land, air, or sea, is strictly prohibited.

Article 26 of the Hague Regulations provides that "the commander of an attacking force, before commencing a bombardment, except in case of an assault, should do all in his power to warn the authorities."

But the Convention on Naval Bombardof a refusal to comply with a demand for requisitions for provisions or necessary supplies or for a warning of the authorities if military exigencies permit. Since a warning may be dispensed with in case of an as-simple. sault or surprise attack in land warfare or if "military exigencies" do not permit it in from the air.

WHAT CONSTITUTES "DEFENSE"?

The most important question bearing on the rights of non-combatants in case of bombardment, whether by air, sea, or land, that can be asked is, "What is a defended place?"

are not agreed.

At one extreme we have the German or

or domiciled aliens in case of war or an in- now discredited "fear" psychology, the pres-They have all the rights of non- ence of a few soldiers, some barracks or guns combatants, and must look to their home would constitute a defended or occupied government for the protection of these rights city, rendering its civilian population subject

On the other hand, the great majority of non-German authorities on international law would probably agree with Calvo that bombardment "is an extreme measure only One of these rights is that of freedom justifiable in case it is absolutely impossible from attack by way of bombardment in un- to attain by any other means than the end aimed at, that is to say, the surrender of the The rules of international law governing point attacked and the expulsion or capture bombardment may be found in Articles 25-28 of enemy soldiers charged with its defense."

THE HAGUE INTERPRETATION

The most authoritative interpretation of the meaning of a "defended" place is contained in a statement made by General Den Beer Portugael, the Dutch expert delegate at the Hague Conference of 1907,-a statement which was officially accepted as a correct interpretation of the term:

What is a defended town?

In warfare on land there is no difficulty. An armed force is approaching a town. It may be fortified or open. Even if it is open, the entrance may be defended by temporary banks, barricades, and other earthworks. It goes without saying that the attacking force has a perfect right to bring its artillery to bear on such defenses and in such manner as it may consider most effective in order to obtain possession of the town. Nevertheless, it will concentrate its artillery against these defense works and against the enemy artillery and forces, but it will take ments only provides for "due notice" in case care not to direct its shells en pure perte against the town itself, seeing that they might result in loss to the civil population. In so doing the true soldier respects the honorable traditions of his profession.

In maritime war the circumstances are less

Suppose an enemy tried to land on the Dutch coast, for instance, at Scheveningen, which is practically a suburb of The Hague. The Dutch naval bombardment, manifestly it can hardly Government would send to the dunes of Schebe deemed essential in case of bombardment veningen detachments of artillery, infantry, and from the air. this defense of the coast at Scheveningen justify the bombardment of the open city of The Hague? No, assuredly not. The enemy would certainly have a right to use its artillery against our artillery and other defenses of the coast, but it would not have the right to bombard the city under pretext that it is defended. To bombard it under such circumstances would be contrary On this all-important point the authorities to the law of nations, since it would be unnecessarily cruel. It would be worse than un-necessary. The destruction of the dwellings of peaceful civilians, the setting fire to its public military school which justifies almost any buildings would not only help to overcome the means of war that is supposed to bring pres- forces which would have to be defeated in sure, whether moral or material, upon even order to secure a landing, but it would stimulate the civilian population of the enemy. According to this view, which is based upon a one that is itself directly defended.

CERTAIN PARTS OF LONDON LIABLE TO BOMBARDMENT

Should not this interpretation of the meaning of "defended," officially accepted by the Second Hague Conference, serve as a guide to us during the present war? There can, of course, be no question of the iniquity railway stations, etc., used in ordinary traiand utter lawlessness of the bombardment, whether from the sea, air, or land, of British watering places, open and undefended inland cities, towns or villages, or London suburbs, unless it be by way of reprisal.—an extremely doubtful right.

But how about such an aggregate of towns, counties, and parishes as the greater

London itself?

It must be admitted that there are certain sections, quarters, or portions of London which are liable to aerial or naval bombardment even without notice.

The Hague Convention on Bombardment by Naval Forces admits by way of exception that its prohibition does not extend to "military works, military or naval establishments, depôts of arms or war material, warships or plants which might be utilized for the needs of the hostile army, and ships of war in the harbor." 1

It thus seems clear that the commander of aerial craft may without notice lawfully attack all military and naval establishments along the Thames or elsewhere in England; that he may attempt to destroy railway stations and junctions, bridges, telegraph or wireless stations which serve as a means of communication between enemy forces; and that he may destroy workshops or plants used for the manufacture of war material or equipment for the needs of the army or

navy.2 "The commander incurs no responsibility for any danger which may be caused by a bombardment under such circumstances." (Article 2 of the Convention on Naval Bombardment.)

How about banks, public buildings, and fic? Would these also be subject to bombardment, as appears to have been claimed by the German General Staff and Ad-

miralty?

It is difficult to see how the destruction of such property, whether public or private. could serve a direct military purpose. This. after all, is the real test or justification of military operations, at least, in warfare on land.

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE

This brings us back to the point of departure,—what should be the attitude or policy of our Government in case Americans are killed or injured in these senseless raids?

So far as we have a policy or mission in this war, it seems to be that of fearlessly maintaining our own rights as neutral noncombatants and incidentally upholding the fundamental principles of international law

and humanity.

There can be no doubt that in case of injury to American citizens by reason of aerial bombardment in an undefended place, our Government, after carefully weighing the facts, should demand compensation and definite pledges or assurances for the future. Failing such assurances or agreement on principle, we should at the very least refuse to hold further converse with a government guilty of such actions.

³ The Hague Convention referred to above also admits liability to bombardment in case of a refusal to comply with a formal summons to furnish requisitions for provisions or supplies necessary for immediate use, but for obvious reasons this exemption could scarcely be held to apply in aerial warfare.

Whether the phrase "war material" includes pre-visions as a most point. At The Hague Admiral Signi-proposed to insert the word "provisions," but withdress the term when convinced that it was unnecessary. If this interpretation be admitted, it should be understood that it only includes stores of provisions destined for the hostile army or fleet.

THE GARDENS OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE IN KYOTO, WHERE THE CORONATION CEREMONIES WILL BE HELD

JAPAN AND THE CORONATION

BY MARTHA L. ROOT

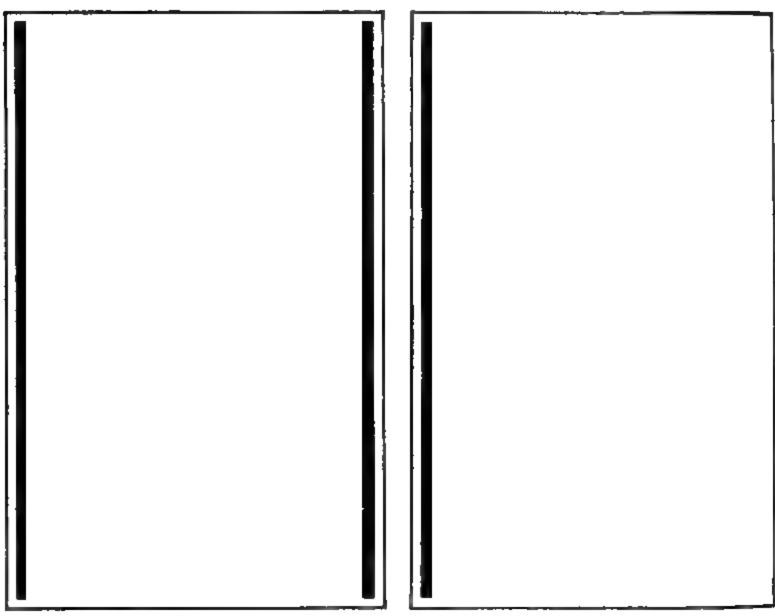
[Miss Root, of Pittsburgh, has just completed a voyage around the world. While in Alexandria, soon after Turkey entered the war, she wrote of "The Jewish Flight from Palestine to Egypt,"—an article that appeared in the Review for June. From Egypt, Miss Root went by way of the Suez Canal to India, the Straits Settlements, China, the Philippines, and Japan. The present article is the result of her observations while in Japan, where she was accorded very special facilities for the information, regarding the appreaching correction of the Emperor and Emperor. obtaining information regarding the approaching coronation of the Emperor and Empress.-THE EDITOR.

I-AN INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER OKUMA

tions,—the "White Peril," as they some and intentions.
times refer to the matter,—or at least to I found the Japanese intensely interested about land- and myney-grabbing.

PON arriving in Japan, I became deepIv conscious of the fact that here become bitter toward ly conscious of the fact that here were Japan, and look upon America, more than the only Asiatic people having their own ever before, as their strongest friend. We government, able to run it, and confident of in this country can perhaps do more to-day their ability in that respect. More than that, toward helping them, in a friendly spirit, Japan is ambitious to be the dominant power than any other people in the world. This in Asia and to keep out the Western na- is not said in criticism of Japan's motives

minimize their influence. Even if one is out in the negotiations with China, and decidedly of sympathy with these ambitions, it is not wrought up over the cabinet crisis which proper to look upon Japan as a "black followed. Count Okuma, the Premier, has sheep," for at worst it is only practising many devoted and powerful adherents; but what it has learned from the Western world he has also many critics. It is claimed that he resigned merely to get rid of some un-



EMPEROR YOSHIHITO

EMPRESS SADAKO

desirable members of his cabinet, and that of distinguished Japanese educators and edihe knew the Emperor would request him to tors as "the journalist from Ambassador remain Premier.

A VIGOROUS PERSONALITY

and was received in a large living-room Tokio,—passed me a note saying, "His opening upon gardens on three sides. On thoughts are so lofty that I cannot interpret the other side is his shrine, and the place rapidly enough to give you his idea." For of honor,-where he sat when I interviewed tunately Mr. Nagai, editor of a leading him,—is directly in front of the shrine. Al- Japanese journal and a professor in Waseda though a man seventy-eight years of age, University, courteously offered to interpret Count Okuma does not appear to be more than fifty-five. His physique is wonderful for his age, particularly when it is remem- Count Okuma stated that, in general, the bered that he has a wooden leg resulting recent negotiations between China and Japan from a bomb explosion. He practises fencing were undertaken for the purpose of strengthand Swedish gymnastics for an hour every ening the peaceful relations of the two counmorning, and is president of a society which tries. But China construed the desire of advocates living to be 125 years old.

are educational. He founded Waseda Uni- mier, "have no other feeling toward China versity, upon part of his own estates,—an than good will. Neither a European nation institution noted for its progressive tend- nor rising Japan can conquer China. Thereencies, and somewhat less exclusive than the fore, the policy of an 'open door' and equal Imperial University.

When I approached, with my interpreter, In explaining to me the Japanese attitude Count Okuma introduced me to a number toward China, Count Okuma said: "Our

Guthrie's city." The Count is a brilliant conversationalist, and the moment he became interested in his subject my interpreter, I called upon Count Okuma at his home, —whom I had supposed to be the best in

AVOWED FRIENDLINESS FOR CHINA

Japan as just the opposite. "The sixty Next to statecraft, the Count's interests million people of Japan," declared the Preopportunity is best for the present."

In explaining to me the Japanese attitude

country long ago became awakened by fear similar, except that Japan 'digests' while aroused by external trouble. We thereupon China 'swallows'!"

tion. We constantly send to foreign coun- Christ and the pure teaching of Buddha," tries our scholars and experts to learn; yet that is his view.

Japan never adopts anything until she can Upon learning of my desire to describe transform it to meet her needs. A literal and interpret the coronation for Americans, transfer of the laws and systems of France, Count Okuma was extremely courteous and England, or Germany would simply end in helpful, as were many other high officials in failure, because each has its own peculiarities. Japan. By virtue of his office, the Premier

endeavored to harmonize Eastern civiliza- Count Okuma declared to me that the tion with that of the Occident. The result greatest need in the world to-day is spiritual is our present status. If China learns her education for the young men of Japan. "Not lesson from Japan, she will be safe. Our the dogmas of the Christians, nor the rituals country has 'Japanized' Occidental civiliza- of the Buddhists, but the pure teaching of

Japan and China, however, are somewhat will himself play a very important part.

II—THE FORTHCOMING CORONATION

THE land of the cherry blossom and ascends the throne, claps his hands, and de-chrysanthemum will this month blaze clares his Supreme Command of the Empire. with added splendor and radiance during the coronation ceremonies of His Majesty, crownings must take place in beautiful old Yoshihito, the one hundred and twenty- Kyoto, the home of all previous pageants. second Emperor of Japan. He had ascended The place is so small that even noblemen the throne on July 30, 1912, upon the death are not invited, though they are entitled to of his father, Mutsuhito, and would have be present. The palaces where the rites are formally pronounced himself Emperor two to be solemnized were built in days when years ago, at the expiration of the mourning such large entertainments were unknown. period, but his mother's death brought the To understand the coronation the reader royal family again into bereavement.

tract attention throughout the entire world, first ruler is believed to have been descended are of deep significance to the people of from a goddess, before the time of Christ. descent, the present dynasty being supposed acquires the "Divine Treasures of the Imto have been founded by the first Emperor. perial Ancestors." These sacred emblems Yet the Japanese look upon their sovereign are a Sword (indicating command), a Jewel almost as one of their own number. As (representing mercy), and a Mirror (symruler, he has won the respect and esteem of bolizing the search for truth). his subjects, but far more significant is their simple devotion, amounting even to worship. One observer of this Land of the Rising Opening rites for the coronation will be Sun glimpsed the truth when he remarked, inaugurated in Tokio, in the Kashiko-Dokoro "The empire is one great family; the fam- palace. ily is a little empire.

being fourteen.

mony, based on Ancestor Worship, and it shrines. will be carried out almost exactly as was decorated.

Although Tokio is the present capital, all

yal family again into bereavement. must remember that the Japanese base their The coronation ceremonies, which will at- government on Ancestor Worship. Their The royal family is of the purest Each Emperor, upon ascending the throne,

THE TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES

"Kashiko-Dokoro" means sometimes the Mirror, which plays a part almost Emperor Yoshihito is thirty-six years old, as important in the coronation ceremonies as and the Empress Sadako is five years younger, the Emperor himself, and sometimes it Their three children are boys, the eldest means a building, a shrine for the spirits of dead Emperors. Their bodies rest in tombs, The crowning is really a religious cere- but their spirits are believed to be in these The palace will be gorgeously

the custom nearly three thousand years ago. On November 7, high officials of the The occasion will not only commemorate the coronation commission will take their seats Emperor's Coronation, but it will also be a in the assembly hall. When the door of memorial day for all his ancestors. In Japan the sanctuary is opened, ritual music will be the sovereign is not crowned; he merely played, and there will be a divine oblation.

riage will be brought to the palace, and the which the imperial chairs will stand. precious mirror will be placed in it and sent to Kyoto. The Emperor and Empress will take their places in front of the throne, and follow.

there will be two ceremonies, in different her place. The Emperor, holding the sceptre palaces. In the morning the Emperor will upright against his breast, will stand up. worship his first imperial ancestor in Shinto The Empress, holding her fan, also will rise. style, in the Kashiko-Dokoro of Shunkoden The assemblage then will rise and most reinces, including Korea and Formosa, will livers a short imperial message, telling his be present; also civil, military, and naval subjects he accepts the throne, Prime Minofficers of higher rank, the nobility, and the ister Okuma will read the congratulatory diplomatic corps.

come in, escorting the Emperor and Empress The Emperor and Empress will then depart, to one of the halls. The Emperor will then and the drums and gongs will be sounded retire, change his dress, and wash his hands. three times as a signal that the coronation When he returns he takes the Imperial function is over. Sceptre. The Empress then retires, changes her kimonos, and washes. When she comes back she takes in her hand a white fan of cedar.

times, and the large general assembly of a number of marvelous costumes, which are guests will rise. Sanctuary doors are then to be changed in accordance with the varied opened, ritual music is played, and while di- ceremonies. Every functionary present also vine oblations are offered a chief ritualist will has his own robe of special design and colorhis apartment and take his seat in the in- ever presented as much brilliancy and gorner chamber of the sanctuary, the Sword geousness of costume, whether in design or and Jewel will be placed on the table in front color scheme, as the Japanese coronation that side her husband.

ACCEPTING THE THRONE

and read a prayer. Then he will tell his and from the large original drawings the imperial ancestors that he accepts the throne. illustrations on the opposite page have been Clapping his hands, he accepts the "Divine directly reproduced. It is regretted that they Treasures of his Imperial Ancestors,"—the cannot be printed in their brilliant and Sword, Jewel, and Mirror,—which have artistic colorings. been bequeathed by the first imperial an- The Emperor's robe shown is the one be cestor, Amaterasu Omi Kami, to her descend- will wear at the afternoon ceremony on ants as symbols of imperial power. After Coronation Day. It is of yellow silk, emthis the Emperor and Empress will re-broidered with kiri and "take" (a species of tire, the sacred food will be removed, and bamboo). His crown is made of black raw the door of the sanctuary closed. Three silk. In his hand is his sceptre. The Emtimes the gongs and drums will sound, and press' dress is made of five silk kimonos, of the assemblage will disperse.

Day will take place in the throne room of high state officials will wear robes similar to Shishinden palace, in Kyoto.

Food consisting of rice, sake, fish, and other room will be a golden phoenix and several dried viands will be offered by ritualistic mirrors. In the center, facing the south, a After this service the sacred car- dais with three steps has been erected, upon

The members of the royal household will the Emperor will enter the throne room and On Coronation Day,-November 10,- take his seat. The Empress will follow to Representatives of all the prov-spectfully salute. After the Emperor deaddress. He will then give three "Banzai" The Crown Prince and princesses will cheers, in which all the assemblage will join.

THE GORGEOUS COSTUMES

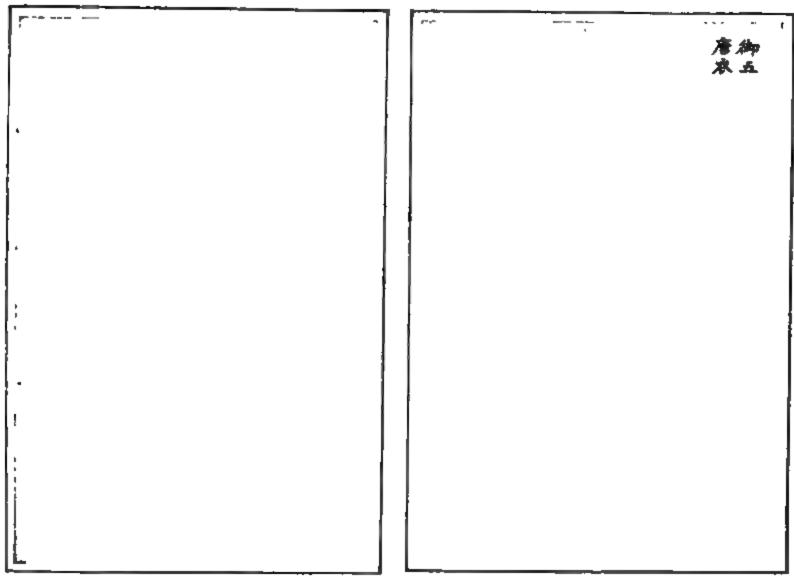
Undoubtedly the most fascinating feature of the coronation is the attire of those par-Drums and gongs will be heard three ticipating. The Emperor and Empress have The Emperor will leave ing. Probably no European ceremonial has The Empress takes her place be-takes place from November 7th to the 29th.

I brought home with me a number of very large diagrams of these costumes, drawn and colored in the royal palace, and loaned to me. The Emperor will rise, make obeisance, Four of these have been selected as typical,

different kinds, in color harmonies of lead, The afternoon ceremony of Coronation blue, and red. Premier Okuma and other

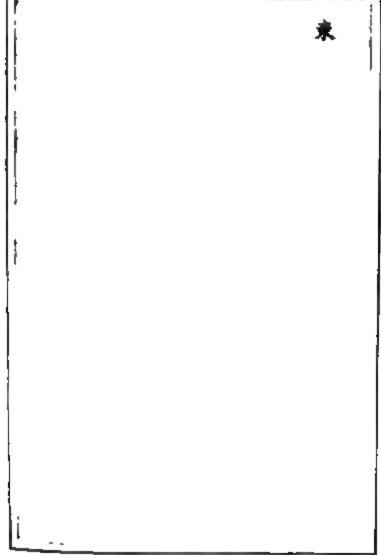
ishinden palace, in Kyoto. the one shown, of black silk embroidered. The throne room itself will be decorated with a panel of many colors. Military ofwith a short curtain hung under the southern ficers' robes will have much gold, with a

eaves of the hall, and at each side of the front of real armor exquisitely colored.



THE EMPEROR, AS HE WILL LOOK WHEN ACCEPT- ONE OF THE EMPRESS' COSTUMES, MADE OF FIVE ING THE THRONE

KIMONOS



CIVIL OFFICER'S ROBES

MILITARY OFFICER'S ROBES

SAMPLES OF THE COSTUMES DESIGNED FOR THE CORONATION (A description of these gorgeous robes will be found on the opposite page)

IMMIGRATION, INDUSTRY, AND THE WAR

BY FREDERIC C. HOWE

Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York

CLOWLY but surely the war is closing the doors of the warring countries of Europe to the outgoing emigrant. process began in August, 1914, with Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, France, and Belgium, from which countries emigration fell to negligible proportions during the first twelve months of war. The stream from Italy continued in somewhat diminished volume until that country entered the war. Then only Great Britain, Scandinavia, and Greece contributed to the incoming tide. Now with the estrance of the Balkan States into the war arena, emigration from the Mediterranean, which in recent years has been the source of most of our alien population, will come to an end.

For the four years from June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1914, the annual immigration to the United States averaged 1,033,283. reached its height in 1913, when the total immigration was 1,197,892. In the latter year southern Europe, including Russia, Austria, and Hungary, contributed 868,- danger of inundation by the weak and help-690 immigrants, while northern Europe con-less; by widows, children, and dependent tributed 175,937. South European immigration is known as "new immigration," while that from Germany, Scandinavia, posure and wounds? Will the restless and known as the "old immigration." The in- inclination to return to the dreary life of the only the countries from which substantial taxation crush the warring nations and make immigration comes being included:

OLD IMMIGRATION NEW IMMIGRATION

Belgium	7,405	Austria	137,245
Denmark	6,478	Hungary	117,580
France	9,675	Greece	22,817
Germany	34,229	Italy	265,542
Netherlands	6,902	Portugal	14,171
Norway	8,587	Russian Empire	291,040
Sweden	17,202	Spain	6,167
England	43,363	Turkey in Europe	14,128
Ireland	27,876		
Scotland	14,220		

Total

175,937

Total

598

DECLINE IN IMMIGRATION

During the year ending June 30, 1915, coincident with the first year of the war, immigration fell to 434,244, or 32.3 per cent. of the immigration for the preceding year. During the twelve months from August 1, 1914, to July 31, 1915, immigration gradually slackened and fell to an average of 32,444 per month, and the decline still continues. In July, 1915, only 21,504 were admitted, as compared with 60,777 for July, 1914, a decline of 64 4/10 per cent. decline for June, 1915, over June of the previous year, was 68 4/10 per cent.

For the present at least the European war has solved the immigration problem. least it has solved it in so far as the restrictionist is concerned. And now the question is being widely discussed as to what will happen after the war; as to the source from which the immigration will come; as to the sex and character and physical condition of the immigration that comes to us. ones; will our immigration officials be confronted with those weakened by disease, ex-Great Britain, and the north of Europe is discontented come to us because of a discoming tide in 1913 was made up as follows, peasant and the worker; will the burdens of the burden of life so heavy that men will flee their native land to escape its consequences? Will all Europe so hate militarism that the people will seek a land of peace and freedom from its horrors, or will economic and social conditions, the vacuum in the labor market, the work of reconstruction, of rehabilitation,

> man as a measure of self-protection? These and similar questions are being asked by those who would restrict immigra-868,690 tion on the one hand, and those who desire

so increase wages that opportunity will keep the worker at home? Finally, will the nations forbid emigration of the able-bodied

it for industrial, racial, and sympathetic immigration mirrors with great accuracy question with evidence of concern.

confused. They may even run back and forth, again. Any reliable conjecture as to able-bodied men, however, must be predicated upon one controlling fact; and that fact is that emihand, and the economic conditions in Europe ditions means wholesale murder. swering this question.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

America is at the beginning of a period of during the next twelve months. great industrial prosperity. Everything sug- The destruction of wealth has been equally mediate success of strikes in the great in- tified them with home. dustrial centers is an indication of the the other hand. The unemployment crisis of verted into munition plants. winter of 1915-16 gives promise of offering ary pursuits. work for anyone who will accept it.

precedes periods of heavy immigration will re-stock and re-equip the farms.

reasons on the other. Within the past few economic conditions in this country. In hard months employers of labor have asked the times it falls off immediately; while hundreds of thousands of workers, especially from the No definite answer can be given to these South of Europe, go back to their native land There are too many confusing to await the call of friends or relatives in influences at work. And the currents may be this country to return and take up their work

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

Prospective conditions in Europe are far gration to America and emigration out of more difficult of analysis. One thing only America will be controlled by economic con- is certain, and that is the terrible toll of ditions in the future as they have been in the young and able-bodied men that the war has They will be controlled by economic exacted. It is probable that the first year's conditions on both sides of the Atlantic, tribute to modern warfare in killed and From the very beginning America has been wounded amounts to from 3,000,000 to peopled by those seeking to better their eco- 5,000,000. And these were the young, the nomic condition. This has been the driving energetic, and the capable. It is possible that force from Colonial times. The lure of free the next twelve months will be a period of land in the early days, of higher wages and even greater slaughter. All of the warring greater opportunities in more recent years, nations are entrenched; they have dug them-has called the immigrant from England and selves into their battlements. Engines of Russia, from Scandinavia and Italy, from war have been perfected. New kinds of Germany and the Balkans. And the eco-death-dealing instruments have been rushed nomic conditions in America on the one to the front. An assault under existing conon the other in the years that follow the war true on every front. And the most sacriwill be the predominant influences in an-ficial kinds of attack must be made and failure by one side or the other must be apparent before suggestions of peace will be considered. It is possible that the death toll There is every reason to believe that of the war will be doubled, possibly trebled

gests this. Successive years of bumper crops colossal. Belgium, the north of France, Pohave enriched the farmers; hundreds of mil- land, Silesia, western Russia, Serbia and lions of war orders have set the mills and Turkey have been over-run with contending factories in motion; rising wages have in- armies. Houses and buildings have been decreased the purchasing power of the workers; stroyed; the highways are in need of reconwhile the surplus of gold and bank deposits, struction; all growing things have been requitogether with the new currency act, should sitioned; horses and cattle have been taken not only stabilize credit but cheapen it as by the governments. In addition to this Already there are suggestions of a millions of people have been made bankrupt; shortage in the labor market. Skilled me- they have lost all that they possessed; and chanics are at a premium. The almost im- with it the hope and inspiration which iden-

The trade of Germany, Austria, and Russtrength of organized labor on the one hand, sia has been shut out from the markets of the and the relative weakness of the employer on world. Mills and factories have been cona year ago has come to an end. And the men have been diverted from their custom-

After the war all Europe will turn with If this analysis of American conditions is feverish eagerness to repair its ravages; to correct, the economic suction which always regain lost markets; to re-open highways; to tend to attract the European to America; be a shortage of men on the one hand, and for a study of immigration tables shows that an unparalleled demand for labor on the other. Such a condition has not confronted cent that he possesses to rebuild his own for-Europe since the beginning of the industrial tunes. And without such credit resources it revolution. Probably no such condition ever will be impossible for industry to revive or confronted the world.

standing fact at the close of the war. And a for his necessities. labor vacuum has always resulted in an increase in wages. This has been true no matter how well intrenched the employing class might be. Criminal statutes do not gration to America. They may lead to subprevent labor organization; they cannot pre-stantial emigration from America. There vent an increase in wages. Even a small are 13,000,000 foreign-born within our labor shortage results in a rise in wages and midst, and 18,000,000 more who are the a sense of power on the part of the worker. immediate descendants of foreign-born par-All Europe will probably compete for able- ents. One-third of our population is sepbodied men. Economic conditions may im- arated from the land of its birth by but a prove so rapidly that despite the financial few years. And a large part of those of burdens of the war the European will choose foreign birth, possibly the majority, are of to remain at home. glad to return. For a large percentage, Europe. possibly a majority, of those who have come to us in recent years have come with a linger- industrial conditions is from 200,000 to ing expectation of ultimately returning to 300,000 a year. It may rise to double that their native land. Hundreds of thousands number if industrial conditions in Europe leave America each year to return to their improve. Then America may be confronted native villages, there to acquire a small hold- with a labor vacuum; then we may find difing, to open a shop, or live upon their ac-ficulty in building railroads, in manning our cumulations in relative ease and comfort, mills and factories, in harvesting the crops And with the better economic conditions at The war may, and in my opinion will, react home it is reasonable to suppose that the upon America in this way. Continued a peasant and the worker will prefer to remain panding prosperity in this country, the great with his own rather than to venture into a falling off in immigration during the past new and untried land.

THE RETURNING ALIEN

greater number went to Italy, Austria-Hun- ment may come to an end in America as in gary, and Russia. They were the unskilled Europe. And the quickness with which laborers of the railroads and construction organized labor has sensed its power during work, of the iron and steel mills of Pitts- the last few months suggests that under such burgh, Cleveland, and Chicago. This indi- circumstances the condition of labor would cates the mobility of the immigrant. It sug- rapidly improve. Wages will rise, and they gests the volume of workers who may return may rise far above the present level. when the war is over.

But the ability of Europe to provide work depends upon the efficiency with which Europe is organized to repair its wasted for- shortage is a matter of speculation, for it is tunes after the war. Colossal sums will be a new thing to the world. If continued long needed to start the wheels of industry; to enough it may reverse the position of emplant the crops; to re-stock the farms. Out- ployer and employee. side of Germany, however, none of the war- latter to control the terms and conditions of ring countries have any experience in credit employment. It may even extend to politics operations of the sort demanded. And the We do not know what a fully employed, rebuilding of Europe will depend upon a new highly paid, leisure-possessing working dass kind of financing, a financing in many ways will do with its sense of power. It will not more difficult than that required for war. need to strike to secure higher wages. Higher There will be little patriotic response to a wages will be granted more or less autopeace loan when each individual needs every matically. The search for men will of itself

the peasant in the field to maintain his ex-A labor vacuum will be the great out- istence until nature brings forth a new crop

POSSIBLE EMIGRATION FROM AMERICA

These and other forces may stop immi-Many here may be the unskilled workers from the south of The outgoing emigration under normal

two years, and the exodus of foreign-born after the war may create a situation in which American industry will be confronted with a In 1913, 248,559 returned home, in 1914, condition it has never faced before. There Of those returning, by far the may be more jobs than men. Unemploy-

HIGHER WAGES INDICATED

The effect of rising wages and a labor It may enable the employee. And hours of labor are already ducing classes. being reduced to eight and nine hours, where All this is, of course, a matter of specula-

cation, for comforts and luxuries by a new the employed. The change may in fact be class heretofore denied them.

ical power as well. This is undoubtedly to come there will be an end of the overtrue of the commercial classes. As to whether supply of labor, which is most largely rethere is so wide a gulf between the commer-sponsible for the low standard of wages, cial and working classes that the same causes especially in the unskilled trades. will not operate as to the latter, we have no means of knowing.

High wages means that the workers have labor, which in turn means higher wages.

PROBABLE SCARCITY OF FARM LABOR: LOWER RENTS

finds difficulty now. And if labor is fully same thing may happen in Great Britain. employed he may find it impossible to work into America, as is quite likely to happen.

land which springs from increase in popula- owning nobles. tion. And even agricultural land has inCentral Europeans, even under existing
creased very rapidly in value in recent years. conditions, return to their native country in

change the psychology of both employer and will be a still further advantage to the pro-

formerly they were nine and ten, and even tion. But we can assume as a truism that increased demand for labor and a diminished High wages for men means fewer women supply of labor means increasing wages, a and children in industry. This means more higher standard of living, and a change in work for men. It means a demand for edu- the relative strength of the employer and so rapid as to be a revolution; it may affect History shows, too, that industrial classes Europe and America like the discovery of a which rise to economic power demand polit- new continent. It may mean that for years

WIDER DISTRIBUTION OF LAND OWNERSHIP

There is yet another cause which may more money to spend for food and clothes, operate to stimulate emigration from the house rent, and the comforts and amenities United States to Europe and still further of life. If continued for any length of time intensify the labor shortage. The war has high purchasing power means prosperity for killed and disabled a large percentage of the the manufacturing and business classes; such land-owning nobles of East Prussia, Poland, a prosperity in fact as they have never en-Silesia, Russia, Austria, and Central Europe. joyed. This, too, means greater demand for It has bankrupted many more. Their estates have been devastated. It will be difficult for them to reëstablish their old standard of living. It will be further difficult to secure peasants to work the land. This may result Some classes will probably suffer in such in the division of the great feudal estates into a readjustment. The farmer will find dif- peasant farms, as was done in France after ficulty in securing seasonal labor. And what- the French Revolution; as was done in South ever the ultimate results of a labor shortage, Germany by Stein and Hardenberg; as has this undoubtedly will occur. The farmer more recently been done in Denmark. The

Other influences may lead to the same his farm, especially in the far West. Domestic result. The economic power of France in servants will be hard to obtain, unless the the present struggle is recognized as largely surplusage of women in Europe overflows due to the wide distribution of land ownership. It is this that has made France the If farm labor is scarce and population rich country that she is. It has also stimdiminishes or remains stationary in the cities, ulated patriotism and checked emigration. land values may go down, for they are main- The revolutionary movements in Russia are tained at the present high level by the specu- motived in part by the bad system of land lative expectation of a growing demand for tenure, as well as the operations of the land-

Urban rents, too, may fall for the same large numbers. They go back to Russia, This is possible especially in cities Poland, Austria, and Hungary. And if the like New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, land in these countries is broken up into and Cleveland; in which cities nearly three-small holdings and is made available for quarters of the population is either foreign- purchase on easy terms, it is probable that born or of immediate foreign extraction. many Europeans will return to their native Falling rents, and a diminishing population, lands for the purpose of taking advantage of will improve housing conditions. It will the opportunity. This will further tend to compel landlords to build better houses, to reduce the labor supply in this country, and improve sanitation, to lower rents, which at the same time contribute greatly to the

economic up-building of Europe because of States who will extend a helping hand and the substantial sums which returning for- a cordial welcome to America. They will be eigners carry back to their native land.

INFLUENCES TENDING TO KEEP UP **EMIGRATION**

war upon immigration. But there is another the war. And no race is so well organized possibility. Twenty million men have been for the aid and assistance of their people as divorced from their homes. Old ties have are the Jews of America. Undoubtedly a restless discontent with the drudgery of pected from Poland, Russia, and Austrialabor. Will they return to the mill and the Hungary. factory, to their old position of servitude. In conclusion, it seems to me probable that under quasi-feudal conditions in Austria, immigration of the able-bodied will not re-Germany, and Central Europe? Or will sume its former proportions for many years they drift about and seek new experiences if the countries of Europe meet the situation in newer lands? Undoubtedly, out of the by organizing their finances and administramillions of men enrolled in the war many tions to rehabilitate industry and agriculture. will have acquired a new sense of free- There will be little emigration from Gerdom and will emigrate to other parts of many, France, and Belgium under any cirthe globe. Others, too, will flee Europe to cumstances, for these countries have contribescape the burdens of taxation; to avoid mili- uted but little to our ethnic composite in tarism and the dreary work of reconstruction recent years. There may in fact be a reversal which confronts them. From these combined of the tide. Population may flow from the sources substantial immigration may be ex- United States to Europe, and in any event, pected unless the countries of Europe close there is likely to be such a change in the postheir doors to emigration, or economic condi-tion of labor that wages will rise not only in tions keep the people at home.

There will be millions of widows and as to revolutionize not only the industrial but orphans left destitute by the war. Many of the political status of labor even in the autothem have friends and relatives in the United cratic countries of Europe.

assisted to emigrate, for even under ordinary circumstances probably 80 per cent, of those who come to us are assisted by friends or relatives in this country. This is especially This is one answer to the effect of the true of the Jews, who have suffered most by Many men have acquired a substantial Jewish immigration may be ex-

Europe but in the United States as well. What about the women and children? Wages may rise so rapidly and to such a point

AN OGDEN MEMORIAL

shall be a fitting and lasting memorial erected their subscriptions. The total sum asked

to his memory. And there is entire agreement as to the form of this monument.

For forty years Mr. Ogden was chairman of the board of trustees of the famous institute at Hampton, Va. Many years ago he built a home there, looking forward to spending much time on the Hampton Roads if he should ultimately gain release from the cares of a great mercantile establishment in New York City. It is at Hampton, therefore, that all those who were concerned with Mr. Ogden and his activities are agreed that the memorial should be built. It will not be an obelisk or a mausoleum, but

THE LATE ROBERT CURTIS OGDEN

like circumstances he had been projecting a placed from time to time.

F Robert C. Ogden had lived until the memorial in honor of his lifelong friend, 20th of next June, he would have been General Armstrong, who founded the Hampeighty years old. He would have continued ton Institute,-might have overcome all obto give unfailing effort to the solving of the stacles and erected such a building in half a problems of American civilization through year. The Hon. William Howard Taft is the right kind of agencies for the training of now at the head of the Hampton Board of young people of all races and classes. After Trustees, and he is chairman of a large a lifetime of remarkable usefulness,—during committee that is formed to aid and support which he showed what a plain business man the proposed plan of an Ogden Memorial. can do to serve his fellow men, and win their Doubtless the speed with which the buildlove and gratitude,—he died in August, 1913. ing is begun and completed will depend much It is determined by many who were associ- upon the promptness with which those who ated with him in his good work that there would wish to help in this project send in

for is a hundred thou-

sand dollars.

Those who have visited Hampton will know the need of an Auditorium. Our illustration, made from a preliminary drawing by the architects, Messrs. Ludlow and Peabody, shows how the new building is to be placed. On the left in the picture is the old familiar Cleveland Hall with which the new building is to be connected by an arcade. The giving up of the present auditorium in Cleveland Hall will release space greatly needed for extension of dining facilities and other practical purposes. At the extreme right of the picture is shown a corner of the

a thing for constant use,—namely, a much- memorial library built by Mrs. Huntington needed Auditorium on the grounds of the in memory of her husband. The proposed Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. Auditorium will seat an audience of two It is to be wished that the eightieth thousand, besides having a very large platanniversary of Mr. Ogden's birth might be form or stage suitable for dramatic purposes, celebrated, next June, in this new audito- large choruses, or bodies of commencement rium. That, indeed, may not be quite feas- visitors. There will be an ample entrance ible. Yet Mr. Ogden himself,—if under lobby in which portraits and tablets may be

ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF THE PROPOSED OGDEN MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

(Showing existing Hampton buildings on the right and left)

trade life, he had known the South as a very things that Hampton represented. bureau, the school dating from 1868.

the last twenty of which he was its chair- leaders of educational and social progress. mind conceived and his impulsive energy great men of the South,—like the late Dr.

Robert C. Ogden was the typical Ameri- created, Frissell has carried on with tireless can man of business, who loved his coun- devotion, clear intelligence, and a modesty try and his fellow men, and gave constantly not inconsistent with firmness and efficiency. of his money and his personal effort for Always at his right hand stood Robert C. good things. Although he belonged, with Ogden as counselor, friend and indefatigable his father before him, to New York City's worker for Hampton itself and for all the

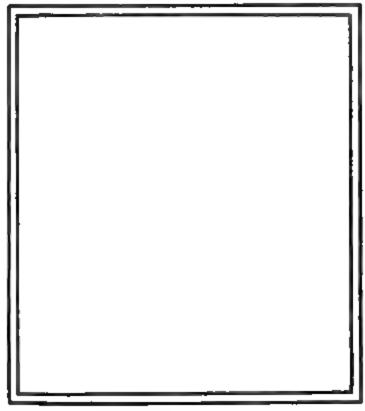
young business man before the war. Like These men saw the need of providing Mr. Wanamaker, with whom he was for teachers for the colored race. They worked so long a time associated, he was interested, out a scheme of agricultural and industrial during the war time, even more in hospital education that was intended to meet the and sanitary work and humane relief than in needs of plain people whose progress had military action, although he was a member got to be "from the ground up." Far from of a New York regiment. He became ac- proposing to aid negroes and Indians in disquainted with Samuel C. Armstrong when regard of the crying educational needs of both were little more than of voting age, the whites of the South, no men were more Armstrong left college to enter the war, was ardent advocates of every possible measure made an officer of colored troops, had charge of educational progress for the young peoof refugees who gathered at Old Point Com- ple of their own white race than were Armfort, and evolved the Hampton Institute out strong, Ogden, Frissell, and all their assoof the temporary work of the Freedmen's ciates. Mr. Ogden and Dr. Frissell in due time gave such convincing proof of this · After a very few years, Ogden became broader interest of theirs that it came to one of Armstrong's trustees (in about 1873), pass that the set of men who best understood serving on the board for forty years, during them and their work were the Southern

Hollis B. Frissell, a young minister When the great campaigns for abolishing just beginning pastoral work, was in 1880 illiteracy in the South, and for making edutaken to Hampton by General Armstrong as cation the chief task of local statesmanship, chaplain and general assistant and associate, were entered upon, at the beginning of the On Armstrong's death, in 1893, Dr. Frissell present century, it was Mr. Ogden who succeeded him as principal of the institution. was chosen to be life chairman of the an-Thus Frissell has now served Hampton for nual Conferences for Education in the South: thirty-five years, still holding his place as a and it was he who held until his death the tower of strength in the American educa- post of chairman of the Southern Education tional world. What Armstrong's brilliant Board. It would be needless to name the

J. L. M. Curry of Virginia, the late Chancellor Hill of Georgia, the late Dr. McIver of North Carolina,-who were associated with Mr. Ogden in these movements and who knew him and loved him. Fortunately, a great majority of them are still living and carrying on those educational reforms, in their respective States, which have within the last fifteen years reduced the illiteracy of white young people between the ages of ten and twenty, in the Southern States, by

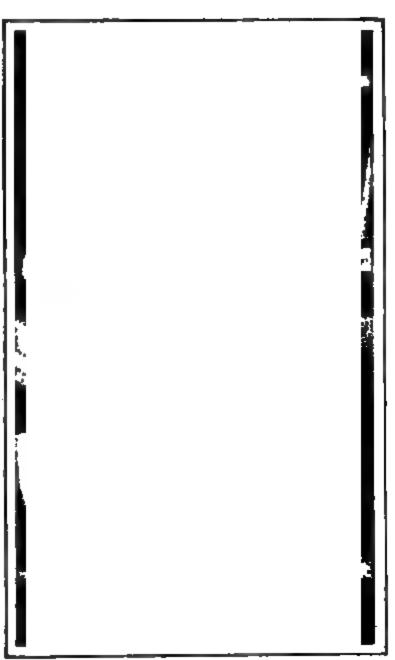
considerably more than half.

When the General Education Board was founded, in 1902, to administer great gifts bestowed by Mr. Rockefeller, the work of the Southern Board was recognized as of rare value; so that Mr. Ogden and a number of his colleagues were selected by Mr. Rockefelier as charter members of the new board. Thus fresh power and efficiency were given to many educational undertakings. Through close intimacy of membership, the Southern Board, the General Board, the Peabody Board, the Slater Fund Board, and several other important agencies, worked in



DR. HOLLIS B. PRISSELL (Principal of the Hampton Institute)

sessed to serve the cause of Southern educa- year at the Louisville, Ky., session of the



A SNAPSHOT OF MR. R. C. OGDEN WITH HIS GRAND-DAUGHTER, TAKEN ON THE GROUNDS AT HAMPTON

tion; regarded himself as the minister and servant of all and least worthy among the brilliant orators, scholars, and administrators who surrounded him. But all these men perceived in Ogden great gifts and talents that were needed. He knew how to bring men together. He promoted good understandings between Northern and Southern leaders. He brought earnest and sincere men of the North into the Southern States, and opened their eyes to the larger needs of the nation. He made the North acquainted with the progressive educational apostles and orators of the South.

He took Southern State, City, and County harmony and without any loss through du- school superintendents to see the working of plicated or competitive effort. In all these school systems in the Middle West and elsethings Mr. Ogden's fine spirit and noble where. How remarkably Mr. Ogden's efpersonality were ever present and fully forts were ramified, and how helpfully they promoted a hundred projects of educational No one would wish to claim for any man development with which he was not directly a larger measure of credit for progress of connected was set forth most convincingly this kind than was his due. It is enough to by the Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States say for Mr. Ogden that he saw what was Commissioner of Education, in an address needed; offered himself and all that he pos- on Mr. Ogden and his work delivered last

one knew better than Dr. Claxton how use- Ogden, but also believe in the remarkable ful Mr. Ogden's life work had been. An-demonstration in industrial and practical other high official of the Government, Dr. training that has been made at Hampton,-Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, was long a demonstration that has done much to influassociated with Mr. Ogden on the South- ence educational methods in many countries. ern Board, as was Mr. Page, now Ambassa- The Hampton work, indeed, is only beginning. dor at London, and Mr. George Foster Pea- Those who wish to have some part in this body, of the New York Federal Reserve good enterprise can easily communicate with Bank and many other public activities. Hampton Institute, with Principal Frissell,

pies were not confined to the movements for the chairman of the committee. The probthe education of both races in the South and lems that are still to be dealt with at Hampthe Indians of the West. But it is in the ton are among the most important that must southern half of the country that his influ- face the world within the half-century to ence was most profoundly exerted. Business follow the ending of the present colossal war men and merchants will wish to help estab- of nations and of races. Hampton Institute lish a memorial to one of their own number will be fifty years old in 1918. The platform who so well sustained the usefulness and dig- of the Ogden Memorial Auditorium is desnity of mercantile pursuits. Many Indians tined to be occupied sooner or later, in the and many negroes will wish to give of their coming half-century, by almost every Southhonest savings to show grateful appreciation ern and Northern leader of public opinion. of a man whose heart went out wherever simple, plain human beings needed guidance rium an early reality. The funds are already and help, and whose faith in the progress of subscribed to a considerable extent. The el-

wish to have some part in the Ogden Memo- donor who may find it convenient to use this rial, to show that they on their side are not office for so worthy a cause. narrow-visioned, and that they not only ap-

Conference for Education in the South. No prove of the life and work of Robert C.

Mr. Ogden's sympathies and philanthro- or with the Hon, William Howard Taft as

Let us help, then, to make this Auditohumanity was not confined to a single race. itor of this Review, who is also a member White leaders in all Southern States will of the committee, will be glad to act for any

ALBERT SHAW.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

NON-PARTISANSHIP IN STATE **ELECTIONS**

AST month the people of California were called upon to vote on bills providing for the nomination of candidates for State and local offices without party designation. Governor Johnson, in a notable speech at Los Angeles a few weeks ago, outlined the history of the movement for non-partisan elections in that State and set forth, with great force and clarity, the arguments-for putting all State and local offices on a nonpartisan basis.

The condition that Governor Johnson describes as having existed in California until about twenty years ago has been common to every State in the Union, and even to-day prevails in not a few. He says that every official,-township, city, county, and State,was elected on a party ticket. The voters were invariably told that in order to uphold

it was necessary · clerk of Bunkof time, it began in the choice of lting in efficient California cities its officials were parties. Others to-day every city lects its officials party.

solicy in the bein the State, city officials. as first broke up w elected in the

past two years all officials of all kinds in fashion. More than 2300 officials, county and all the subordinate public servants shall be se-

GOVERNOR HIRAM JOHNSON OF CALIFORNIA, RN-THUSIASTIC ADVOCATE OF NON-PARTISANSHIP IN STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS

party organiza- State, have been made non-partisan by law, continued there and, in addition, thousands of township and The purpose of this fall's : maintained by campaign was to make the other State offices, ounty, township, in addition to the legislature, non-partisan.

Three great governmental principles now ne smallest unit, operating in California are defined by tisanship to the Governor Johnson as follows:

That the servants of the State shall be selected tion, as well as in their initial candidates by the people of the ate, and for the State, and in practise the party lines are in a of all kinds in degree obliterated in this initial selection; secondly, that public servants must give an undicounties have been elected in non-partisan vided allegiance unto the State; and, thirdly, that lected without test of politics or partisanship, but one party or one man, but have been the result under Civil Service, upon merit alone.

There is nothing in these State laws that political parties. interferes in any way with party organization in national affairs, and it is Governor Johnson's contention that only in national State, city, town, or county is efficiency: affairs has party organization any place.

The State is a great business corporation, in which all of you are stockholders. It is carried on successfully or the reverse as its business policy shall be good or shall be bad. Within its government there is no national issue to be decided. The State deals not in tariff nor in war nor in international affairs nor in any of the matters that concern the national administration. Its government is distinct and separate, expressly made so under the Constitution, and its policies are local in character.

This is not a mere matter of theory. Governor Johnson reviews the past five years of achievement in California and ungrudgingly credits men and women of all political antecedents for what has been done:

for the past five years, every advance that has been made, every bit of human legislation, all of the accomplishments, have been, not because of plurality ever given a candidate in his State.

of the unselfish and patriotic devoted effort of men and women of all political faiths and all

The one object of non-partisanship in

What we seek by the non-partisan laws is efficiency in government. No scheme devised by man can bring the political millennium. We hope by a comprehensive plan, where all else will be forgotten except the State and its service, to bring to the commonwealth in its servants a singleness of purpose and a higher patriotism. The State, after all, is the people's big business. Its manager should be selected because of his merit and ability, not because he belongs to a particular political party. The issue presented in these measures is partisanship or patriotism,—service to party or to people. Without partisanship whole-hearted undivided service can be redered by a public official; with partisanship he divides his service. Blind partisanship has ever been the hope and the refuge of the unworthy politically.

These words are significant as express-Every work that has been done in this State ing the convictions of a Governor who, one

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

is clear that a very large group of Americans was seriously considered even before the base objections to the proposed system on the present war by England herself. He refers known and alleged evils of militarism, as- also to the growing demand, from the heads suming that the one is inseparable from the of business concerns and public institutions, other, while another large class of opponents for ex-soldiers and graduates of military argues that compulsory service could not be academies. For example, electricians and established in this country without interfer- other specialists in the coast artillery are ing seriously with American economic life. eagerly sought for by electric and other As an answer to both these groups of ob- public-utility companies, because they are jectors, Mr. George M. Tricoche, who for- considered to be better disciplined morally, merly served as an artillery officer in the other things being equal, than the average French army, contributes an article to the civilian. It is not unusual in the Middle current number of the Yale Review.

ETHICAL VALUE OF MILITARY TRAINING

posed system of compulsory service is not nearly every peace society in America, I am so much to point out the value of such a rapidly reaching a conclusion that a system service for the national defense, as to ex- of compulsory service for a limited term amine it as a moral force, or character- would be of incalculable benefit to the young builder. His argument is that the qualities men of America and to the country as a in which the American youth of to-day is whole.' notably deficient can best be developed by military discipline, and that this discipline order of things in which preparation for war can only be obtained by compulsory service. seems to be the chief object of human activ-As proof that such service can no longer be ity, in which the military note predominates.

IN the current discussion of compulsory mind, he cites the fact it has been adopted military service in the United States, it by Australia, an English colony, while it West to see the best-paid and most responsible positions held by graduates of military schools. Dr. Lyman Abbott is on record as The purpose of his exposition of the pro- having said: "Though I am a member of

Mr. Tricoche is far from advocating an

without spending years in the barracks or at quirement as to moral training. military drill.

are constantly in uniform and under military and revision of records. discipline. A certain amount of military training in the grammar or high school is THE LIGHTEST COMPULSORY SERVICE IN THE desirable, and might be given to boys and girls alike by the regular teachers.

DEMAND FOR LONGER SERVICE AT EARLIER AGE THAN IN SWITZERLAND

to the arm of service, and for several years service. afterwards to follow a sort of post-graduate

improve the manners and character of the a male population, it would be useless to American youth, he would regard the rem- keep our men for many years under the edy as far worse than the disease. But in his colors. We should aim at an early training opinion young men might be taught self- as recruits and an early discharge from milicontrol, tidiness, respect for lawful author- tary duty, and this course, in Mr. Tricoche's ity, and all that is meant by "discipline" opinion, would be consistent with the reat which men are liable for service might He contends, on the other hand, that be fixed as between eighteen and twenty-five there is no substitute for real army service, in the active army; between twenty-six and even if such service does not exceed a few thirty in the reserve (cavalry and artillery, months of actual presence under the colors, twenty-six to twenty-nine). At the age of Nothing, in his opinion, can take the place thirty (twenty-nine in cavalry and artillery) of regular army training. (Compulsory drill all men would receive their discharge. After in schools should be an adjunct to, but not this age they would not be mobilized, except a substitute for, regular compulsory service, in case of extreme necessity and by special In this country the schools that give the best act of Congress. Once every year for one results, from the point of view of character day all active army men, except when in training, are the private academies and State actual service, either in the First Instruction institutions that have voluntarily adopted a Period or the Revision Period, and all Remilitary organization and where students servists, would be summoned for inspection

On the basis of a population of 94,000,-000, the war strength of the United States, according to the French or Swiss length of service would be over 7,000,000. Accord-In determining along what lines compul- ing to the system proposed by Mr. Tricoche sory service should be organized in the it would be between four and five millions. United States, this writer is not content It would still be undoubtedly the lightest simply to copy the Swiss system, which com- compulsory service in the world, and on pels all able-bodied men to attend a recruit account of the abundance of men there school for from forty to sixty days according might be liberal exemptions from war

As to the objection on the score of expense course of eleven to fourteen days annually, and increase in taxes, the advocates of com-While this short term of service suffices in pulsory service reply that the only perma-Switzerland, because many generations have nent forces, in addition to the General Staff, been trained in this way, Mr. Tricoche and the officer instructors (about 5000 in thinks that not much moral benefit could all), would be the colonial garrisons, inbe expected in the United States from so cluding in round numbers 17,000 men. Inshort a training, at least in the beginning. He stead of receiving the pay and pensions prewould recommend, first, a First Instruction viously established for the regular army, the Period of six months; and, second, two Re- men would receive "militia pay" on a much vision Periods of two weeks each. In the reduced scale. A nominal wage of five cents cavalry and artillery men should attend a day might be regarded as sufficient for three Revision Periods; but they would be privates who, during their six months' servdischarged from the service one year sooner ice, would be clothed, fed, housed, and than the men of other branches of the army, receive medical attendance free, besides hav-So far as age is concerned, we should have ing the benefits of military training. Estito depart from the rules generally admitted mating the number of recruits called to the in Europe, since in this country young men colors each year at 300,000, it would cost enter business at an early age and should much less to pay these recruits for six months not be handicapped by their military duties. than to pay 70,000 privates of the present They should, therefore, attend a recruit United States Army for one year. It is not school as soon as practicable after leaving contended, however, that the new organizathe public school, and since we have so large tion would be less expensive than the present.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND

CHORTLY before the outbreak of hos-many's inability to obtain cotton has been tilities in August, 1914, cotton was sell- the great increase of spindles in the United ing in this country for 11 cents and upward States. She says: per pound. By October of the same year the price had gone down to 6 cents. Not since the violent dethronement of Old King from abroad. Home mills have supplied this ... Cotton in the days of the Southern Confed- and have sent abroad more manufactured course eracy had his majesty suffered such a fall. More recently still, the action of the British Government in denouncing cotton as contraband of war has roused an acute public in- 000,000 less lace for 1915 up to June 30 than terest in the reason for the fluctuations in in 1914. value of this staple commodity.

The reason for the embargo upon cotton made by the Allies rests, of course, upon the fact that it is an important constituent of guncotton; hence the hope that deprivation of this element would seriously hamper the forces of Germany, by shortening their sup-

plies of ammunition.

This aspect of the matter, with kindred topics, is discussed in the latter portion of an article in Le Correspondant (Paris), of September 10. The writer opines that the embargo will have as one result the complete ruin of the great and growing cotton industry in Germany. That country and Austria pulp in place of cotton is the presence of numer-before the war had 16,000,000 spindles in ous impurities in the former. The most important operation, as against 55,000,000 in the United Kingdom. They consumed annually United Kingdom. They consumed annually pulp more rapidly and perfectly than had been 2,000,000 bales of American cotton, about done before. [A note in a late number of the 250,000 bales of Indian cotton, and the same Chemiker-Zeitung (Cöthen), seems to confirm this quantity of Egyptian cotton.

The Germans lost no time in taking steps, so far as lay in their power, to combat the effects of the Declaration of Contraband. On August 24, 1914, a telegram from Bremen to the Frankfürter Zeitung announced the organization in that city of a company having a capital of \$1,000,000 for the importation of cotton. This company was formed . . . with the object of "centralizing the importation of cotton in Germany." The com-pany proposed to obtain steady orders from spinners and dealers in cotton so as to be in a position to offer steady custom to American exporters. The affair has the approval and support of the great banks chiefly interested, and the capital is guaranteed by the Disconto-Gesell-schaft, the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank, and the National Bank.

It is interesting to remark just here that according to Miss Agnes C. Laut, writing in the Saturday Evening Post (Philadel- instead of cotton may require some modificaphia), of October 9, 1915, the price of cottion of the guns used, the author thinks it by ton in Germany and Austria has risen to 30 no means an insoluble problem, and he quotes cents per pound. She estimates the spindles Mr. W. Lawrence Ball, who wrote a sens controlled by the Allies at 80,000,000, but of articles last August for the Daily News observes that a very striking effect of Ger- (London), called "The Truth about Cor-

The United States has this year been unable to get its usual quota of manufactured conces than ever before. The exports of manufactured cotton have increased from \$10,000,000 in 1890 to \$75,000,000,—the Government's estimate,—for 1915; whereas the United States imported \$12-

But however cotton manufacturers in Germany in general may be suffering from the embargo it is imprudent to believe, thinks the French writer (the article is anonymous) that Germany will be brought to her knees thereby and forced to sue for peace because of lack of explosives. The fact is that for some years it has been possible to make powder from wood pulp as well as from cotton, and German chemists have been working feverishly to perfect the processes employed.

The great difficulty in the employment of wood of these are resin and oxy-cellulose. The Germans seem to have succeeded in preparing the -Editor.]

The secret of the manipulations is naturally not known, but we know that the pulp is reduced to a liquid state, which permits of its complete purification by new processes. It is then pressed into sheets and is now ready for nitrification and the absorption of other chemical substances. . . . Naturally the best woods for this purpose are those which contain little or no resin. But the resinous woods can be purified without difficulty. Wood of every sort is not lacking in Germany, and it is perhaps in prevision of such use that the Germans have accumulated . . . large quantities of wood purchased even in Russia and Scandinavia. Three of the biggest German concerns are already utilized for making explosives from this base; these are the Zellstoff Fabrik, at Waldhof, near Mannheim, which employs nearly 4000 men; the Action Gesellschaft für Maschinespapier Fabrikation, at Aschaffenburg; and the Zellstoff Fabrik at Kostheim.

While the use of nitrocellulose from wood



KING COTTON GETS ANOTHER JOLT From the Sun (Baltimore)

ton," as saying that if deprived of cotton and petroleum the Germans could make cellulose and alcohol to take their places as long as their soil was able to grow plants. However, there are other things necessary in the composition of munitions of war and the final portion of the article in hand gives a résumé of these.

We know that hollow projectiles contain certain explosive matters capable of exploding, either under the action of a time-fuse in contact with fulminate of mercury, or by the contact of a expeule of fulminate with the object struck. Guncotton, used either alone or as "explosive gelatine" (a compound of guncotton and nitroglycerine discovered by Nobel), in not suitable for filling the shells, because if a shell were thus tharged it would explode in the chamber of the cannon and burst it. Hence it is necessary to employ explosives capable of supporting the shock of the explosion of the charge in the gun, without themselves exploding. These are of two kinds: the first is pieric acid, produced by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid on carbolic acid or phenol; the second is obtained by treating in the same manner toluene, likewise distilled from coal-tar. This latter product is T. N. T. or trinitrotoluene. All the belligerents are using it. Its manipulation is not dangerous since a from other sources.

very powerful detonator is required to make it explode; it can be placed in the shells without danger and has the valuable advantage of not

absorbing humidity.

To resume, the manufacture of explosives requires: for guncotton, cotton and the acids above mentioned; for pieric acid, phenol; for T. N. T. toluene and nitric and sulphuric acids. For the fulminates, mercury, nitric acid and alcohol are needed. Germany is far from being able to provide all these products. There is no sulphur either in Austria or Germany, it is nearly all imported from Sicily. The sulphurets of iron, or pyrites, come in great part from Spain, but are found in Norway, also and to a very small extent in Germany. However, in the Harz and in Silesia there are deposits of minerals containing sulphur under the form of sulphurets of lead, zinc, etc. Nitrate of soda is exported in enormous quantities from Peru and Chili; it serves for the fabrication of munitions, but is chiefly employed as a fertilizer; distilled with sulphuric acid it gives nitric acid; this, together with sulphuric acid, is used to nitrate glycerine, cotton, phenol, and toluene to produce nitroglycerine, guncotton, picric scid, and T. N. T. However considerable were the provisions of nitrates before the war, it is very probable that they are now entirely exhausted.

Cotton consists of cellulose, which is the easential element of wood. Guncotton is made by plunging cotton into nitric acid for a definite time at a fixed temperature; this operation transforms the cellulose into nitro-cellulose. change is accomplished by degrees, and there are certain manipulations to render each lot of cotton uniform. Otherwise the explosion would not be uniform, with the same intensity in the same type of cartridge, and the projectile would not follow

a constant trajectory.

While all cellulose can be converted into nitro-cellulose the great advantage of cotton resides in the fact that it is composed of innumerable tiny tubes, which facilitates the action of the acid, hence it is easier to obtain the required uniformity than with cellulose

THE MASTERY OF THE WORLD

tianity.

The Admiral points out that civilization

RECOGNIZING the fact that the steady plexities, rivalries, and jealousies provocative trend of the nations has been towards an of quarrels? Moreover, is not the civilizaincreasing use of war as an instrumentality, tion of the present day a mechanical one? Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., And has not the invention of electrical and discusses in the North American Review for mechanical appliances, with the resulting October the three forces usually mentioned improvements in communication, transportaas likely to change that trend in the directtion, and the instruments of destruction, tion of peaceful methods, these three forces helped the great nations more than the being civilization, commerce, and Chris- weaker ones, and increased the temptation of the great nations to use force?

While diplomacy was invented as an of itself has never yet made international agency of civilization to avoid war, it seems relations more unselfish. Is not modern to have caused almost as many wars as it civilization, he asks, with its attendant com- has averted, but even if it be granted that the influence of diplomacy has been, in the nations to stimulate patriotic spirit and inmain, for peace rather than for war, its re- tensify hatred against the enemy, is thus besources have all been made known and tried ing made to exert a powerful influence—not out many times, and it cannot be expected to towards peace but towards war. introduce any new force into international miral cannot find in Christianity the basis politics or exert any more influence in the of any reasonable hope that war between the future than it has in the past.

admits, are in many ways antagonistic to tween reasonable hope and reasonable exthose of war. But, on the other hand, of all pectation. His conclusion, therefore, is "that the causes that bring about war the eco- the world will move in the future in the nomic causes are the greatest. Men will same direction as in the past; that nations fight as savagely for money as for anything will become larger and larger, and fewer else, and in the Admiral's opinion, of all the and fewer, the immediate instrument of inmeans by which we hope to avoid war the ternational changes being war; and that cermost helpless, by far, is commerce.

reminded that the Christian religion, which Greece, Rome, and Great Britain have done, is now being invoked in most of the warring —and as some other country may do."

nations will cease. But even if there were The interests of commerce, Admiral Fiske such hope, he draws a sharp distinction betain nations will become very powerful and As to the influence of Christianity, we are nearly dominate the earth in turn, as Persia,

DANTE'S NOTION OF A WORLD **FEDER ATION**

paid, outside of Italy at least, to his prose it could gain nothing thereby, and could not works in Latin. One of these, however, the be led astray by territorial greed or political little treatise "De Monarchia," embodies ambition. Moreover, this central authority Dante's ideas regarding the means to ensure should dispose of more powerful resources the maintenance of peace between the powers than those of any single state, so that its of Europe, and his theory is put forward in decision would be respected. a way that must appeal to us to-day more than ever before. The lesson that Dante tional arbitrator can liberty be guaranteed. sought to inculcate has been clearly brought for the people of each state can resort to it out by Signor G. Rensi, who treats this sub- for protection against the menace or practise ject in Rivista d' Italia (Rome).

The imperative necessity for union and without or within. unity is the keynote of Dante's essay, and in citizens against violation of the constitution an international union, in the highest sense, on the part of their rulers, will settle disputes he sees a realization of the Divine order of between the several states, and will prevent the world as exemplified in the solar system, aggression of one against another, in short, where each planet follows its own course, it will cause justice to be observed and rebut all revolve around a single central body. spected by the nations. Following out this thought, Dante says that as the individual states are independent the court shall not interfere, unless within very one of the other, controversies will inevitably narrow limits, in the internal affairs and arise between them, and every such contro- ordering of the individual states; it should. versy will require a judge to decide it. In a on the contrary, respect the diverse characdispute between two sovereign nations, teristics of the different peoples, and should neither can be accepted by the other as an allow this diversity to express itself in a arbiter. Hence it is absolutely requisite that variety of constitutions and forms of governthe decision be pronounced by some authority ment, each of which will be the spontaneous possessing a more ample and wider jurisdic- outgrowth of each national complex and tion than either of the contending states, in adapted to its needs. It will suffice that the other words a supreme international tribunal supreme jurisdiction give the few simple rules reeded.

OTWITHSTANDING Dante's fame This supreme authority, if all-embracing, as a poet, but little attention has been would have no temptation to be unjust, since

Only by the existence of such an internaof oppression and tyranny, whether from Thus it will guard the

An essential point is that this international which should be common to all the states in

important question: Who is to exercise this true representative of the Cæsars of old. supreme and beneficent authority? For view can scarcely be thought strange, and yet as a patriotic Italian must do.

order that they may live together in har- he knows quite well that although Dante mony and thus ensure universal peace. drew his idea from the Roman domination of This, in its general outlines, is the exposi- the past, his ardent hope and the great aim tion of Dante's aims given by his modern of his life was to secure the recognition of Italian interpreter. But now comes the all- the German Emperor (of his day) as the

Would Dante have felt the same as re-Dante, the ideal that floated before his mind gards the German Emperor of our day? was a realization in some way of the ancient This is more than doubtful, because the in-Pax Romana, the world-peace attained,— tense national spirit of modern Germany is only partially we must admit,-by the Ro- in direct contradiction with the internaman Empire of the Augustan Age. This is tionalism characterizing the medieval succesinterpreted by Signor Rensi to mean that the sors of Charlemagne, and which was for arbitral authority should vest in the Latin them at once a source of weakness and of world, that to the Latin nations should be- strength. Probably if Dante lived to-day in long the hegemony vainly striven for by a united Italy, he would have no leanings Germany. That an Italian should take this toward Germany, but would think and feel

JEAN FINOT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FRENCH FINANCE

THE brilliant editor of La Revue (Paris) I opens the last number of his magazine separate aspects under definite heads. with an article from his own pen upon na- first is called: tional credit and national finance. ties."

The ten billions, of course, refer to francs instead of dollars. The introductory paragraphs refer to the probability of a long war and the fact that a decisive victory must depend exclusively upon harmony of civil and military activities. We read:

The sacred union of which we hear so much consists not only in the remission of party polemics and personal quarrels, but also and above all in a general straining towards the same armies are combating external enemies. But the fight against alcohol is far from exhausting the sum total of the services which writers and men crisis.

metal, we have not thought of a means which as well as a tax on the revenue. seems to me more ingenious, and above all far

M. Finot then divides his subject into its

1. The Solidity of the Fortune and Credit of much in it to interest American as well as France.—The monthly expenditures occasioned by French readers, and even those blank spaces the war, which were, not very long ago, about whose erstwhile contents were deleted by the 1870 million francs per month, will soon exceed censor furnish fruitful food for speculation.

The article is entitled, "Ten Billions in Gold for France! Let us Mobilize our Securitive our Securitive billions. [This article was written in July.

—EDITOR.] The issuing of budgetary receipts and bonds has provided about 82 per cent. of our expenses during the war. The other 18 per cent. has been advanced by the Bank of France and the Bank of Algeria.

The mobiliary fortune of France was valued before the war at about 300 billion francs. Should the struggle against the invader be prolonged for two years longer, the expenditures for the three years of war will attain some 70 billion francs, a sum which is far from being beyond the strength of the nation to bear.

Space forbids us to quote in detail the figures here given as to the balances before and during the war in the Bank of France. end,-victory! Guided by this idea, we continue M. Finot declares that the public response to to battle against internal dangers, just as our the appeal of the Treasury has been prompt and that the financial situation is reassuring. He states that while Germany has already of affairs can and should render in the present borrowed about 45 billions [throughout this article values are given in francs] since the The unanimity with which the press of all outbreak of the war France has asked for shades of opinion works to influence the pouring only a third of that amount. Resources for of gold into the coffers of the State is simply admirable. But, hypnotized by the necessity of the future include the government monopoly an immediate increase in our stock of yellow or control of alcohol, petroleum, coffee, etc.,

simpler and more efficacious to ameliorate rapidly Even the British Government, which has just the situation in which the Treasury finds itself. converted nearly all its debt and placed it on a Even the British Government, which has just footing of 4½ per cent. instead of the former situation of the Treasury." M. Finot begins 2½ per cent., will have much heavier charges to his argument with a bitter attack on the support in the future than France. Moreover, the financial life of Germany is maintained only by confidence in victory. The day this confidence is tice of making large loans to foreigners in injured, the great scaffolding of paper will crum-ble at a blow and the empire of the Kaiser will find itself forced into bankruptcy.

The remainder of this section is devoted to an elaboration of the gloomy outlook for Germany if she loses. M. Finot quotes a "neutral financier" as saying in the London Times, that in that event Germany could pay not more than 15 or 16 per cent. of her debts and Austria-Hungary only 11 per cent.

"The Non-Obvious" is next discussed and it is here that the hand of the censor has been

heaviest.

The war has, however, modified the exterior aspect of our financial prosperity. Our commerce, together with the sojourn of strangers, has always procured an excess of gold for France. In 1912 our receipts of gold exceeded corresponding outgoes by 220 millions, in 1913 by 511 millions. But considerable purchases have depleted the re-serves of which France has always been so proud. Since August, 1914, our importations have already exceeded our exportations by 21/2 billions.

This circumstance has provoked, by the natural law of supply and demand, a lowering of our exchange. This varies from 10 to 18 per cent. with regard to American, English, Swiss, or Spanish money! Our importations are bound to greatly exceed our exportations during the period of the war. Hence it is necessary to take energetic measures to centralize in the hands of the Government all gold at the disposal of our

And the country has replied to the appeal by our eminent Minister of Finance with indescribable enthusiasm. . . . But alas! we must not deceive ourselves with illusions. Enthusiasm. even heated white hot, cannot procure

SUPPRESSED BY THE CENSORSHIP.

Some 300 words are here deleted, the blank space being followed by the section called, "III. Let us Economize for the Benefit of our Own Health and the Safety of our Country." It consists mainly of arguments in favor of spare diet familiar to the world from the days of the Spartans to those of Horace Fletcher, together with advice to cut off superfluous luxuries in general. A brief passage deleted refers apparently to some scandals as to official expenditures. This section closes with the words:

But the collection of gold and various economies will not suffice, however, to procure for us the financial equilibrium, and even less the superabundance of resources, which are absolute conditions of final victory.

The next section suggests a means for making "a radical change in the monetary

his argument with a bitter attack on the financial oligarchy in general and on the pracparticular. He says:

In place of developing French industry and commerce, our savings have gone to augment those of foreign lands. Germany has profited, in the first place, by these drains upon our fortune. By neglecting to support national industry and commerce, and operating, rather, against their essential interests, they have ended by grad-ually destroying French initiative and by transforming the most intelligent people on earth into peaceable rentiers (i. e., people content to live on their income), careful above all to have an assured revenue without labor and without intellectual effort.

A number of financial institutions, seconded by some personalities of high finance, have succeeded in centralizing a sort of financial autocracy within their own hands. . . . These operations have even been absolutely contrary to the vital interests of the country. The intermediaries, having an eye to nothing but the realization of their own very high discount, have sent forth the French millions without any profit for the people at large. Worse yet, our money has been commonly used to order goods in other countries.

Section V. is called "Ten Billions within Our Reach." This discusses French holdings of property in foreign countries. These were valued approximately at 27-29 billions in 1902 and 42 billions in 1912. These titles do not include those not quoted in France, whose sum total is believed to be considerable, possibly 15 billions. M. Finot believes after talking with financial specialists that French holdings of foreign securities amount at present to some 60 billion francs. It is estimated that 15 billions of these represent Russian securities, that another quarter is non-vendable, and that the remaining 30 billions are divided among the United States, Great Britain and its colonies, Spain, and South Amer-

The decrease in value of a great quantity of these holdings must naturally be taken into account, and this is why we admit that there are not more than 10 billion immediately mobilizable. In reality many English and American proper-ties, whose holders are especially recruited in France, have not fallen in value during the war; there are even some which have risen considerably. And as French money has lost 10 to 12 per cent. in comparison with English or American money, we have every interest in selling these at present, for the loss of exchange advantages the vender of these securities.

Here follows a brief blank space bearing only the words:

SUPPRESSED BY THE CENSORSHIP.

We must look the truth in the face. exportation of the national fortune to foreign countries has rendered difficult the mobilization of the French fortune at a tariff advantageous

The writer continues his argument thus:

to the Government. . . In any event, the French Treasury could and should profit by the peculiar situation of the national savings. As these have not contributed to the industrial and commercial development of the country, they could easily be made to serve the immediate interests of La Patrie. Being essentially mobile, they are, moreover, very easily manageable, and capable of becoming an efficacious weapon when once put at the disposal of a government capable

it can be sold in any country of its origin with which we have business relations. . . . France has just made an appeal to all holders of gold

Section VI. is called "How to Get Hold The of Them." Here M. Finot suggests that the government could delegate to a commission formed by brokers, notaries, the principal curb-brokers [coulissiers], and the members of high finance [la haute banque] the task of making an inventory without delay of the foreign properties in the hands of the public. The government could arrange either to take these over at current quotations for an equivalent sum payable in obligations of the Defense Nationale, or new loan issues, or could re-ceive them as deposits, of which it would served its interests.

The Treasury could then sell these according to deposit in her coffers. The fiscal department to its convenience in the various countries where has the same right, and indeed, duty, to address our exchange had suffered respectively the greatthe same demand to all holders of foreign securi- est diminution, in order to arrive at a stabilization.

JOFFRE, DEMOCRAT

THAT American democracy has much in front, in the trenches and in the camps. common with the modern French brand must have seen how different it is with us. is clearly brought out in Owen Johnson's the great French general remarked: "Where subversive of discipline." a nation is truly republican I do not think there is any danger to the spirit of democracy in military preparation." He stopped for a moment and added:

It is not simply the need of preparation for war, but the need of self-discipline. In a re-public where the spirit of individual liberty is always strong, military service gives the citizen a quality of self-discipline which he perhaps nteds to respect the rights of others as well as to be able to act in organized bodies. If you have the dread of military service in America, it may be because you are looking at the German ideal rather than at the French. The art of war a practically the same everywhere; the same general principles are taught everywhere. The distinction between the French army and the German is a difference in the conception of the rôle of the soldier. The theory of the Germans is to make of the soldier a machine. They do not with him to think for himself. By their discipline of fear they rob him of initiative and make his movements absolutely mechanical, entirely subject to the will of his officer. That is why they must attack in close formation. To carry out this theory, the officer class has been made into a Brahmin caste. To perpetuate this kind of feu-dal supremacy, the officer does not converse directly with the privates, but transmits his orders through the agency of an intermediary class- GENERAL JOFFRE AT THE ITALIAN FRONT WITH sergeants and corporals. You have been to the

To this Mr. Johnson replied, "Nothing interview with General Joffre, which ap- has impressed me more than your spirit of pears in Collier's for October 16. Mr. fraternity. In fact, if I had not seen its Johnson having introduced the subject of practical working out I might believe, as military preparation in the United States, many hasty observers must, that it could be

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL

impression that the discipline of the French them and endure the same hardships. They live troops had been imperilled by the attitude of the officers toward the men. On this point he said:

When we said:

together as a great family. When we said:

together as a great family. When we said:

Our discipline is not the discipline of fear. We do everything that we can to impress the to their officers, of which Mr. Johnson renecessity of this spirit of fraternity. Our sol- lates several instances, called out from the diers are treated as intelligent human beings, General this characteristic comments capable of thinking for themselves in great crises. Every day men come from the ranks into leader-The private soldier is an inexhaustible crack. It did not in the first unequal store from which at necessity we can replenish never will. When the day comes that the Gerour staff of officers. They, in turn, are taught man army must retreat in the face of defeat, it is that their soldiers are their children; nothing quite possible that when their theory of discitlat their private soldiers need or desire must pline—the discipline of fear—is placed to that be indifferent to them; they watch over their final test, the result may be a rout.

The General seemed eager to remove any comforts and necessities, share their food with

The notable loyalty of the French was a to their officers, of which Mr. John

Whatever happens, the French army will are

FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS

NE of the most striking features of the seas possessions and protectorates follows. the colonies of Great Britain and France in nearly 43,000,000. Asia and Africa,—a feature, by the way, that has occasioned much bitter comment on the that the total "human resources" at France's

Teutonic side of the fighting line.

two articles under the general head of "Our sidered to be some 35,000,000. Exploited Colonial Troops" in its September issues. by European methods this population should In the first the subject discussed was "The be capable of supplying three and one-half Creole Contingent," in the second "Our million recruits, and he asks why the acts Neglected Forces." The latter presents some figures are so very far below that number. interesting facts as to the available number of recruits to be obtained in the Asiatic and African colonies of France, and offers shrewd advice as to the best method of securing as the Germans, and the difficulty of recruit-voluntary enlistment. The right of conscription is, of course, maintained, but example the construction is an employ of our native forces: their inferiority before such redoubtable adversaries as the Germans, and the difficulty of recruit-voluntary enlistment. The right of conscription is, of course, maintained, but example the forces and black troops. Of the first—the Turcos perience has shown that among these halfperience has shown that among these halfit is superfluous to speak. . . Neither do the
civilized "natives" volunteer troops are apt Moroccans need a eulogy. . . Because they
to be better fighting men. Moreover, if the were less known, and because their employment right methods of inducement are employed, the author of the article,—designated merely as "X.,"—believes that the quantity as well as the quality of the volunteers will be superior to that of the conscripts. We read:

Beyond the blue waters we have taken charge of human groups which participate henceforth in our life, and prosper or suffer with us. Their The Senegalese soldier has proved from the existence and their destiny are a function of our very beginning of the Franco-German war that existence and their destiny are a function of our very beginning of the Franco-German war that own. It lies with us to raise them to a superior he has not lost his soldierly aptitudes. Artimode of life and to preserve them from the lery fire, particularly of the big guns, and is domination of Germany, who has everywhere effects were unknown to him. He evinced shown herself so harsh to native populations, and surprise, and one might even have said he was who sees in her colonies naught but material for amused by it. At Rheims the battalion was exploitation. We have then the right,—and not showered daily with a rain of shrapnel and exploitation. We have them the right of the master,—to require aid shells of large caliber. After the second day from our subjects, since their interests are interfrom our subjects, since their interests are inter- the blacks amused themselves, and despite being mingled with ours.

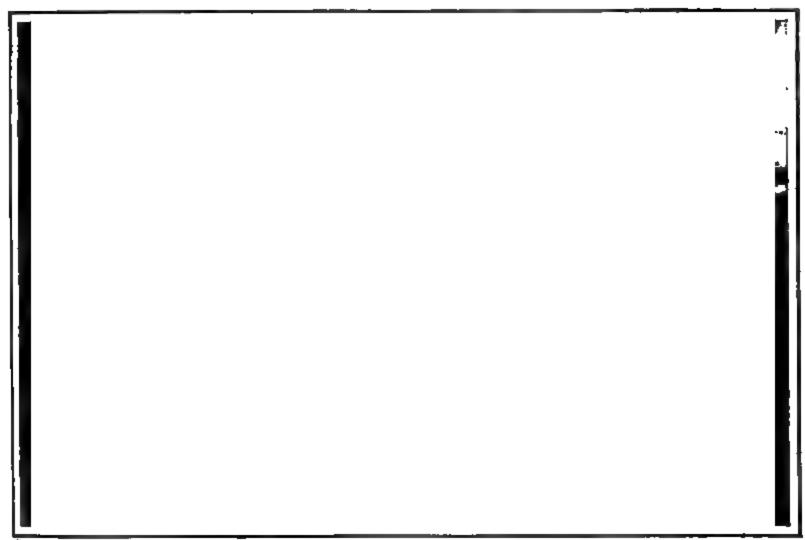
war is the presence of alien troops from Altogether these figures represent a total of

The author claims, moderately enough, disposal, leaving out Northern Africa, in The Revue de Paris has just published Black Africa and the Far East may be con-' in the second "Our million recruits, and he asks why the actual

> Two causes only could justify our extreme caution in the employ of our native forces: their and black troops. Of the first,-the Turcos,in Europe has roused passionate polemics, the black troops at first excited distrust. . . .

Here half a dozen lines are deleted, and the text proceeds to quote praise of African troops from the mouths of French officers, such as the following:

warned did not seek shelter when outside their A list of the populations of France's over- trenches. Many were wounded, others were killed, a corporal had his head carried away:



O international News Service, New York

MOROCCAN TROOPS FIGHTING WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE CHAMPAGNE

the Senegalese to retreat.

Other words of approval strike the same note, including one by a German correspondent of the Frankfort Gazette, who wrote to his paper in December, 1914: "The Senegalese are likewise excellent marksmen, and in general fight very well." As to Indo-Chinese troops, General Pennequin, an officer of large experience in the Far East, gave them high praise, and another writer speaks highly of their courage, discipline, and physical powers of resistance. The author continues:

It should be observed, moreover, that the probations in spring and summer.

but not one single time did the artillery oblige grave breaches of discipline, but as the author observes, such things are not to be wondered at when we consider the circum- . stances, i.e., the effect of a sudden demand for a quota of fighting men made in a village of peasants peacefully engaged in agriculture,—a demand that at a moment's notice a number of their bravest, strongest, healthiest, and finest young men should prepare to leave parents, wives, and children in order to set sail to a distant country and risk their lives and limbs in a war of which they had never heard for a cause they could not comprehend.

The solution is plainly indicated by the facts themselves; since conscription does not suffice, em of acclimization, which might occasion some let an appeal for volunteers be made. The rebesitation, does not arise in the case of a native sults it has furnished have always been excellent troop if it is first called on to take part in the oper- as regards the quality of the men. As to the number, if it does not increase as fast as our needs that is very likely our own fault. To attract, it is necessary to make an offer. . . . Abun-Let us pass now to the second objection; the dant proofs demonstrate that the native loves the difficulty in recruiting. The methods of the system of recruiting are different as applied in engagements,—about 75 per cent. of the black
our various colonies, and are governed by decrees battalions after the campaigns in Morocco, 33. specially adapted to each. But they all lead per cent. in Indo-China. When General Maneither to obligatory service, or to a voluntary gin's recruiting commission went through A. O. F. engagement, which is to tell the truth but poorly (Afrique Occidentale Française) in 1910-11 it was officially authorized to promise the natives four things: 1. Voluntary engagement; 2. Imme-The former plan seems to have worked diste payment of the engagement bonus, thus very badly, the authorities being much by enabling him to pay the det demanded; 3. troubled by poor recruiting, desertions, and Leave of absence with free transportation to the

native village between two re-engagements of agent which acts otherwise, i. e., the power of four years; 4. Retirement at the end of twelve money. years of service.

sequence in the black country. . . . The head of In Mossi, for example, a salary of twenty the family exercises all authority because he must provide every necessity. . . . But when we have called out a young man we have removed a militia guard to live like a pasha, with have called out a young man we have removed two or three wives one or more horses and one of the members of the chief's family without two or three wives, one or more horses, and compensation for the sudden loss. Hence we servants to command.
have always had to reckon with the non-indemnified head of the family, submissive in There is not a country in Africa where a libappearance, but sullenly hostile. It is necessary eral subsistence exceeds one or two cents a day. to gain his good will as well as that of the In the cities, outside certain ports where Eurorecruit.

Here we have stated precisely the considerations by which we must be guided. They arise nary infantryman has nothing comparable to from a sentiment which is respectable everythat, yet his wife, always coquettishly dressed, where and which is peculiarly cherished by the wears silken garments and jewels of silver or black man; the love of family, both ascending even of gold. For furnishing ten volunteers, and descending the process of the contraction of the descending ten or the descending ten of the contraction of the con and descending. If we repair the damage done 150 francs per month (\$30) would fall into the the former by the loss of a man, and if we furcash-box of the chief of the gens. For that innish the latter the means of livelihood we shall come he would sell his whole family. The bushave solved our problem. We must extend to ness would become positively immoral if one Africa the practise of "allocation" to the wives did not know too well what a veritable obstacle of mobilized soldiers. Only here the stipend must to voluntary engagements the obstinate opposition be divided between the head of the family and of the old men has always been. the wife of the soldier. Let us give to the one and to the other a daily indemnity of half a franc (10 cents) and in case of death a pension and believes half a million recruits could be to be shared between them; let us assure an thus raised in the French colonies within a honorable retirement to the mutilated. We shall rescond to the time and not only raised but thus satisfy both justice and our military needs, reasonable time, and not only raised, but for we shall have substituted for authority an equipped and drilled.

The writer assumes that this power is Paterfamilias is a person of considerable con- very formidable indeed in these countries.

pean packboats touch, a luxurious life can be led

The writer is enthusiastic over his plan

THE NEUTRAL POWERS

THE position, present and future, of the flict must be attained by an economic conneutrality in the war of nations, is treated present war. Of this the writer says: with a certain originality in a recent issue of Nuova Antologia (Rome). The writer regards the attitude to be assumed by these willing to open their markets and employ their neutrals after the conclusion of peace as of wealth for the preparation of a more terrible almost equal importance with that taken war in the future, they must necessarily have recourse to some system of economic defense. during the conflict. The great question to This will become the most solid foundation of be eventually solved is the attainment of a their military and political policy. If Germany general disarmament, or at least a notable does not spontaneously accept,—as she probably reduction of armaments, and the Italian will not,—a policy of peace and disarmament, po reduction of armaments, and the Italian writer does not believe that the Central adopt toward her a policy of economic pressure, Powers, Austria and Germany, can be induced to consent to this, in case,—as seems most probable now,—the war should come resources necessary at once to liquidate the costs to an end by the mutual exhaustion of the equipment needed for a future war. combatants, rather than by a decisive victory of either side over the other.

desired result? The means here advocated live, to labor and to prosper under a régime of is an economic league between the present security, liberty and peace. Whosoever wishes to Allies and the neutral nations, or such of attack these fundamental principles of morals of

states that have so far maintained their flict which becomes a logical sequence of the

If France, England, Italy and Russia are not other way will remain for the Allies than to German Government to dispose of the financial of the present war and to prepare the money and

This policy should be continued until Germany becomes convinced that in our age there is What should be done to bring about the no place for imperialism, militarism, massacres and exterminations. Humanity has a right to them as are ready to act in sympathy with the Allies. For this writer the end that may prove impossible of attainment by armed consociety of the nations no place should be found defense with the Allies. They are of course free well-being of other peoples.

The strongly partisan line of this presentment need not prevent us from seeing that there is an element of truth in the writer's forecast, although we may hope that the reend of the war may pass away sooner than is expected. Of the present situation the Italian writer savs:

If the neutral states now find themselves face to face with new political and economic conditions in Europe, the responsibility rests upon the Central Powers, not upon the Allies. They miss all demonstrate that there now exists in the society of nations as indestructible a solidarity as among the individuals forming a nation. If in a country there are turbulent elements, a can only be attained by common action. sense of disquietude is aroused among the other the society of nations.

cannot be regarded as violating the rights of others. The best policy for the neutrals would be to unite themselves forthwith in a common bility therefor both rest upon Germany.

for any government that premeditates new agres- not to do so, but in this case they ought not to sions against the existence, the security, or the complain of the evils that may befall them, when these result from their own conduct, from their failure to recognize international solidarity in the defense of the human race and in the assurance of its progress. We do not pretend to give advice to anyone, but we must add that with their political, moral and military intervention, the neutral states would not only do a good work, sentments and distrust sure to survive the but would at the same time make a good speculation.

That a continuance of the state of things before the war, of the lavish expense for military and naval preparations, when added to the crushing charges that the nations will have to bear to meet the costs of the war, would result in widespread financial disaster, their aim when they direct their bitterness and would result in widespread financial disaster, bostility against us. Fortunately facts patent to seems a self-evident truth, and any policy that diminishes the outlay for armaments should be welcomed. This in the writer's opinion

In conclusion he calls upon the neutrals to inhabitants, a sense of insecurity, of apprehension.

This does not pass away until all the orderly citizens have united to control, repress, and even suppress these undesirable elements. So it is in decision the better it will be for them. Of Italy, he declares that she was gradually Every land has now not only the right but the duty of defense. When the Allies resist, whether with arms or by an economic contest, the actual aggression of Germany, and seek to prevent and that would eventually have embroiled future aggression, they are simply exercising a her with both parties. This unavoidable polegitimate right. Whoever acts in self-defense sition is that of all the neutral powers, and

ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN CITIES WAR TIME

properly the importance of the city in the pay. German scheme of living. Writing in the German municipalities.

THE functions of the German city are so live and ciercan work and in necessary to install much more numerous and complex system soon made it necessary to install THE functions of the German city are so tive and clerical work required by the new than those of our own municipal govern- forces of assistants, and in some places citiments, that we sometimes fail to estimate zens volunteered to do this work without

At the outset the tickets were issued on a National Municipal Review, Professor uniform basis, the same number each week Robert C. Brooks, of Swarthmore College, per person without regard to age, sex, or describes a few of the many novel activities occupation. Under this policy a hardthat the pressure of war has imposed upon working day laborer, in whose diet bread had formed a large and indispensable part, The use of bread tickets by cities, as a received no more tickets than a professional solution of the problem of limiting the con- man or official in easy circumstances who sumption of grain and flour, has attracted was able to procure abundance of other much attention. Professor Brooks describes food. Noting the substantial injustice of some of the difficulties encountered in put- this method, some cities adopted more or ting this plan in operation. Police officials less complicated schemes taking into account were entrusted with the distribution of the differences of age, sex, occupation and so tickets, but the great volume of administra- forth. Such distinctions naturally increased

and complicated the work of distributing ed at the end of February to \$571,772. In other cities, while the uniform method was continued, the more comfort- to meet their rent payments, the city made ably situated persons were requested, as an grants conditional upon the reduction in the act of charity, to return any bread tickets amount of the rent. Similar relief was also they had not used for distribution to persons given to the unemployed. Finally ten buhaving greater need of them. The city of reaus were opened in various parts of Berlin Hanover, however, decided against the use for boards composed of officials of the muof tickets altogether, and sought to reduce nicipal housing department and assistants consumption by controlling the quantity of from private organizations endeavored to flour delivered to bakers. In opposition to adjust difficulties between landlords and this plan it was argued that bakers could tenants. Large sums were voted for school not be trusted to divide their product fairly children of poor families, and the city turned among customers, but would favor the over more than 200 acres of land in small well-to-do.

regulating the consumption of bread devel- of charge. Persons whose homes were mortoped difficulties. It has always been main- gaged were also assisted. tained by Germans that the issuing of bread with the four great property owners' assotickets was a mere precautionary measure ciations, the city established a war loan adopted against the possible failure of this bank, with a capital of 1,000,000 marks, year's crops; but that it, by no means, indi- 60 per cent. of which was advanced by the cated any immediate shortage of food. The municipal treasury and 40 per cent. by the people accepted the measure everywhere with four private associations. The directory of patriotic enthusiasm, and from the begin- the Imperial Bank put a credit of 10,000, ning have seemed disposed to make the best 000 marks at the disposal of this loan bank, of it. The criticism in regard to food staples the city government undertaking to guarhas been directed more against the Imperial antee half the amount. Thus many fore-Government for its policy of fixing maxi- closures were avoided. mum prices for various kinds of grain, and neglecting to fix maximum prices for the municipal government of Berlin up to the corresponding flours and meals. In orders end of the first week in March had expended to control the situation against the specula- over \$4,000,000 for foodstuffs. tors, several German cities purchased for from this stock it had received \$1,302,141. storage considerable supplies of food, in- The city has undertaken the purchase and cluding fresh and preserved meats and po-slaughter of 80,000 hogs. It will be a probtatoes as well as grain.

cities of many new channels of relief for the declared peace, the municipality would be support of soldiers' families. For example, seriously embarrassed by these enormous the city of Berlin had expended, during the food stores. first seven months of the war, over \$2,000,-000, in addition to the Imperial Govern- the empire are following Berlin's example. ment's contribution of a like amount. There In the meantime war conditions have greatly were over 90,000 such families receiving reduced the tax receipts and other revenue, relief.

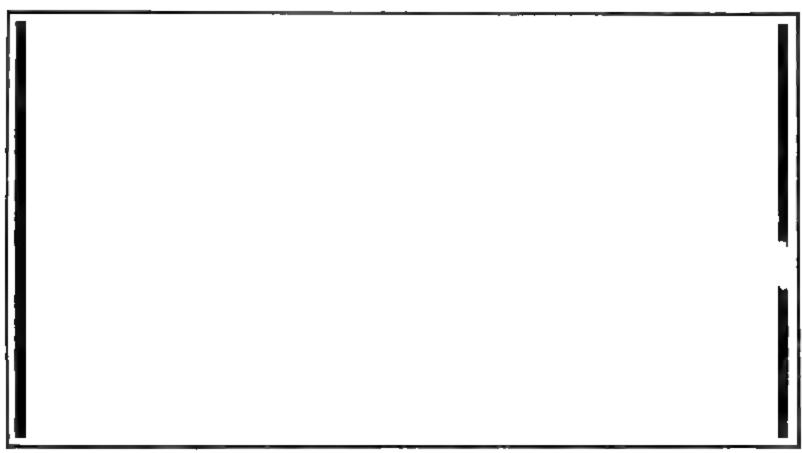
ployment at the beginning of the war, and Berlin reaches ninety-seven million dollars; the city of Berlin tried to meet this situation but this includes loans amounting to nearly in part by ordering that all building and seventeen million dollars. This, however, is other undertakings of the city should be exclusive of war relief measures which it is carried on as provided in the budget. The proposed to lump together later and care for city also placed at the disposal of the Ger- by bond issues. And, in any event, partial man War Department a large number of reimbursement is expected from the States workmen who were employed in strength- and Imperial treasuries. fortifications, and supplied these men, whenever necessary, with articles of by the war, the city of Berlin is this year clothing. The monetary relief provided completing the municipalization of its elec-by the city for the unemployed amount- tric light works. Under the franchise the

For soldiers' families, who were unable plots to citizens for the purpose of making In the long run every plan adopted for gardens, supplying fertilizer and seeds free

In its attempt to provision the city the lem, it is said, to find sufficient storage The war required the establishment by facilities in the city. In case of a suddenly

On a smaller scale municipalities all over and as a consequence, tax rates are rising There was a serious problem of unem-rapidly. For the present year the budget of

Along with these special burdens, imposed



TAKING CARE OF FATHERLESS CHILDREN AT BERLIN WHILE THE MOTHERS ARE AT WORK

withdrawals of \$64,260,000. German of-cattle-fattening establishments.

city had reserved the right to purchase the ficials are indeed reversing the maxim, "In plant on October 1, 1915. Two years' time of peace prepare for war." In the notice was required and had been given in midst of war they are busy devising ways 1913. This is indeed a tremendous under- and means to meet the problems that will taking, but the city officials have made the come with peace. The need for relief work arrangements for the transfer in full con- of various kinds will certainly outlast the fidence. To show that such confidence is war, and in the matter of unemployment in a measure justified, Professor Brooks calls requirements will be even greater than at attention to the showing made by the Ger- present. Pleas are made for the continuance man savings banks in 1914. The year as a of food storehouses, granaries, municipal whole showed an excess of deposits over bakeries, slaughter-houses, milk-stations, and

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND THE MELLON INSTITUTE

country.

Mr. W. A. Hamor, of the Institute's staff, discusses "The Value of Industrial Re- Ten thousand American chemists are at present its old self.

THE Mellon Institute of Industrial Re- Mr. Hamor tells us first how the indus-search, in Pittsburgh, recently marked trial researcher is rapidly coming into his its graduation from the experimental stage own in America, and then how the Mellon by taking possession of a \$350,000 home. It Institute is solving the problem of the manuhas evidently come to stay, and to serve as a facturer who wishes to profit by industrial model for other institutions of similar aims research but does not find it feasible or exat other centers of industry throughout the pedient to maintain an elaborate research establishment on his own premises.

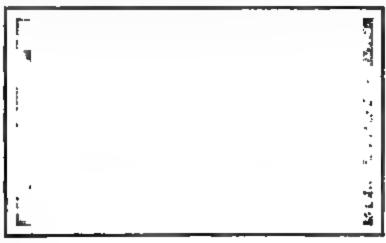
search" in the initial number of the Scien- engaged in pursuits which affect over 1,000,000 tific Monthly,—a magazine that is new in worth of manufactured products each year. nothing except its name, for in parting with These trained men have actively and effectively its former title to the journal hitherto collaborated in bringing about stupendous results known as the World's Advance the Popular in American industry. There are, in fact, at Science Monthly receive all the companies of least nineteen American industries in which the Science Monthly retains all the earmarks of chemist has been of great assistance, either in founding the industry, in developing it, or in

refining the methods of control or of manufacture, more and more becoming a system of scienthus ensuring profits, lower costs and uniform tific processes." It is clear that Germany outputs.

Here are some details of these achievements:

sonably independent of climatic conditions; he industrialist is that all problems are to be investhas enabled it to produce substantially the same gated only within the establishment, a research wine, year in and year out, no matter what the laboratory must be provided for the plant or for weather; he has reduced the spoilage from 25 the company. At present, in the United States,

per cent. to 0.46 per cent. of the total; he has increased the shipping radius of the goods and has made preservatives unnecessary. In the copper industry he has learned and has taught how to make operations so constant and so continuous that in the manufacture of blister copper valuations are less than \$1 apart on every \$10,000 worth of product, and in refined copper the valua-



THE MELLON INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

\$1. in every \$50,000 worth of product. The with which Europe is well supplied. quality of output is maintained constant within microscopic differences. Without the chemist the corn-products industry would never have arisen and in 1914 this industry consumed as much corn as was grown in that year by the nine States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Delaware combined; this amount is equal. to the entire production of the State of North Carolina and about 80 per cent. of the production of each of the States of Georgia, Michigan, and Wisconsin; the chemist has produced over 100 useful commercial products from corn, which, without him, would never have been produced. In the asphalt industry the chemist has taught how to lay a road surface that will always be good, and he has learned and taught how to construct a suitable road surface for different conditions of service. In the cottonseed oil industry, the chemist standardized methods of production, reduced losses, increased yields, made new use of wastes and by-products, and has added somewhere between \$10 and \$12 to the value of each bale of cotton grown. In the cement industry, the chemist has ascertained new ingredients, has utilized theretofore waste products for this purpose, has reduced the waste

Analogous feats have been accomplished in the manufacture of sugar, textiles, fertilizers, soda, leather, flour, celluloid, glass, pulp and paper; in brewing, food-preservation, and municipal water supply. All along the line industrial research means cheaper methods, better products, and the utilization of materials previously wasted, so that "manufacturing, at one time entirely a matter of empirical judgment and individual skill, is

heaps of many industries and made them his

starting material.

learned this long ago.

When an industry has problems requiring solotion, these problems can be attacked either inside The chemist has made the wine industry rea- or outside of the plant. If the policy of the

> probably not more than one hundred chemical manufacturing establishments have research laboratories or employ research chemists, although at least five companies are spending over \$100,000 per yest in research.

> An alternative to this plan is offered by the kind of scientific establishment of which the Mellon lo-

tions of the product do not differ by more than stitute is the prototype in this country and

According to the system of industrial research in operation at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh, which is not, in any sense of the word, a commercial institution, a manufacturer having a problem requiring solution may become the donor of a fellowship; the said manufacturer provides the salary of the researcher selected to conduct the investigation desired, the institute furnishing such facilities as are necessary for the conduct of the work.

The money paid in to found a fellowship is paid over by the institute in salary to the investgator doing the work. In every case, this researcher is most carefully selected for the problem in hand. The institute supplies free laboratory space and the use of all ordinary chemicals and equipment. The chemist or engineer who is studying the problem works under the immediate sopervision of men who are thoroughly trained and experienced in conducting industrial research.

At the present time, the Mellon Institute, which, while an integral part of the University of Pitts burgh, has its own endowment, is expending over \$150,000 annually for salaries and maintenance. A manufacturer secures for a small expenditure, —just sufficient to pay the salary of the fellow, as the man engaged on the investigation is called, -all the benefits of an organization of this ==== and many have availed themselves of the advantages, twenty-eight companies maintaining fellowships at the present time.

Each fellow has the benefit of the institute's very excellent apparatus, chemical and library equipment,—facilities which are so essential in modern research; and because of these opportunities and that of being able to pursue post-graduate work for higher degrees, it has been demonstrated that a higher type of researcher can be obtained by the institute for a certain remuneration than can be generally secured by manufac-

quires much experience in selecting suitable men chemist as a qualified scientific scout. and in training them to the desirable degree of All researches conducted at the Mellon Insti-efficiency, after having determined the special tute are surrounded with the necessary secrecy, qualities required. Important qualifications in and any and all discoveries made by the fellow industrial researchers are keenness, inspiration during the term of his fellowship become the and confidence; these are often unconsidered by property of the donor.

turers themselves. There is a scarcity of men manufacturers, who in endeavoring to select, say, gifted with the genius for research, and it re- a research chemist, are likely to regard every

A FRENCH INTERPRETATION OF **PAN-GERMANISM**

by André Chéradame.

THE so-called "pan-German movement," intended to show the extent of this Central which crystallized as long ago as 1895 European federation in the year 1950. With in published plans for the formation of a the second article there is a map which rep-Germanic federation in Central Europe, em- resents pan-German claims as developed in bracing Austria-Hungary, Holland, and Bel- 1911, and also shows the actual Eastern and gium, the Prussian provinces of Russia, and Western fronts held by the German and Ausportions of France, is the subject of two trian forces during the present war. This articles contributed to L'Illustration (Paris), French writer is convinced that the hopes built up in Germany at the beginning of the In connection with the first of these ar- war, while quite in line with the territorial ticles, there is reproduced a German map aspirations connoted by the term "pan-

Berlin, he says, never foresaw Belgium's re- of the Allies, the second year, he says, will sistance, or England's entrance into the con- mark the complete failure of pan-Germanism, prevented the realization of pan-German civilization.

Germanism," will be found to be chimerical. dreams, and has permitted the organization flict. While the first year of the war has and so will assure liberty of peoples and of

THE "JITNEY 'BUS" AND ITS FUTURE

URING the past year we have heard \$30,000 to \$35,000 less than last year, due to the local rapid transit,—the jitney 'bus,—a combination of the trolley and the taxicab. The street-car companies, involving a reduction of jitney is an automobile of any kind or condition in which one or several passengers may ride, usually over a fixed route, for a 5-cent fare. The plan originated with a Los Angeles man. The following day he cisco-Oakiand Terminal Railroads, according to had half a dozen imitators; and the service proved so attractive to both operators and the public that it spread rapidly to all parts of the country.

Mr. William J. Locke, of San Francisco (counsel of the League of California Municipalities), contributes to the National Municipal Review an article on the jitney bus which shows wide range of observation and considers the subject in its several phases.

He finds that in many cities the bus service has had a serious effect on the business of the street-railway companies.

mated that the loss amounts to \$2,000 per day. ... Reports from Vancouver for the first quarter traction company, is hampered with franof the year indicate that the percentage of the gross receipts which the city will receive from chises, taxes, the maintenance of equipment the railway companies for 1915 will be from other than rolling stock, and the necessity

and seen much of a new scheme of operation of 350 jimey buses. . . Increased patronage of the jitneys in Memphis has necessitated a retrenchment on the part of the Memphis 30 per cent, in the shop force and a cut from 10 to 20 per cent. in the salaries of the remaining employees. Similar retrenchments by the streetcar companies are reported from Bridgeport, Conn., and Grand Rapids, Mich. The San Franthe company's officials, have been losing \$500 per day in fares since the advent of the jitney. In Seattle, one company claims a loss of \$2,450 daily, while another estimates that it will carry fewer passengers this year by 21,000,000 than it did in 1914, if the jitney competition continues.

> Even more serious, however, has been the effect on the safety of street travel. In Los Angeles the number of accidents increased 50 per cent, within two months after the first jitney appeared.

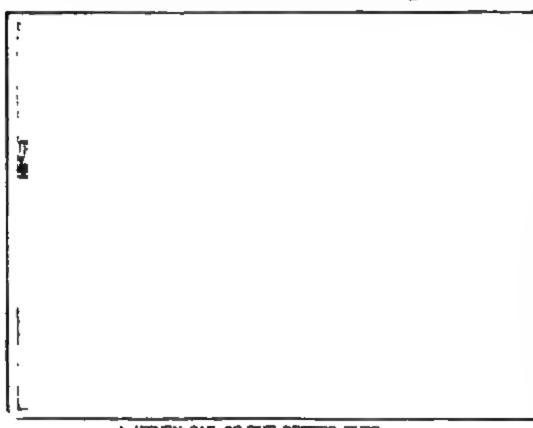
Wherever the jitney is found one is also sure to find heated discussion relative to taxation and other forms of regulation. In In Los Angeles, for instance, it has been esti- some cities the owner needs merely a hackdriver's license,-while his competitor, the

> of rendering service at all hours and under all conditions.

> Regarding regulation, Mr. Locke writes as fol-

> The legal status of the jitney business has not been clearly determined. In Washington, the State public service commission recently decided that the jitneys are commen carriers and subject to regulation by the commission. In California, however, the State commission has decide has no jurisdiction. In Oregon, the legislature refused to put the jitney business under control of the State commis-

Up to the present time, the principal extent of the regulation has been limited to pro-



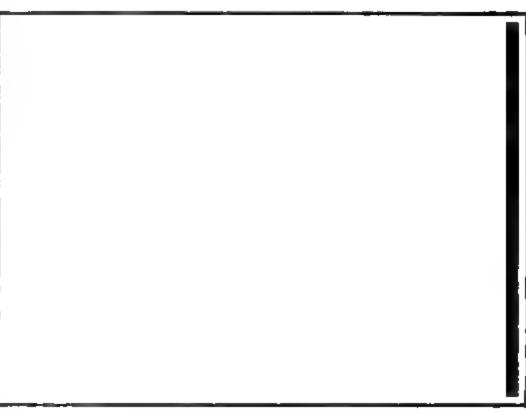
A JITNEY CAR OF THE BETTER TYPE

testing the public from careless or irresponsible drivers, evercrowding, indignities to female passengers, arbitrary changes of routes, and liability in case of accident. Other regulations cover the questions of route, the territory to be served and the seating capacity in the car. Many ordinances authorize the city council to refuse a license if the territory is already served.

Whether or not the jitney has come to stay is obviously a matter of opinion. lts early success gives reason for believing that it has: but some traction authorities maintain that it is merely a fad and a nuisance, and that when the novelty wears off the jit-

came into being. Mr. Locke believes that it has come to stay, and quotes another writer's analysis on that point:

The "jitney bus" is a business anomaly,—a business failure that is bound to stay; a failure expense and repair costs on his car, make an adequate allowance for depreciation and pay him-



A FAMILIAR SCENE IN WESTERN CITIES

ney will disappear almost as rapidly as it of a steady job. The men in the automobile trade point out that this kind of people and this kind of cars and conditions will be found in some cities all the time, and that as fast as one goes out of the jitney business his place will be taken

Mr. Locke sees "every indication that the because only rarely can the operator secure jitney bus is the forerunner of the trackless enough passengers in a day to pay the operating car." The elimination of the track, poles, and wires would give the streets a more self a reasonable wage on a five-cent fare. This pleasing appearance and remove a source of is admitted by many of the drivers, so it is danger. Besides, the auto-car is speedy and claimed. What they are really doing is selling comparatively noiseless; and, its path and the residue value in old cars to the public in route being flexible, the passengers will never route being flexible, the passengers will never nickel instalments, living on their cars, if they suffer the inconvenience of a blockade, so second-hand dealer, until they can get some kind common with ordinary trolley-car systems.

VERHAEREN ON "UNCIVILIZABLE GERMANY"

written for Les Annales (Paris) a very re- cacy of feeling and propriety of action. markable article called "Uncivilizable Germany." As a mere arraignment of Ger- The spirit of mounty, or process, but of knowlof invention, of spontaneity, of originality, in a word, of liberty.

Germany, he maintains, is essentially

Nev.-8

THE great Belgian poet, whose flaming feudal, and may possess a "culture," but not book on "Belgium's Agony" has just a "civilization." That is to say, vast stores appeared in this country in translation, has of knowledge do not necessarily imply deli-

many it would hardly be worth while to edge. The German professor is a walking liquote it, perhaps, but it is far more than brary. He hoards, he arranges, he comments. that. It is an exceedingly interesting psycho- Arrangement and discipline to him take the place logical study of a certain type of mind,—the of all else. These slowly inculcate in him the mind that is obedient, patient, reverent of spirit of dependence and of servility. It is permind that is obedient, patient, reverent of haps because he classifies so much that he is so authority, and for that very reason, thinks tamely submissive. To him everything is related Verhaeren, incapable of the highest flights in an ascending and descending scale. Everything becomes a pigeon-hole. Why, then, should it be astonishing that the mind of every Teuton is only a dry and rigid case? . . .

It has already been said: The German ir hashes

almost nothing. He labors upon the inventions direction. . . Thus he succeeds in augmenting its power. Still more, he wishes it to render service and to be classified in practical use, just the limits and enpobles itself it becomes it limits and enpobles itself it becomes as he himself serves and is classified in life.

vernaeren declares that the Germans nave comes right. The more a nation lends itself to never opened a main road in science, that such a change, the more it elevates itself from the it is only in lateral paths that they blaze the material to the spiritual plane, the more it installs departure from the royal highway opened by being, the more civilized does it become.

Such a nation remains faithful to its pledged Descartes, Haeckel could scarce have existed word; no interest, not even necessity, imposes without Darwin, Koch and Bering founded felony upon it; it loves to protect and not to their labors on those of Pasteur.

mediocre men. To work, each in his little corner, to solve secondary questions, and believe have beneath the eyes and within the heart, in oneself somebody, . . . flatters the universal vanity. All the little provincial universities can enjoy the illusion of being filled with savants, thanks to the German conception of what is learned and serious. It is the tranquil internation and serious. It is the tranquil internation of the spirit of initiative, of spontaneity, and the radical negation of brutal and primitive above all of the spirit of protest and of revolt. above all of the spirit of protest and of revolt. force; they orient the world toward a serene and If the German people had been truly civilized, unanimous peace; they have faith in the infinite they would never have kept silence in the face of the assassination of Belgium. Yet more:

It has been my lot to be present in certain among those whose ideas are contrary to the European capitals, at numerous reunions where accepted political order not one has raised his English, French, Italians, Russians, and Germans are converted. They were all these voice against the crime admitted and proclaimed met and conversed. They were all, I was at the beginning of the war, in full Parliament, assured, chosen men. Their various nations by the chancellor, Bethman-Hollweg. The uni-might be proud of them. But the German rarely versal astonishment at such a silence was so exhibited an admirable attitude. He was at once great that even to-day the world has not recovered from it. With the exception of Lieb... He seemed to be afraid of not appearing knecht the Social-Democracy is dishonored. ... au courant with everything. The most eccentric In its excuses it aggravates its fault. It says: taste seemed best to him. ... As soon as he was "Our men would have been arrested and imaliowed to talk and found a listener he inaunationed." We appear: "Are they then afraid gurated a course of lectures. He did not find it. prisoned." to die?"

serves that in the Social-Democracy everyman implants himself in the conquered country! thing was as methodically organized as in

became necessary. But last August it, itself, was plants. She does not know how to attract, to the one devoured, in an hour in the Reichstag, seduce, or to civilize because she lacks profound During a recent visit to the Maison du Peuple and personal moral force. Europe has remained de Bruxelles, some German socialists expressed the most admirable place for human developastonishment that the Belgian socialists attached ment that ever existed, under the successive hege-

This gives our poet occasion to affirm that of others. In order to invent it is necessary to honor is the very armament of civilization, have a spirit of rebellion against that which is.

The German cannot have this. He is always the creature who accepts. But as soon as a new dis- essentially an aristocratic ideal, created covery appears he seizes upon it. He examines slowly by the élite of humanity, during the

When force educates itself it opposes itself; it limits and ennobles itself; it becomes intelligent and tempers itself with reserve and tact. Verhaeren declares that the Germans have brutal force evolves into moral force; might be-Thus Leibnitz and Kant took their in its institutions respect for the entire human

suppress those who are weaker than itself; it This second-hand science is excellent to attract world certain principles of social life, which are mediocre men. To work, each in his little cor-

We answer: "Are they, then, afraid gurated a course of lectures. He did not find it necessary to be lucid. One rarely knew precisely Continuing in this vein Verhaeren ob
what he was trying to say. . . . With what heaviness the German diplomat moves over green car-

While France at the end of half a century had the German universities and armies. Its vast membership raised the belief that it was triumphantly invincible, that it represented the true Germany.

It ought to serve as an example to all the democracies on earth. Those who swore by it declared that it recording when it recording that it represents that it represented the true Germany.

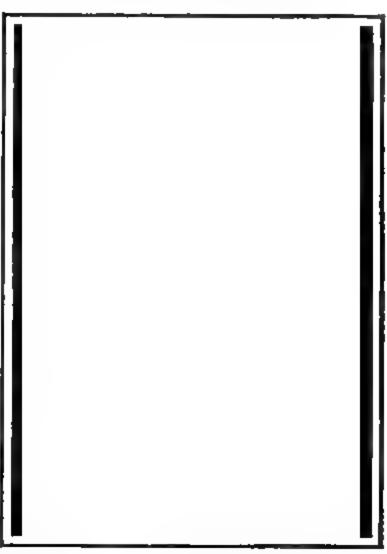
It ought to serve as an example to all the democracies on earth. Those who swore by it declared that it recording when it recording that act on minds like frost on proclamations that act on minds like frost on the first of the control of the c the German universities and armies. Its vast made herself beloved in Savoy, at Mentone, and clared that it would devour imperialism when it proclamations that act on minds like frost on so much importance to the invasion of their monies of Athens, of Rome, and of Paris. Under what is it, then, that attaches you to German hegemony she would progress toward a your country?" they inquired. "Honor," someone sort of dry, hard organization, where everything answered. "Honor! Honor! That's a very would be impeccably disposed, merely because tyranny was so complete. tyranny was so complete.

A GREAT AMERICAN HELLENIST: PROFESSOR BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE

T is with no careless exaggeration that Professor Edwin Mims characterizes as "one of the most interesting and picturesque figures in America to-day" Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve, who in his eighty-fourth year has recently resigned the chair of Greek at Johns Hopkins University. For sixty years, as Professor Mims reminds us, in the Methodist Review (Nashville), Professor Gildersleeve has been "an active teacher; a productive scholar, and a writer and conversationalist of singular charm and wide distinction." Like Browning's venerable Rabbi, he "serenely and smilingly looks forward to 'the best of life that is yet to be.' " The lamp of youth still burns as brightly in his recent lectures at the University of Virginia as when he, a young scholar fresh from Germany, taught his first class in the same University, or made his first plea for Hellenism in the columns of the old Southern Review.

To Professor Gildersleeve Mr. Owen Wister has assigned a place in his calendar of great American scholars who even by the most absolute standards are entitled to rank as world-scholars. "No one," says Professor Mims, "would deny him that place, and few would criticize his selection as a member of the American Academy of Immortals, For his attainments, as a scholar, his critical ability, his humor, and his distinction of manner would have made him, if he had lived in Paris, a member of the greatest of all Academies."

Professor Gildersleeve does not belong to the Hellenists alone; for he is at once a specialist and a man of wide and liberal culture, a plodder and laymen, who cannot with him grow enthusiastic exquisite literary taste. over "the tensile strength of the cases and the spectrum of the moods," have a right to claim him as the champion of Greek literature and as man whose ambition for all his early years was guistic study which is abhorrent to so many finely his vivacities of style.



PROFESSOR BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE, FOR NEARLY FORTY YEARS THE REVERED HEAD OF THE GREEK DEPARTMENT AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

He somewhere remarks of Gibbon that .he "chuckles in the dark cellar of his notes, where he keeps so much of his high game"-words that characterize felicitously much of his own writing in the "Brief Mention Department" of the American Journal of Philology, where the editor is al-ways naïvely personal in his comments on men and books. No contemporary writer shows a greater charm in his literary allusions, ranging from Homer to Bernard Shaw and Anatole France. It has been his lifelong contention that a writer of singular literary charm. I would not "even the most careful workmanship of the philoat all discount the important work that he has logian should be matched by the curiosa felicitas done as a Greek scholar at a time when the tide of the literary artist." His "Essays and Studies" has set in so strongly against Greek in this coun- -a series of articles reprinted from various retry, and even in conservative England. Even views-is marked by insight, humor, wisdom, and

In his boyhood days at Charleston, S. C., a promoter of liberal culture. He has many of Professor Gildersleeve seemed predestined the characteristics of a man of letters. He has for a literary career. At twelve he had himself-now humorously and now with a note translated Anacreon. Before he was fourof pathos-commented on the droll fate "that a teen he had read Corneille, Racine, and to be a poet, or, failing that, to be a man of let- Molière. At Princeton, where he went in ters, should have his name, so far as he has a 1847, he read much French and Italian, name at all, associated with that branch of lin- notably Montaigne and Dante. Then he read the Elizabethan dramatists, and last of constituted souls." Even in his work as a dry-as all Goethe. He has referred to this period in his life as "the epoch of my Teutomania,

a time when I read German, wrote German, trious, stirred the blood of aspiring youth." listened to German, and even talked Ger- In 1856 he became Professor of Greek at

thing for a Southern man to go to a German his scholarly career, and in which he saw university, young Gildersleeve decided on much service on the side of the Confederacy. that course and passed three years at Berlin, He became a member of General John B. Göttingen, and Bonn, where he received spe-Gordon's staff, and a few years ago related cial training as a classical philologist and a the story of his war experiences in the Atdeepening interest in "the spiritual repro- lantic Monthly. duction of antiquity." Of those days he After Appoint wrote in later years: "To see Germany, emic career at the University of Virginia, to enter a German university, to sit at the where he remained until 1876, when he was

the University of Virginia; but within five Although in 1850 it was a very unusual years came the Civil War, which interrupted

After Appomattox he resumed his acadfeet of the great men who had made and chosen as the first Professor at the new were making German scholarship illus- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

great philanthropic and educational founda- and \$3,021,093 reserve fund. The gross tions of the country, the report of the Gen- income for the year 1913-14 was \$2,426,311. eral Education Board, covering the twelve The appropriations of the board for all puryears of its activity from its foundation in poses up to June, 1914, amounted to nearly 1902 to July, 1914, has a timely interest. \$16,000,000. The important features of this report have been admirably summarized for the Educa- years have moved in two principal directional Review (New York), by Professor tions: education in the South and higher edu-William H. Carpenter, of Columbia Uni- cation in the whole United States. versity. In the following paragraphs we shall closely follow Professor Carpenter's to aid and improve special educational agenarticle.

field of education in the United States acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of (using the word "education" in its broadest conditions in the Southern States, it decided meaning) is open to the board under the au- that before a system of public schools could thority conferred upon it by its charter. The be successfully maintained better economic board can use its resources in supplementing conditions must prevail. the income of institutions already estab-school systems that were the rule in the lished; it can cooperate alike with public au- South ten years ago were not primarily due thorities and with private organizations; it to any lack of interest in popular education, can undertake educational experiments along but were mainly the result of rural poverty, any line and on any level; and it can con- and this in a region where the resources of duct educational research and disseminate the soil were ample and the climate was fareports and data. As Professor Carpenter vorable to general prosperity. well says, this is a field of operation practically unbounded in its extent and a func- ing in the South must be put on a new basis, tion, if wisely exercised, almost incalculable that the farmer must go about his work in the possibility of benefits that may be con- more intelligently before any adequate sysferred.

ceived from Mr. Rockefeller more than represent the community ideals, community \$50,000,000, a large proportion of which initiative, and community support, the board sum has been distributed, the University of believed that it was falling short of its pur-Chicago having received \$13,554,343 and pose, and that no attempts to develop public the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Reschools by private gifts would really serve

PROPOS of the Industrial Relations board's resources are valued at \$33,939.156, A PROPOS of the inquiry into the of which \$30,918,063 is general endowment

The board's activities during the twelve

In the South much had already been done cies, but the General Education Board first The report makes clear that the entire made a survey of the entire field, and after

It seemed clear to the board that farmtem of schools could be supported by taxa-Since its foundation the board has re- tion. Until the public school could fairly eearch \$10,267,022. At the present time the the community. Therefore it was decided schools.

ernment at Washington. The board has ex- not passing by older institutions, otherwise pended nearly \$1,000,000 in this work, and located. it was declared that the results have been not the better in all those matters that have to it has made a second appropriation. do with educational development.

that which has been made the center of the aggregating almost \$40,000,000. General Education Board's attack. There from the beginning, tried to further the cal Department, to which has been given building up of good secondary schools. As \$500,000 toward a \$2,000,000 endowment. a result of its policy of providing funds for the several State universities and depart- the board has appropriated \$140,000. movement amounting to \$248,861.

tion. After a survey of the chaotic condi-

to undertake the agricultural training of the dowment. In the matter of location the farmer on the theory that if he could be board has been governed in its selection for substantially helped to secure better eco- assistance by its preference for those institunomic results he would gladly support better tions situated within a field where students could be easily procured, where the care of a This was the origin of the great work of prosperous community could be counted on, farm demonstrations, in which the General and where an appetite for education and cul-Education Board cooperated with the Gov- ture could be stimulated, at the same time

In the matter of endowment it was tentaonly better farm conditions and increased tively estimated that an efficient college financial profit, but a social and educational should enjoy an income from endowment awakening of the rural South. Such work covering from 40 to 60 per cent, of its anas this is, of course, fundamental, and while nual expenditure. It was decided that the a complete transformation in conditions gifts of the board should be made to endow-could hardly be expected within the space of ment, and on such terms as were calculated a single decade, it is not too much to say to draw further funds to the selected instithat interests and activities have been stimu- tutions. Up to June 1, 1914, says the related in the South which are sure, in the port, the board made contributions to 103 long run, to bring about great changes for colleges and universities; to nineteen of these sums pledged by the board amounted to The great educational problem in the \$10,588,591. The institutions assisted have South is the rural school problem, and it is pledged themselves to raise additional sums

In the field of professional schools the is no doubt whatever that the farm demon- board has, thus far, confined its attention to stration work has brought about increased medical colleges. It has selected for assistprovisions for schools, and in those regions ance three medical schools: The Johns Hopwhere this work has been most successful, kins, to which \$1,500,000 has been approprivigorous efforts have been made to remedy ated for endowment; the Washington Unischool deficiencies. Realizing that without versity, of St. Louis, to which the board high schools the educational system would has given \$750,000 towards a \$1,500,000 largely fail of its purpose, the board has, endowment, and the Yale University Medi-

To seven negro colleges and universities ments of education for the salaries and trav- conclusions that have determined these gifts, eling expenses of "professors of secondary according to the report, are that the higher education," there have been established in education ought to be furnished to capable eleven Southern States no less than 626 four- negro men and women; but the mere attempt year high schools and 612 three-year high to deliver the traditional college curriculum schools, the board's appropriations for this to the negro does not rightly constitute for him a higher education. His own needs, en-North of Mason and Dixon's line the vironment, capacity, and opportunity should work of the board has been chiefly known in be studied, and the college curriculum should its relation to college and university educa- be framed in the light of the facts in the case.

The characteristic method of procedure tions that prevailed in the field of higher adopted by the board, as Professor Carpenter education at the time when it began its understands it, has been based upon two fun-work, the board was at length enabled to damental principles: a thorough investigation formulate a definite policy, which the re- of a proposed field of operations in order to port states as follows: (1) Preference for secure at the outset an accurate appreciation centers of wealth and population as the piv- of the underlying facts, and the evolution on ots of the system; (2) systematic and helpful the basis of facts of a well-developed and cooperation with religious denominations; consistent plan of cooperative assistance. (3) concentration of gifts in the form of en- Publicity of all operations is the rule.

THE NEW BOOKS STUDIES OF CHRIST'S MESSAGE

terpret the message of Jesus Christ to the modern world! Mrs. Spencer Trask has approached world: Wife. Spencer I rask has approached this task in her new book, "The Mighty and the Lowly," with great inspiration and an almost sublime certainty. She has portrayed in a setting of singular literary charm the humanity of Jesus that, taking no thought for social differentiation, offers the one remedy for our social ills, and teaches the all-around democracy that shall unite class with class, and bring men to the realization of their divine right to inherit the King-dom of God. Throughout the book emphasis is placed upon the present necessity of man's awakening to recognize himself as a spiritual being, who must claim his kinship with God, and reflect that kinship in the brotherhood of man. Whether the full realization of this ideal is actually possible here and now, must not be argued; we must resolutely, with this end in view, set about to arouse the latent spiritual senses by discipline, training and cultivation; we must strive to per-ceive the essential life of the soul. By so doing we shall come to the high vision that Mrs. Trask has reflected in "The Mighty and the Lowly"; the vision of the democracy, the beauty, and the blessing of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, applied in its entirety to every social order.

Mary Austin, which appeared serially in the neighbor." She has told us what Christ did and North American Review, presents a brief account taught, not what theologians have said about him.

A LL honor to the men and women who find cour- of the life and teachings of the "Prophet of age to wield fluent and eloquent pens to in- Nazareth," from a point of view such as might have existed in the time of Jesus. In one sense this book is beyond criticism, for its sincerity, and the authenticity of its message cannot be questioned. In the first chapter, Mrs. Austin synthesizes the evolution of the Hebrews in order to shape the racial mold that held the Nazarene. The tribes of Judah were mountain people, of diverse characteristics united by the bond of their religion, the worship of the "High and Holy One Who Inhabiteth Eternity." Mrs. Austin is courageous enough to be orthodox in her unorthodoxy, to show us Jesus as the divine man, a mystic; an exponent of spiritual efficiency, who set a "minimum value for every soul of both sexes and all classes"; one who came declaring that society must rise to a state of consciousness, which will enable the will of God to be worked out freely. He accused the priests and Pharisees of the identical sin that retards the progress of the world to-day,—the use of the name instead of the power of God.

Mrs. Austin handles her prose in masterly fashion. The lyricism of the descriptive passages approaches the stately rhythms of King James' Scriptures. Her message in condensed form is contained in the closing paragraph of the book: "Christianity is not a system of theology, but a way of life in which the validity of your rela-A remarkable book, "The Man Jesus,"2 by tion to God is witnessed in your relation to your

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY

tery is the sun. Our knowledge about the sun singularly fascinating volume, "Sua Lore of All is of comparatively recent date. We know that it Ages," which is illustrated with thirty full-page is a star, \$65,000 miles in diameter, its weight photographic reproductions and several drawings. 332,800 times that of the earth; that it is a body with a gaseous atmosphere varying in tempera-ture between 6,200° and 7,000° centigrade. How its heat is replenished, how the sun-fires are maintained, we have guessed, but we do not know. Great spots appear from time to time on its envelope, solar cyclones that cover billions of Unicorn; and the Christian Church still celebrates square miles in area. Drawn by this stupendous the old Solar Festivals. force, the earth is swinging with the sun through space toward a region between the constellations of Lyra and Hercules near the star Vega at the rate of ten to twelve miles a second. But before we gained our slight scientific knowledge of the sun, it had been venerated from time im-memorial as a god, as the Giver of Light and Life. Mr. William Tyler Olcutt has gathered

¹ The Mighty and the Lowly. By Katrina Trask. Macmillan. 155 pp. \$1.

² The Man Jesus. By Mary Austin. Harpers. 215 pp. \$1.20.

BROADLY speaking, our greatest scientific mys- all the myths and legends of the sun into a The student of mythology will be interested to note the agreement of the traditions of primitive races in regard to the sun-myth. In ancient heraldry and in church decoration one finds the surviving symbols of sun-worship. The Royal Arms of England display the Solar Lion and the Lunar

> "The Open Court Series" of scientific and philosophical works offers "Contributions to the Founding of the Theory of Transfinite Numbers," by Georg Cantor. This book will be of interest only to students of higher mathematics, but it is possible to give an idea to the layman of the

^{*}Sun Lore of All Ages. By William T. Okcutt. Putnam's. 346 pp., ill. \$2.50.

*Contributions to the Founding of the Theory of Transfinite Numbers. By Georg Cametor. Open Court Publishing Co. 211 pp. \$1.25.

problems it contains. Thus; we say that the Life"; in its outward form, the ceremonies inare these two ideas called 64 really the same? Can there be a series of numbers unreal, or irrational, or both in the same sense as there is a series 1, 2, 3, etc.? What laws govern such series? What are numbers? Is there any ground for asserting that the interval between two and three is identical with that between three and

And though a savage may distinguish between two objects, and three objects, does the idea 2, or 3, mean anything except as connected with objects? The translation of this book, also the notes and introduction, are the work of Philip E. B. Jourdain, M.A.

"Mithraism," by W. J. Phythian-Adams, presents a brief survey of the religion of Mithras which in certain essential details bore a startling resemblance to the religion of Christ. The modern world knew very little about this ancient faith until archæology brought its mysteries to light. Mithras was a veritable Lord of the Hosts of Light and of Truth, the foe of all that was unclean and impure. The author thinks that this splendid pagan cult perished not because it was entirely bad, but because it was so nearly good, and thus constituted the one formidable rival to the Christian faith. In its spiritual side, it expounded the doctrine of "Sin, Redemption, Sacramentary Grace, and Salvation to Everlasting effect upon our characters.

square root of 2 lies necessarily between 1 and cluded "Baptism, the Sign on the Brow, the Com2. But it is not commensurable with either; is munion of Bread and Cup." The author follows it then really a thing of the same kind? Or 64 the progress of Mithraism from the East into is the square of 8, and also the cube of 4; but Europe, and traces its growth under the dominion of the Cæsars.

> David Eugene Smith, of Columbia University, has edited Augustus De Morgan's amazing work, the "Budget of Paradoxes." His object,—as stated,—has been to make the reading more pleasant, rather than to improve upon one of the most delicious bits of satire of the nineteenth century. For those who are not familiar with De Morgan's research, it may be said that he published the original "Budget" to enable persons who have been puzzled by one or two paradoxes to see how they seemed collectively. Also that he considered a paradox from the older meaning of the word, as something which is apart from current opinion, either in subject matter or in conclusion. The value of De Morgan's work has been decidedly enhanced by Mr. Smith's skilful editing. The "Budget" is reprinted with the addition of material originally contributed to the Athenaum.

"Human Motives," by James Jackson Putnam, is a hand-book designed to extend the knowledge of the discoveries affecting individual and social welfare, that have been made recently through . psychological research. A discussion and analysis of our impulses and motives,-their secret sources, how far we may trust them, and their

SIGNIFICANT NOVELS

story of Jean Jacques' life, of his labors, ambitions, loves, and failures. While he was still a youth, he found a little dun-colored book, "Meditations in Philosophy," and thereafter he met every misfortune with an avowal of faith,—"Moi,—je suis philosophe." Jean Jacques loses everything he holds dear; life strips him of fortune, friends, of love, of his only child: Life has its way with him and he does not say at the end that he is a philosopher, for philosophy lies in his heart, not upon his tongue. Let him put the matter in his own words,—"Me,—I am a man who has been a long journey with a pack on his back, and has got back home again." In other words Jean Jacques finds the reward,—of his own soul. The scene of the novel is the French hamlet of Vilray, in the Province of Quebec.

SIR GILBERT PARKER says that his latest novel, "The Money Master," is the best of all Magnificent," synthesizes the life of the right-his works. The reader will agree with the author's minded human being into a single adventure, estimate, for beyond question the finest character-the pursuit of moral beauty. To illustrate this ization he has given us in any novel is that of the adventure he takes a young Englishman of good dominant character in "The Money Master,"—the family, vitalizes him with an idea, which is the inimitable Jean Jacques Barbille, miller, money necessity of living life thoroughly and nobly,—master and philosopher. The book relates the and sends him questing to the ends of the earth after the "Aristocracy of Nobility." William Benham, the young man, sees that life must somehow be made splendid and worth while. He cannot believe that the stupidity of the present scheme of life is to continue. What does all the labor of living mean, when men must go on dying like ants in quarrels not of their making, where there are faults on both sides and the issues are obscured. Of what use is it to live if nobility is not the end and the reward of our efforts? Benham forsakes the illusions of material happiness. He forsakes every human being who will not cleave to his idea, and goes up and down the world searching in every condition of life, in every class of society, analyzing, dis-secting, hoping, believing. He passes from us, an ineffectual sacrifice to his research, dying as nobly as he has lived, with the Messianic vision possessing his soul.

"The Research Magnificent" is a great novel. There are three major reasons why it is "great":

¹ Mithraism. By W. J. Phythian-Adams. Open Court Publishing Co. 95 pp. 40 cents.

² A Budget of Paradoxes. 2 Vols. By Augustus De Morgan. The Open Court Publishing Co. 1000 pp. \$3.50.

³ Human Motives. By James Jackson Putnam. Little, Brown. 179 pp. \$1.

⁴ The Money Master. By Gilbert Parker. Harpers. 360 pp. \$1.35.

⁵ The Research Magnificent. H. G. Wells. millan. 460 pp. \$1.50.

Mr. Wells shows us the soul of a man reflected lette is unique; she is the forerunner of a race from the troubled waters of modern life; he arraigns with poise and seriousness, the foul reek of national and individual self-seeking that has brought about the present war; and he raises a light in the darkness,-a clear burning,-the hope of a spiritual regeneration that shall give the world remission of its sins.

"Violette of Pere Lachaise," by Anna Strunsky Walling, is the biography of a young girl, a "subjective biography" which embodies the author's philosophy of love, revolution, idealism, and democracy. Violette lived on the edge of the great cemetery with her grandfather, a florist, who sold flowers to the people who came to visit the graves. She becomes a successful actress, and finds freedom in the abdication of her own

of women who shall realize freedom as their birthright and be conscious of their relationship to the universe. The style is rarely beautiful pellucid, and of admirable simplicity.

"The Death of Ivan Ilyitch" and five other short stories by the late Count Leo Tolstoy have been rendered into English by Constance Garnett. The five other stories are "Family Happiness," "Polikushka," "Two Hussars," "The Snowstorm," and "Three Deaths." They are realistic tales of incidents in the lives of the Russian people that reveal the slumbering intensity, the dynamic urge that characterizes a race barely awakened to the possibilities of its development. Mrs. Garnett has been praised for the accuracy and the literary quality of her translations. personality to the forces of love and life. Vio- They are made directly from the Russian text.

THE DRAMA AND POETRY

which contains a study of the Free Theater; of Curel, Bernstein, Hervieu, Porto-Riche, Donnay and others. Mr. Clark does his work well; he has the gift of imparting information without losing a certain beauty of literary structure; and his comment and criticism shape the broad highroads of dramatic progress. He is the author of "The Continental Drama of To-day," "The British and American Drama of To-day," and the translation of "Four Plays of the Free Theater."

"The Case of the American Drama," by Thomas Dickinson, presents a thoughtful, scholarly discussion of the tendencies and the development of American drama. Professor Dickinson looks forward to an American Theater, per-haps neither endowed, experimental, nor subsi-dized, but "appropriate to the event." He discusses at some length the significance of the Pageant and Festival movement and thinks it hopeful that our remade American Drama is beginning out of doors.

Houston Stewart Chamberlain sifts all the theorizing about the art of Richard Wagner in a most illuminating volume, "The Wagnerian Drama." He explains the Wagner music-dramas in a manner that approximates their hidden truth, and shows their philosophy as an outgrowth of the Schopenhauer doctrine. Mr. Chamberlain makes it quite clear that their object was to reveal the life of the inner man,-to teach the world that to express what is highest and best the "complete man" must come into action.

Guilhelm and Seremonda, the chief characters of William Lindsay's drama, "The Red Wine of

MR. BARRETT CLARK continues his admi- Roussillon," are the eternal lovers of the world rable series of books on the drama in a new who appear under various names in the master-volume, "Contemporary French Dramatists," pieces of romantic literature. They play their parts in this book in the atmosphere of medieval France. The characterization is excellent; the play as a whole highly poetic, heroic, and beautiful.

> The best poetical work of Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and Branwell Bronté has been selected and edited, with a sympathetic introduction, by Arthur C. Benson. A peculiar melancholy charm hangs around the literary compositions of this solitary family. Emily's genius, so long hidden, has gradually over-shadowed the weaker, more popular work of Charlotte. She was somewhat of a recluse like our own Emily Dickinson, and wrote poetry which, if less profound, was over-flowing with native grace and a sheer unstudied music that no faults of technique can diminish. In the poems of Emily Bronté, and in her one novel, "Wuthering Heights," there is the incorruptible vision that characterizes true genius. Charlotte's poetry is metrically correct, but artificial; Anne's lovely in spots, but stereotyped. The eight poems of Branwell Bronté reveal a gift akin to that of Emily. This volume is illustrated with reproductions of portraits of the Bronté sisters painted by Branwell, and with facsimiles of Emily's script.

The "James Whitcomb Riley Reader" is published for children. Many grown-ups will want it, as the editor, Charity Dye, has gathered all the beautiful songs of childhood written by the good Hoosier poet into a most attractive volume. The book is delightfully illustrated by Ethel Franklin Betts.

"The Silk-Hat Soldier and Other Poems," a slim little book with a gay wrapper, is offered by Mr. Le Gallienne, the sales profits to be do-nated to the Belgian Relief Fund.

1 Violette of Pere Lachaise. By Anna Strunsky Walling. Stokes. 198 pp. \$1.

* The Death of Ivan Hyitch and Other Stories. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated by C. Garnett. John Lane. 862 pp. \$1.35.

* Contemporary French Dramatists. By Barrett H. Clark. Stewart Kidd. 225 pp. \$1.50.

* The Case of the American Drama. By Thomas Dickinson. Houghton, Mifflin. 223 pp. \$1.50.

* The Wagnerian Drama. By Houston Stewart Chambar Chamba

The Red Wine of Roussillon. By William Lindsay.
Houghton, Mifflin. 174 pp. \$1.25.
Bronte Poems. Edited by Arthur C. Benson.
Putnam. 390 pp. \$3.
The Riley Reader. Edited by Charity Dye. BobbsMerrill. 116 pp. ill.
The Silk-Hat Soldier. By Richard Le Gallienne.

John Lanc. 32 pp. 50 cents.

ART AND LITERATURE

Apes and Peacocks," gives a survey of the field of modern art movements in a series of sketches of men who are very much in the public eye at present. It will give the reader a better idea of the latest developments in literature, painting, music and the drama than any other book he may select from the autumn publications. The first two essays, "The Genius of Joseph Conrad" and "A Visit to Walt Whitman," seem to miss the acute focus of Mr. Huneker's unique critical powers; but in the papers on Frank Wedekind, Arnold Schoenberg, Modeste Moussorgsky, Dos-toievsky, and Tolstoy, in "The Melancholy of Masterpiece," "The Buffoon of the New Eterni-ties; Jules Laforgue," and "Masters of Hallu-cination," you find his rare mastery of atmosphere and the glitter of his sword-play with words. The book ends with a satirical bit of comment on "Three Disagreeable Girls." They are Ibsen's Hedda Gabler; George Moore's Milthese disagreeable minxes is nothing more nor numerous drawings in black and white.

MR. JAMES HUNEKER'S new book, "Ivory less than the girl men take down to dinner nineteen times out of twenty.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn has for many years been associated with paintings and etchings of bridges. Walter Shaw Sparrow, whose interest in Mr. Brangwyn's art is well known, has collaborated with him in the production of a magnificent vol-ume, "A Book of Bridges." It is more than a study of nearly all the famous and beautiful bridges in the world; it is a history of the evolu-tion of life during the last thousand years ex-pressed in terms of bridge-building. It contains the philosophy of a pontist, who, taking a lesson from bridges built by men, shapes the Great Bridge, that joins its piers with the rainbow arch over which heroes pass to Valhalla. The book was not completed until after the War had broken out, therefore, Mr. Sparrow has been able to illustrate by actual events, his contention that fortified bridges are of immense military imporare Ibsen's Hedda Gabler; George Moore's Mildred Lawrence; and Mrs. Wharton's Undine Spragg. Mr. Huneker's undisguised stab at modern femininity is his suggestion by way of a quotation from Grant Allen, that at least one of ously illustrated with beautiful color plates and

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF RECENT .. **PUBLICATIONS**

Books Relating to the War

With the Russian Army. By Robert R. McCormick. Macmillan. 306 pp., ill. \$2.

Mr. McCormick, whose father had been American Ambassador to Russia, enjoyed unusual facilities for visiting the Russian front and observing actual warfare. Probably no one outside of Russian official circles has had such privileges. This account of his experience is well written and illustrated with maps, charts, and photographs.

Germany's Violations of the Laws of War. 1914-15. Translated by J. O. P. Bland. Putnam. 346 pp., ill. \$2.

This volume was compiled under the auspices of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It has been translated into English by J. O. P. Bland. Many facsimiles of official documents are presented in connection with the text.

The Spirit of England. By G. W. E. Russell. Dutton. 304 pp. \$1.75.

Interesting chapters by an English statesman on England in wartime.

The Bowmen, By Arthur Machen. Putnam. 77 pp. 75 cents.

¹ Ivory Apes and Peacocks. By James Huneker. Scribners. ² A Book of Bridges. By Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A. Text by W. Shaw Sparrow. John Lane. ⁴ 15 pp., ill.

Fighting in the Clouds for France. Colonel James Fiske. Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Company. 255 pp., ill. 50 cents.

War in Europe. By Clarence Darrow. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 31 pp. 10 cents (paper).

Who Wanted War? By E. Durkheim and E. Denis. Librairie Armand Colin, 103 Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris. 62 pp. (paper).

Origines de la Guerre de 1914. By Daniel Bellet. Librarie Plon, 8, rue Garancière, Paris. 55 pp. (paper).

L'Allemagne et la Guerre Européenne. By Albert Sauveur. Blond et Gay, 7 Place Saint-Sulpice, Paris. 70 pp. (paper).

War from the German-American Viewpoint. By Rev. S. G. VonBosse. Delaware: Star Publishing Co. 24 pp. (paper).

Germany in Her Battle for Existence. By Rev. George von Bosse. Delaware: Graf & Breuninger Print. 36 pp. (paper).

The Great War in the Far East. By Thomas F. Millard. 109 pp. (paper).

An investigation into Franco-German relations before the war, conducted by one of the ablest of the holiday possibilities of their own country and learning how to utilize them. French publicists on behalf of the Parisian newspaper, Figaro.

Aeroplanes and Dirigibles of War. By Fred- Stewart. Houghton Mifflin. 162 pp. ill. \$1. erick A. Talbot. Lippincott. 283 pp. \$1.25.

Mr. Frederick A. Talbot, who has written interestingly on lighthouses, steamships, railroading and moving pictures, has prepared a volume on "Aeroplanes and Dirigibles of War." Beginning with balloons, the author describes the different types of airships, including the Zeppelin and its history, treating in subsequent chapters of the aerial equipment of the belligerent nations, and the various types of aeroplanes employed. A goodly section of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the airman's work, such as scouting and the directing of artillery fire, as well as to the missiles employed by the airmen and the guns invented to bring him down. Many illustrations increase the value of this interesting treatise on aviation in war.

Travel. Description. Adventure

Constantinople, Old and New. By H. G. Dwight. Scribners. 566 pp. ill. \$5.

The most complete and accurate description in English of ancient and modern Constantinople. The author, who is the son of the veteran missionary. Dr. Henry O. Dwight, knows his Constantinople as well as Will Irwin knows his San Francisco. In this volume he is writing of a city in transition, just as Irwin in writing of is profusely illustrated and altogether is a splen- pp. \$1. did specimen of modern book-making.

Peeps Into Picardy. By W. D. Crawfurd and E. and E. A. Manton. Lippincott. 194

A good, terse description of the architectural monuments to be found in this ancient French province. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the authors.

Mediterranean Winter Resorts. By Reynolds Ball. Dutton. 635 pp. \$1.75.

In this new edition (revised and in part rewritten) of a standard guide book, chapters on been added for the benefit of such Americans as may venture into that part of the world.

Australian Byways. By Norman Duncan. Harper. 294 pp. ill. \$1.75.

An account of the author's journey to the frontiers of Australian civilization—regions to which comparatively few Americans have pene- Arctic winter that has ever been written. trated. The illustrations are supplied by George Harding.

In Vacation America. By Harrison Rhodes. Harpers. 131 pp. ill. \$1.50.

The German Enigma. By Georges Bourdon, the more useful because of the fact that many London: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. 357 pp. \$1.25. Americans, deprived of their customary vacations

Letters on an Elk Hunt. By Elinore Pruit

These letters continue the experiences of "A Woman Homesteader," which were entertainingly set forth in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly and later embodied in a book. The little volume before describes the woman homesteader's adventures through a journey of 300 miles to the hunting reserve and the exciting days of the hunt. The charm of style which made the first collection of letters one of the most popular books of last year is nowhere lacking in the present

Bermuda. The Bermuda Government. 64 pp. ill.

The Bermuda Trade Development Board has issued this guide-book for the benefit of prospective tourists. It contains excellent photographs of Bermuda scenery, and a useful map of the Islands. Copies of the book may be procured free on application to the Bermuda Government Agent, care of E. F. Darrell & Co., 2 Broadway, New York City.

Aloha Guide. By F. Schnack. Honolulu Star Bulletin. 202 pp. ill. 85 cents.

This little volume is not only a guide-book of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, but is a reference manual of the territory of Hawaii, brought well up to date, illustrated and indexed.

First Through the Grand Canyon, By Major San Francisco at the time of the great fire described "The City That Was." "Constantinople" J. W. Powell. Outing Adventure Library. 320

The thrilling story of Major Powell's explora-tion of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado,—the first known descent of that river by boat,—has been buried for many years in government documents. It is now fittingly presented in the "Outing Adventure Library," edited by Horace Kephart, who characterizes Major Powell's exploit as "one of the most hazardous adventures in the history of exploration."

Adrift in the Arctic Ice Pack. By Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. Outing Adventure Library. 402 pp. \$1.

Another classic in the annals of American ada new winter resort, Tunis, and on Genoa have venture is the record of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane's relief expedition which sailed from New York in the spring of 1849 in search of Sir John Franklin. The expedition was caught in the ice of Lancaster Sound and spent the entire winter frozen fast in the ice pack. Dr. Kane's account of that winter's experiences is regarded as the most vivid and accurate description of ship life during an

> Adventures in Africa. By J. B. Thornhill. Dutton. 330 pp. \$3.50.

This is a record of pioneer life in the Congo-Zambezi water-shed. The book is chiefly con-Vacation manners and customs, winter and cerned with Katanga, a part of the Congo State summer, in every portion of the United States are which since 1908 has been administered as a Beldescribed in this little book. Its suggestions are gian colony. There is also a chapter on the systory of Angola.

Walks About Washington.. By Francis E. Leupp & Lester G. Hornby. Little, Brown. 291 pp. ill. \$3.

Mr. Leupp's long residence in Washington and his intimate knowledge of famous personages of both the past and present qualify him to write a most entertaining series of reminiscences associated with the national capital. A large amount of excellent anecdotal material is utilized in this book, for which drawings of famous Washington buildings were furnished by Lester G. Hornby.

Mount Vernon, The Home of Washington. By J. E. Jones. Chapple. 44 pp. ill. \$1.

Impressions produced by a visit to that shrine Dutton, 228 pp. \$2. on the Potomac to which thousands of Americans make pilgrimage every year are set forth in this little book, which gives details concerning the present condition of the Mt. Vernon estate.

Stately Homes of California. By Porter Garnett. Little, Brown. 95 pp. ill.

Text and pictures descriptive of twelve of the finest private residences in the Golden State.

Old English Mansions. By C. J. Richardson and others. Lane. ill. \$3.

A series of plates with descriptive letter-press.

The Real Argentine. By J. A. Hammerton. Dodd, Mead. 453 pp. ill. \$2.50.

The distinctive feature of this book is its picture of social life in the Argentine and Uraguay. The author gives the impressions gained by a year's residence.

Official Guide to Eastern Asia. Vol I. Manchuria and Chosen, 436 pp.; Vol. II, southwestern Japan, 574 pp.; Vol. III, Northeastern Imperial Japanese Government Railways.

The publication of this work gives to English and American travelers what they have long desired, an authoritative, accurate guide to the countries of the Far East. The numerous maps that pp. \$3. accompany these volumes are based on the best available material and were engraved on copper plate. It is announced that a fifth volume, to be devoted to the East Indies, is now in the course of preparation.

Brittany With Bergere. By W. M. E. Whitelock. Richard Badger, 152 pp. \$1.50, ill.

A piquant narration of adventures in little-visited parts of Brittany. Capital illustrations in black and white.

History

History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century. By Heinrich von Treitschke. McBride. 708 pp. \$3.25.

The first of a series of six volumes in which will be presented, for the first time in English, the complete historical work of one of the most brilliant of Germany's historians. The translation

tem or indentured labor in the Portuguese Terri- is the work of Eden and Cedar Hall, and an introduction is supplied by William Harbutt Daw-son, author of "The Evolution of Modern Germany."

> History of the Norwegian People. By G. Jerset. Macmillan. 2 vols. 1133 pp. \$8.

> A subject with which most Americans, even those who regard themselves as well-read, are quite unfamiliar is treated in the two-volume "History of the Norwegian People" by Professor Gnut Jerset, of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. Americans of Norwegian descent now have an opportunity to read in English a scholarly and authentic record of the home-land of their an-Cestors.

Attila and the Huns. By Edward Hutton.

A popular account of the ravages during the fifth century of the barbarian leader who some years ago was singled out by William the Second of Germany as the patron saint of modern German militarism.

Founding of a Nation. By Frank M. Gregg. 2 vols. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. 686 pp. ill. \$7.50.

In this two-volume work the story of the Pilgrim Fathers and the beginning of American democracy is told in the form of a romance in which the details are made to conform as strictly as possible to historical accuracy.

Political History of Slavery in the United States. By James Z. George. Neale. 352 pp.

The history of slavery and of Southern reconstruction, as interpreted by the late United States Senator George, of Mississippi, with the foreword and sketch of the author's life by William H. Leavell, and a preface by Professor John Bas-sett Moore. Although there are many histories of American slavery in existence, comparatively Japan, 498 pp.; Vol. IV, China, 538 pp., ill. By few represent, as this does, the Southern viewpoint.

> Constitutional History of the State of New York. By J. Hampden Dougherty. Neale. 408

> A second edition of this excellent book is made especially timely by the work of the New York State Constitutional Convention, which is to be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification this month.

> New York's Part in History. By Sherman Williams. Appleton. 391 pp. ill. \$2.50.

> This volume is contributed by a patriotic citizen of the Empire State who believes that undue emphasis has been placed upon certain episodes in New England history, to the neglect of matters equally important in the history of New York. It is a book that may profitably be used as supplementary reading by history classes in New York schools.

> History of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. By Frederic B. Stevens. Doubleday, Page. 703 pp. ill. \$5.

The achievements of twenty years in the his-

tory of the Savings Banks Association of New York State are set forth in this volume. The importance of the savings-bank interest in New York State may be inferred from the fact that these nam. 432 pp. ill. \$2.50. banks now boast of more than three million depositors.

Old Roads from the Heart of New York. By Sarah Comstock. Putnam. 401 pp. ill. \$2.50.

Taking New York City as a center, Miss Comstock traces out numerous journeys of historic interest, using those highways which most nearly correspond with the highways of other days. By this method a good range of historical material is brought into focus, and the reader is invested for the time being with the atmosphere of another Bride, 338 pp. ill. \$3.50.

Minnesota Historical Society Collections. Vol. XV. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

The current volume of the Minnesota Historical Collections includes accounts of railroad-building in the State, narratives of the Sioux War of 1862, and many reminiscences and memorial sketches of pioneers.

racy. By Charles A. Beard. Macmillan. 474 pp.

school of American historians who are rewriting our national history along economic lines. The present volume is an account of the conflict be- character of our enemies." tween capitalism and democracy in the first decade of our political history under the Constitution.

Heroic Deeds of American Sailors. By Al- ill. \$2.50. bert F. Blaisdell & Francis K. Ball. Little, Brown. 182 pp. ill. 70 cents.

well fitted for collateral reading, in connection with school text-books on American history. Besides those naval heroes whose exploits have been related in other books of this class, it gives atten-tion to MacDonough, the victor of Plattsburg; young Cushing, of Albermarle fame in the Civil War, and other plucky American sailors.

The Road to Glory. Scribners. 323 pp. ill. \$1.50.

This volume narrates the deeds of that group of adventurers who are usually classed as "soldiers of fortune" in distinction from true patriots. Many of the figures who are made to live again in Mr. Powell's pages have been ignored by American historians; although the exploits in which they were engaged were frequently well worthy of chronicling.

A History of French Public Law. By J. Brissaud. Little Brown. 581 pp. \$4.50.

The ninth volume of "The Continental Legal Macmillan, 166 pp. ill. 50 cents. Series," published under the auspices of the Association of American Law Schools. The translation from the French is by Professor James W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, and there are two introductions to the volume, one by Harris and Combined This professor and old E. Hazeltine, of Cambridge University, and Young. Revell. 266 pp. ill. \$1. another by Professor W. W. Willoughby, of Hopkins.

Biography

Isabel of Castile. By Irene L. Plunket. Put-

The life of the Spanish Queen, who as patroness of Columbus contributed to the discovery of a new world, is also a history of Spain in the latter half of the fifteenth century, the golden period of that nation's development. Isabel's reign was coincident with the rise of Spain to a foremost place among the world-powers of that day.

A King's Favorite: Madame Du Barry and Her Times. By Claude Saint-André.

This biography of Madam Du Barry is based on documentary materials, many of which have been hitherto unpublished. M. Saint-André has brought out fresh facts relating to the French exiles in England who were assisted more than once by Madame Du Barry.

Frederick the Great and His Seven Years' War. By Ronald A. Hall. Dutton. 240 pp.

This book suggests a certain parallelism be-Economic Origins of Jeffersonian Democ-tween the Seven Years' War and the Great toy. By Charles A. Beard. Macmillan. 474 pp. War now in progress. Treating Frederick the Professor Beard is one of the ablest of the Great as typically Prussian, the author makes use of his career to illustrate for the benefit of the English public "the surreptitious and tenacious

> The Secret Memoirs of Count Tadasu Hayashi. By A. M. Pooley, Putnam. 331 pp.

The memoirs of this veteran Japanese diplomat review several of the principal achievements in This little book, intended for young people modern Japanese diplomacy,—notably the Anglobetween the ages of eleven and fifteen, is also Japanese alliance, the Russo-Japanese convention of 1907, and the American-Japanese agreement of 1908.

> The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson. By Graham Balfour. Scribners. 364 pp. ill. \$2.

This abridgement contains all the essential material that appeared in the original edition of the work, and is illustrated with interesting por-By E. Alexander Pow- traits and drawings from photographs.

> Benjamin Franklin. By E. Lawrence Dudley. Macmillan. 232 pp. ill. 50 cents.

> Without attempting to write anything new about so well-known and historical a character as Franklin, Mr. Dudley has availed himself of the material contained in such works as Ford's "The Many-Sided Franklin," Fisher's "The True Benjamin Franklin," and the famous and excellent "Autobiography."

> William Penn. By Rupert Sargent Holland.

A terse and readable summary of one of the most interesting characters in American colonial history.

Alaska Days with John Muir. By S. Hall

The author of this little volume accompanied John Muir, the famous explorer and naturalist, explored mountain and glacier region of Alaska. why did he have to die?" Intimate association with Muir on those trips has enabled the author to draw a most entertaining pen picture of the great naturalist.

The Story of Yone Noguchi Told by Himself. Jacobs. 255 pp. ill. \$1.50.

This book tells the experiences of a Japanese in California, Chicago, and London, and incidentally gives expression in English to more or less Japanese folk-lore.

Kentucky in American Letters. By John Wilson Townsend. 2 vols. Torch Press. 762

These two volumes make an elaborate presentation of the important part played by Kentuckians in the development of our literature. There are biographical sketches with extracts from the best-known writings of nearly 200 men and women, natives of Kentucky, whose writings in proce and poetry have enriched American

My Childhood. By Maxim Gorky. Century. 374 pp. \$2.

This bit of autobiography is to be commended not merely as a record of a great writer's personal history, but still more as a contribution to cur knowledge of Russian peasant life of which it gives us an even more intimate picture than is to be found in modern Russian fiction.

George Washington, Farmer. By Paul Le-

in itself but throws much light on the farming

Tad And His Father. By F. Lauriston Bullard. Little, Brown. 102 pp. 50 cents.

"Tad and His Father" is a tribute to the strong bond that existed between President Lincoln and the little son he affectionately called "Tadpole." The author, Mr. F. Lauriston Bullard, presents a hitherto unelaborated phase of intimate life in the White House during the years of the Civil War, with several fine word-pictures of the mischievous lad,-"jolly, round-faced, cheeks glowing, gray eyes flashing, dark hair flying." There seems no doubt that Tad was a spoiled young rascal, for he drove his team of goats into the great East Room, hammered nails into the mahogany desk used by John Hay, and disregarded law and order in general. But in spite of his mischief he was his father's solace pleton. 375 pp. \$2. during the anxious years when the fate of a A detailed account of ten years' progress in nation hung in the balance; and it was Tad who railroad and public-utility regulation by a State voiced a nation's cry of distress when the mur-commission that was one of the pioneers in its dered President was borne home from the house field and has won over by its practical achieve-

on some of his journeys through what were in Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, crythose days (more than thirty years ago) the un- ing: "Oh, Mr. Welles, who killed my papa, and

Health Manuals

Colon Hygiene. By J. H. Kellogg, M.D. Good Health Publishing Co. 393 pp. \$2.

"Colon Hygiene" is devoted to the physiology of the colon. Intestinal toxemia, indigestion, neurasthenia, colitis, insomnia, and a multitude of other maladies are often completely cured and old age retarded by a little daily attention to colon hygiene. Many diseases are filth diseases pure and simple. Much of the filth that enters the blood enters by way of putrefying waste lodged in the colon.

Neurasthenia. By J. H. Kellogg, M.D. Good Health Publishing Co. 339 pp. \$2.

"Neurasthenia" offers practical suggestions to enable the sufferer to help himself out of misery. Dr. Kellogg has been superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium for over forty years. He is one of the leading exponents of preventive medi-His various books are valuable for the home library in that they are of great service to the establishing of permanent and abounding health through the exercise of intelligence and common sense, plus a few simple medical agents.

Sociology and Economics

Socialized Germany. By Frederic C. Howe. Scribner's. 342 pp. \$1.50.

Dr. Howe, whose article on immigration after the war apears on another page of this Review, land Haworth. Bobbs, Merrill. 336 pp. ill. \$1.50. has been a careful student of German life for Although any attempt to write a really new life many years. The present volume, which describes of Washington might be fairly regarded as a the various social and economic activities of the forlorn hope, the scheme conceived by Mr. German imperial and local governments, is in-Haworth of giving an account of the farming tended not only to give some explanation of Germanic tended not only to give some explanation of the given tended not only to give some explanation of the given tended not only to give some explanation of the given tended not only to give some explanation of the given tended not only to give some explanation of the given tended not only to give some expla activities of the Father of His Country has proved many's marvelous efficiency, but primarily to sug-in the result to be altogether feasible and the gest "a new kind of social statesmanship which material here assembled is not only interesting our own as well as other countries must take into consideration if they are to be prepared to meet conditions of the region and period in which the Germany which in victory or defeat emerges Washington lived.

from the war." Germany's regulation of commerce, development of natural resources, care for the unemployed, insurance and pensions, education, sanitation and city-building are pictured for the benefit of the American reader.

> Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution. By Thorstein Veblem. Macmillan. 324 pp. \$1.50.

> An attempt to explain Germany's industrial advance and efficiency by reference to natural causes. Much space is also given to an exposition of England's industrial situation for purposes of comparison.

> Regulation of Railroads and Public Utilities in Wisconsin. By Fred L. Holmes.

A detailed account of ten years' progress in commission that was one of the pioneers in its across the way from Ford's Theater, to lie in ments the coordination of many of the corporastate in the Executive Mansion. He ran to tions that are under its supervision.

FINANCIAL NEWS

1.—THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN FROM THE **INVESTOR'S VIEWPOINT**

B ECAUSE of its proportions, the appeal oned at \$8,000,000,000, of which half has the United States to participate in it, and of the war the holdings of Europe in Amerfrom the standpoint of the loan as a political ican railways, manufacturing concerns, public and economic factor it has been thought ad- utilities, etc., was variously stated as from visable this month to discuss from several \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. points of view the so-called Anglo-French past twelve months fully \$1,000,000,000 of \$500,000,000 5 per cent. bond issue.

as a nation has been called provincial. It investors throughout this country. was the provincialism, however, of one who has to look after his own requirements before ment situation that faced the Anglo-French interesting himself and his capital in the Commission when its members landed in enterprises of his neighbors. During the New York in September and opened nego-Boer War American bankers bought some tiations for a loan whose original figure was \$200,000,000 of British war-loan bonds. placed at \$1,000,000,000. The foreign dele-Money here at that time was quite cheap gation were insistent on two points, viz., that and the investment from a banking angle was no higher cost than 5 per cent. would be profitable. When the bonds sold at a premi- paid for capital and that the loan would not um they were offered back to English inves- be a secured one. On both points they fintors. Almost none remain here. The public ally capitulated; for the rate, while 5 per did not subscribe and was not urged to do so. cent., is at a price of 96 to the bankers here A few years later during the Russo-Japanese and is free from all tax and the loan is pre-War occurred the first liberal public partici- ferred over all existing loans on the revenues pation in a foreign loan ever recorded in and taxable properties of the British and American financial history. The demand French governments. was genuine and due to a combination of desire for the high yield which the Japanese for reasons of patriotism or sentiment. To 4s and 4½s gave as well as to the wish to them the price or rate is of little consequence. aid the little empire that was fighting against Pro-Germans will "bear" it also from polit-the Russian menace. Just as soon, however, ical or sentimental bias. The course of the as these issues had gone a few points above loan, however, will be determined not by their original price they began to be exported. either of these elements, but by the individ-Germany took a great many. By a curious ual with \$100 or \$1,000,000 to invest only as development in political affairs the same the loan, per se, has merit and can show bonds that went from the United States to cause for appeal on a business basis. In other Germany in 1906 and 1907 are now being words, we may say that the loan must stand bought back at prices from 15 to 20 points or fall on the same qualities that affect the per bond lower than they were sold. The appraisal of a railroad bond or the bond of a American subscription to the Japanese war high-grade industrial corporation. loans was \$130,000,000. Possibly one-tenth of this amount has been repurchased.

many, Holland, and Switzerland in their over his interest requirements, the value of order, have for years been creditor nations. lands, buildings, materials, equipment, etc., They have possessed a surplus for overseas underlying the mortgage, the record of a Britain has placed enough capital in other possibility of economic changes in the terri-1 nds to produce an annual income of \$850,- tory of the debtor that might disturb the

that will be made to every investor in been taken up since 1902. At the beginning these securities have been returned and are In its investment policy the United States now locked in the vaults of banks and private

This gives a background for the invest-

A very few persons will invest in this loan

Such bonds would take their rank from certain established measurements. England, first of all, then France, Ger- them are the margin of income of the debtor It is estimated that Great term of years for surplus earnings, and the 000. French foreign investments are reck- earning power devoted to the bond.

of France came in the repudiation following dozen times the amount of the loan. the French Revolution and known in financial history as the incident of the assignats. possession of ample funds to buy, what, then, The income of the people of Great Britain can be the objection to a liberal participation? subject to tax was, in 1914, \$5,800,000,000. Surely not the interest yield. At the begin-Before the war this taxable income was twice ning of the war England borrowed on 31/2 the total debt of the Empire. The total in- per cent. notes. Last summer she had to raise come, however, was over \$12,000,000,000. the interest rate to 4½ per cent. Germany The carrying charge of this debt was under has been selling long-term 5 per cent. war 1 per cent. of total income. Formerly the bonds between 971/2 and 99. French internal minimum of the taxable income in Great loans have been on about a 5 per cent. basis. Britain was \$800. The latest ruling involves But the American investor is given the privthe individual whose income is only \$650, ilege of subscribing at the equivalent of 961/4 which materially increases the national rev- for a 5 per cent. loan maturing in five years, enue. Going into the past it is found that dur- which amounts to a yield of 5.85 per cent. ing the Napoleonic wars England piled up and he may at the end of the five years, or a debt of \$4,340,000,000, on which the serv- in 1920, convert his temporary certificates of ice was equivalent to 11 per cent. of the total British and French indebtedness into a 25income of the nation. This debt was reduced year $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bond of governments and even faster than it was written off did whose $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent. obligations northe wealth of the country increase. English- mally sell on a 3 to a 31/4 per cent. basis. So men of a century ago were as pessimistic over a 4½ per cent. bond might be expected to the future of British credit as some of them command a premium of 10 to 15 points. are to-day, though the real position of the So much for the selling side of the bond. British Empire did not develop or British The investor may now ask: Would you recwealth take first place among the nations of ommend a person to sell any part of his presthe earth until the fires of a war that dev- ent domestic investments to subscribe to the astated Europe had been passed through. The loan or to withdraw money from savings proposed loan is only six-tenths of 1 per cent. banks or from time deposit to make a parof the wealth of Great Britain and 1 per cent. ticipation in the new foreign issue? of the wealth of France. If \$2,000,000,000 It seems to us that the individual must in is a fair valuation of American securities still this case make his own choice. It is an ocremaining in England and the average yield casion when, given the facts concerning the on these stocks and bonds is only 4 per cent., borrowers, his judgment must govern his acinterest on the loan to be paid to American tion. It is obvious that if the war is to consubscribers would be 30 per cent. of our tinue for a year or two longer the cost, alannual remittance to this one country for ready stupendous, will exceed all former calone form of debt.

and earning power of the debtor the question debt structure to \$40,000,000,000. No borarises as to the ability of the United States rower, however, can go on making demands to take up a foreign loan for half a billion of the money market without to some extent dollars without dislocating existing invest- depreciating the value of his outstanding obliments and draining the banks of their funds, gations. It is quite probable that within six

may be commanded to support the argument ing the American market for loans. At the that the purchasing power of the United present moment the entrance of Bulgaria into States is many times in excess of the loan the war and the neutrality of Greece and year taken from Europe in gold more than Allies, from the standpoint of a borrower, of half the sum of the loan. The recent surplus the advance on the western front early in the reserves of the Clearing House institutions in month. Looking at the situation passively New York city were 40 per cent. of the and with an open mind as to the political loan. The new wealth created on the farms aspects of the loan, it is perfectly plain that

When one starts to apply this sort of yard- this year exceeded that of last year by about stick to the Anglo-French loan it seems an twice the sum of the loan. Only 21/2 per excess of caution. We find that the British cent. of total bank deposits would be called Government has never defaulted on an obli- on to cover the loan. The annual increase gation and that the only stain on the credit in the wealth of the United States is ten to a

Having viséd the security and being in

culations. It is claimed that the British Em-Having satisfied ourselves of the solvency pire can, without injuring its credit, raise its Here again a formidable array of statistics months the joint powers will again be sound-For instance, we have already this Roumania counterbalance the benefit to the a severe set-back this autumn, say the loss of meet. Holders of the bonds will undoubtall ground gained in the Dardanelles, would edly have many anxious moments. If they cause the bonds to sell at a discount,-pos- are willing to go through with this experisibly of several points. Contrawise, an im- ence and not be frightened out of their bonds portant victory in France would push them should they fall temporarily below the subforward to a premium.

French bonds must do so with open eyes and an intermediate period of fair premium acmind. The security is of the highest so far as crued. There is a speculative element in the collateral is concerned. The problems of the purchase that the buyer must realize and present phase of the war and those to develop discount before he enters his subscription. after the war are the greatest that military All large profit-making enterprises involve geniuses and political economists ever had to some degree of preliminary risk.

scription price, we venture to predict that Those who buy these 5 per cent. Anglo- they will be paid off at par at maturity with

II.—INVESTORS **OUERIES AND ANSWERS**

AMONG INVESTORS OF LIMITED EXPERIENCE

AMONG INVESTORS OF LIMITED EXPERIENCE

My problem, briefly stated, is this: My salary will allow me a surplus of a few hundreds a year for investment. How can I invest this so as to yield the largest possible returns and get at the same time reasonable safety? I am a young man and have never had any previous experience in investing money.

Certain questions arise in my mind as I read through the advertisements in your magazine. I read, for example, of municipal bonds yielding 4 per cent., and again of real estate loans yielding 7 per cent., where the offering companies submit records of many years' business without a dollar lost for clients. Other investments are advertised at 5 and 6 per cent. In the face of the higher yields, how can 4 per cent. investments, for example, find any purchasers? Why do Government bonds yielding only from 2 to 4 per cent. investments, for example, find any purchasers? Why do Government that would yield 10 to 12 per cent. with reasonable safety of the principal invested?

The questions that have arisen in your mind regarding the wide range of interest rates on securities of different types and classes are common sources of perplexity among all investors at some stage of their experience. The matter is one that can be rather simply, although not briefly, explained. Various factors have to be taken into consideration in any undertaking to account for this variety of rates. It is important always to bear in mind the fact that to get the higher rates of yield on their capital, investors usually have to sacrifice something, but not necessarily either safety of principal or regularity of income. Among securities that are sponsored by reputable and experienced bankers, accustomed to use every means at their command to assure themselves of the dependability of the investments they offer to their clients, differences in yield are perhaps most commonly traceable to differences in the degree of convertibility, or to differences in conditions respecting the supply and demand of loanable funds in the localities in which the various securities have their origin.

For example, in the category of municipal bonds, you might find in the lists of a single banking house offerings of certain large and wellknown municipalities, with bond issues of sufficient the law of investment supply and demand. size to insure for them a broad distribution, and therefore a pretty ready market at all times, on which the average yield would not be over, say 41/2 per cent; and at the same time, at an average yield of say 51/2 to 6 per cent., other offerings of be, and is made to earn that much, but only by relatively small and perhaps little known munici- the constant personal application by the investors

No. 672. A COMMON SOURCE OF PERPLEXITY of wide distribution, and therefore less readily convertible. In other words, in a case of this kind, the difference of 1 to 11/2 per cent. in yield would measure the amount one would have to pay to get quicker convertibility,—an investment virtue which the requirements of many investors ab-

solutely demand.

In the category of real estate investments, which, as a class, are perhaps the least readily convertible of all, differences in yield among securities having their origin in various parts of the country are most frequently traceable to differences in the relationship between the supply of and demand for loanable capital, again assuming, of course, the sponsorship in all cases of mortgage bankers who are not only able judges of intrinsic security, but who are in position to give their clients the best quality of the particular kind of service which is of so much importance in this field.

The foregoing merely suggests one or two of the general rules in accordance with which dis-crimination in the selection of investments may be governed. It is never safe to generalize too much in this respect. Every investment offering ought to be judged on its own peculiar merits. and in accordance with the investor's personal

requirements.

The case of Government bonds,-by which we presume you mean United States Government bonds,-is somewhat different. Private investors have bought them to some extent in the past, more out of sentiment, we think, than anything else. Of course, one cannot imagine any investment istrinsically safer, but experience has proved there are a great many investments as safe for all practical purposes. But aside from that, as you may know, the principal market for our Government bonds has in the past been among the National Banks, because under the old banking law such bonds were the only things available to secure note circulation. For that reason the bonds sold on an income basis more or less arbitrarily fixed,—that is, one not governed, cept in a negligible degree, by the operation of

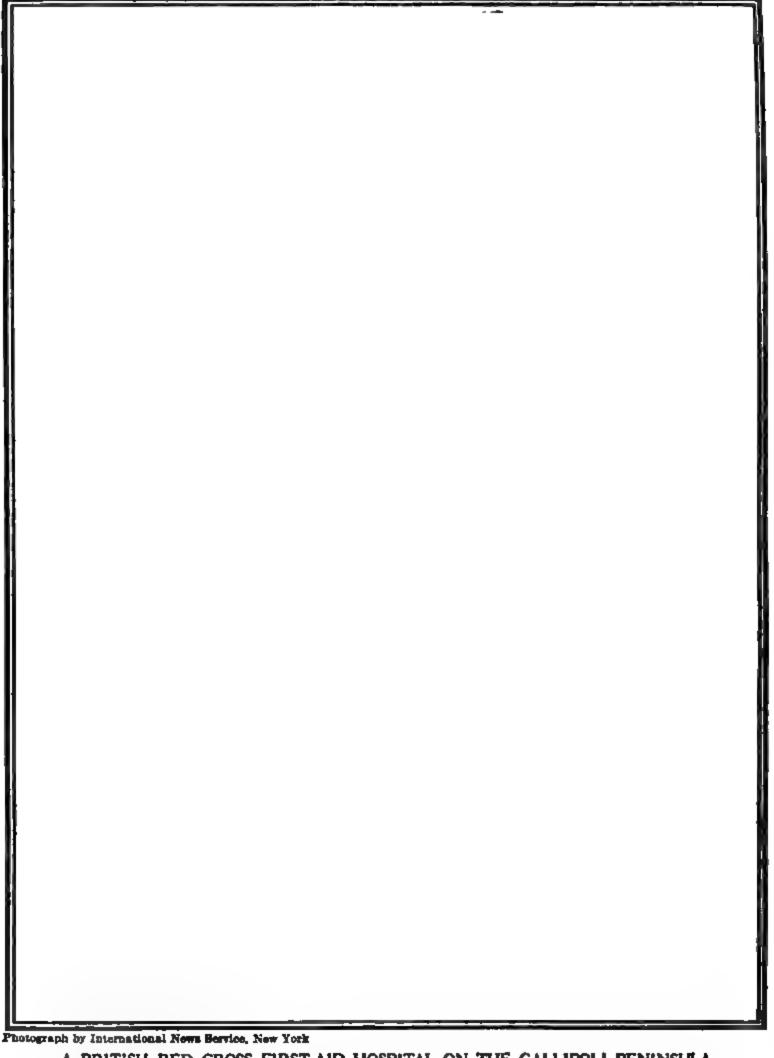
No, we do not believe the average man cas reasonably expect to make his investments cars as much as 10 or 12 per cent. for him with safety. Capital invested in certain kinds of industry can palities with issues too limited in size to permit themselves of expert industrial management.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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TERMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter under Act of Congress, Marck 8, 1879. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is sent at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review of Reviews, which is edited and published in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)



A BRITISH RED CROSS FIRST-AID HOSPITAL ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

IN THE red of the Geneva Cross on a white field, flying over a multitude of medical stations along the vast battle lines of Europe, will this year, as last, be more truly emblematic of the Christmas season and the succoring spirit of Christianity than the red of the customary holly berries. The Red Cross will remind us not only of the blood sacrifice of millions of soldiers, but of the patient fortitude and generous service of the host of brave men and women who are working heroically to relieve the suffering of the wounded.

In these first-aid stations, situated nearest the battle lines, the wounded soldier receives the first medical attention that can be given him out of reach of the enemy's fire. After treatment here, he is hurried further back to a base hospital for more thorough and careful attention.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Vol. LII

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1915

No. 6

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

celebrate Christmas. frustrated. Christmas found the German ruined, in the economic sense. army beaten back from the vicinity of Paris and intrenched for the winter on a defensive line that has, with some variation, been held ever since. A second Christmas now apsion of the war.

"Attrition" and after three years, with 200,000 Euro- or national enmity. pean soldiers on the island, the situation remained deadlocked, with the advantage rather on the side of the ragged guerrilla fighters of General Gomez. It looks, indeed, as if

Another Christ-mas in Trench clared throughout Germany that which enables them to use all neutral nations and Affold peace would be restored and the as accessory for purposes of supply,—could soldiers would be at home again in time to wear out Germany and Austria in the long Germany's three or run. But a courageous Liberal member of four preceding wars had been very short. Parliament, Mr. Charles Trevelyan, de-Several other modern wars on a large scale clared last month on the floor of the House had also been decided in brief campaigns, of Commons that this process would take But all of Germany's diplomatic and strate- six years, and that when Germany was duly gic program of the autumn of 1914 was crushed the victors would also be hopelessly

If England should put forth su-Peace Prospects preme effort in the coming year, and Russia should obtain suffiproaches, and it finds more men fighting than cient equipment for her men, it seems to us a year ago and no signs of an early concluthat Germany would be brought to the pass of urgently seeking terms of peace well before the end of 1916. But if the Allies are The Allies now say frankly that not willing to consider terms that Germany they rely upon a great superiority and Austria could entertain as a basis for of men and of resources to wear negotiations, it would further seem likely out and crush Germany, through a patient that the war might be prolonged for still policy of attrition. Thus in our Civil War another year,—making a total war period of the North, using its sea power to blockade three years. The prospect is a sad and the South, and its vastly superior resources painful one to all who have managed to keep of men and supplies of every kind, wore out from becoming hardened to the terrible facts the Confederate armies and won complete and incidents of the struggle. As yet, the victory only after a struggle of four years. fighting governments are sustained by their It took the British Empire, with its almost long-suffering peoples. There is no urgent incalculable resources, two and a half years demand for peace. The spirit of hostility to conquer by this same policy of attrition is so dominant in the warring nations that the two little Boer republics in South Africa, most of the women are willing to lose their whose aggregate population was not as great husbands and sons rather than to open their as that of one of the larger manufacturing minds to see that the war itself is victimtowns of England. Spain, in 1895, under- izing the worthy families of all countries, took to wear down the Cuban insurrection, who have no conceivable ground of racial

From the very first there has No United Effort for Peace been lacking a clear and unified of General Gomez. It looks, indeed, as if expression of the neutral nations the British and Russian empires, supporting in favor of humanity. There has been no France and aided by Italy, with their supe- official effort to secure either a harmony of riority of population and resources,—and, neutral sentiment or a joint expression of

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"WHO SAID PEACE?"

From the New York Evening Sun.

(The purpose of the cartoon is to show what scema to be the prevailing tone in England just now, when every suggestion of peace is treated with indignant scorn. But in Germany there is evidently less arrogance than a year ago, and a diminishing idea that Germany can take whatever she wants and dictate terms of peace to crushed and submissive enemies)

ment. Ever since the message "Peace on earth, good will among men" expressed the ruling authorities of that country to relax spirit of the Christian propaganda, nineteen their efforts to maintain naval preponderlitical evolution of the nineteenth century that the oceans are to be navigated, whether would bring the principles of peace and good in times of war or of peace, upon principles will into practical effect, and end the record laid down by a single government. of great wars early in the twentieth century, oceans will have to be made free and neuheartening. Yet the normal interests that can navy, very strong in prospective developmake for peace and good will are greater by ment, can be used with good effect to this end. far, in our generation, than the things that make for discord and strife,

At the very beginning of this Bovernmente for the conflict lay in the fact that govern- in the discussion of questions of armament ments do not fit the peoples who are subject and defense in the United States. leaguing together of the nations, in harmony ple of this country propose to protect themwith the intellectual, commercial, artistic, selves from aggression, and also to use their and ethical solidarity of our modern world, influence and power in harmony with those this dastardly conflict would not have been people of other nations who are opposed to possible. The methods of diplomacy have bullying and aggression, and who wish to

brought deadly harm to the people. alliances of nations, and their secret treaties and understandings, have been so many bernous consoiracies against human welfare. Imperial systems, whether of England, Germany, Russia, France, or any other power, under guidance and control of the permanent ruling classes, have been fraught with menace to the world at large. If there is to be peace in the world, with the retention of the scheme of a series of sovereign states, there must be an organization of these states for the common good; and it must be a stronger organization than any league or group of its constituent members. It would be an intolerable thing under our federation of States to have New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and one or two more in a secret league, as against some other group, or as against the independence and freedom of smaller States not protected by leagues or alliances.

We are publishing this month, England's Navu from the pen of a gifted writer as a World System and thorough student, the most striking article, - and the best-informed, —on the present meaning of Great Britain's sea power that has appeared since the outbreak of the war. Until there is a high dethose who, being themselves at peace, desire gree of security in the world for all the to help the belligerents to reach an agree- interests that the vast British navy is designed to protect, it would be idle to ask the centuries ago, it has been unhappily true that ance. For the present, the British navy supthe Christian nations themselves have been plies in part the lack of a co-operative world at war during by far the greater portion of patrol. But the rest of the world will not the time. Many had believed that the po- be willing permanently to accept the view But the prospect now seems profoundly dis- tral, under international control. An Ameri-

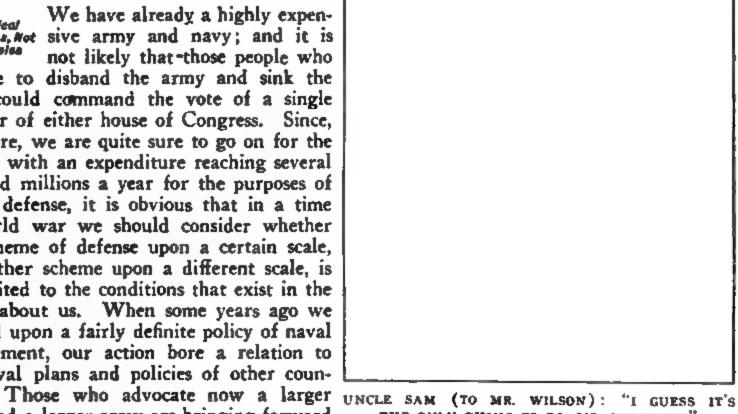
> Until peace has been provided Temporary for by firm organization, every Heed of Belf-defense nation must be responsible for war we laid down the thesis in what it proposes to do with such power so these pages that the chief reason it possesses. Herein lies the principle at stake If there had been a political understand the prevailing sentiment, the peo-

throughout our planet. should assume that it could live upon a wholly different plane from its neighbors.

We have already a highly expen-Proctical Guestions, Not sive army and navy; and it is not likely that-those people who propose to disband the army and sink the ships could command the vote of a single member of either house of Congress. Since, therefore, we are quite sure to go on for the present with an expenditure reaching several hundred millions a year for the purposes of armed defense, it is obvious that in a time of world war we should consider whether one scheme of defense upon a certain scale, or another scheme upon a different scale, is best suited to the conditions that exist in the world about us. When some years ago we entered upon a fairly definite policy of naval enlargement, our action bore a relation to the naval plans and policies of other counnavy and a larger army are bringing forward no new principle whatsoever. They are continuing to hold to the established view of all our past, that the American scheme of defense should be adapted to situations elsewhere. Those who would diminish rather They may be right. structive in their program.

Militariam not the Root

establish the reign of law and justice defense that they might otherwise have felt There are those obliged to adopt. A foremost reason for who think we can do more to bring about maintaining the union of our own American this better state of things in the world if States, even at the expense of one great war, we disarm completely, while the rest of the was the continental peace and harmony that world is on a war basis. But there are we desired and proposed to maintain by a others who perceive that our interests are method that would make it certain that difprecisely the same as those of the great ferent portions of North America would not masses of plain people in all other countries; maintain armaments and fortifications against and that peace and harmony are to come each other. With Canada on the one hand, about through a process of world agreement and with Mexico on the other, we have long and organization, and not through the quix- maintained relations of amity through the otic example of one particular country that sheer strength of our pacific federal policy.



THE ONLY THING TO DO, MR. PRESIDENT" From the World (New York)

Our recent concern about revo-Uses lutionary conditions in Mexico is for Our Navy very different in nature and printhan increase our navy at the present mo- ciple from a rivalry or dispute between two ment are the people responsible for bringing neighboring countries,—as, for instance, beforward a new conception and a new prin- tween Germany and France. It should con-But most tinue to be the definite policy of the United thoughtful people do not find anything con- States to bring all the countries of the Western Hemisphere into closer association and harmony, with a view to the peace and The trouble is not chiefly with progress of our half of the world. armaments and militarism. It is Monroe Doctrine from this time forth should with the lack of any substitute be a matter of mutual and common guaran-Brazil, Argentina, and Chile do tee. We shall not have wars with any of the not arm against one another, and do not democracies of North or South America. But fortify their frontiers. This is because they if European empires should revive schemes have removed causes of controversy, have ac- of conquest and development in parts of this cepted principles of good neighborhood, and hemisphere, there would result a great dishave definitely provided a plan for the keep- turbance of these Western ideal policies for ing of the common peace as a substitute for establishing peace on a non-military basis; the separate and individual plans of military and one of the reasons for a strong American

navy just now is the further safeguarding of penditure in the coming year of approxithis pacific evolution of the Latin-American mately \$50,000,000 for a large fleet of new republics. When the European system of submarines. This merely illustrates the point armed empires breaks up, as it must, there that what we have before us now is not so can be a wholesale reduction of armies, while much a matter of principle as it is of technical the navies of individual countries will have to be severely restricted. That will be a happy release for overloaded Europe, and it will be welcomed in this country, because we shall then be able to cut down our army and navy bills to a minimum that will not burden us. Defense plans are relative and temporary.

Views of this kind have suffiand the Defense ciently impressed the country to , make it probable that there will be a strong support in the opening session of the new Congress for some such program of army and navy expansion as will be recommended by the President and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. When this is said, however, it is not to be supposed that such measures will be enacted perfunctorily, or without great divergence of opinion on the practical side. It is one thing to hold that the country should be better prepared for defense, and quite a different thing to agree upon a working program. One of the foremost opponents of the Defense League, who than the sword?" attacks unsparingly all those proposing larger military measures, in an eloquent lecture last month denounced the President's changed at- jungment regarding what will constitute the titude and caused many of his hearers to best form of military and naval defense. understand that he would personally favor the entire abolition of our army and navy. When asked privately, however, what position he would take just now if he were a member of the Congress that meets on De- tion in which he was so prominent a figure cember 6, he replied that he would, as a until a few months ago. For the most part single item, provide for the immediate ex- his talk has taken the form of attack. The

Willson: "Can it really be that the pen is mightlet From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

Mr. Bryan has been very active Bryan Assails the in opposing the announced mili-Provident tary proposals of the Administrapublic does not know what Mr. Bryan would do if he had to shape the army and navy bills in the forthcoming session. In 1898 Mr. Bryan became a colonel of volunteers. He countenanced the military policies and expenditures of that period. He talks now as if new and broad principles were involved in the President's proposals. Page after page of his paper, the Commoner, is filled with denunciation of those who would have the military arrangements of this country bear some reference to the changed military conditions of the world in which we live. To imagine that Mr. Bryan's talk is on high grounds of statesmanship and ethics, while Secretary Garrison's talk is on a lower plane of statesmanship and ethics, is pure nonsense. Mr. Garrison is in a position where he is responsible for definite proposals. The trou-

RIGHT ON HIS TRAIL From the Sun (Bultimore)

HON, CLAUDE KITCHIN OF NORTH CAROLINA, LEADER OF THE HOUSE

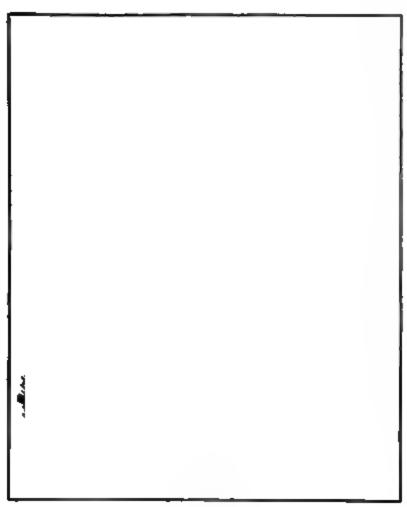
(Mr. Kitchin was the ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee and he has been selected by his colleagues to succeed Mr. Underwood, who now takes his seat in the Senate. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is floor leader and manager for his party and his position is one of great importance. The fact that he is opposed to the Administration's plan of army and navy increase was not expected last month to result in an effort to depose him from his chairmanship and leadership)

critics who think the Administration program could be improved in particular ways.

There has been a very rapid How Will shifting of ground on the part Congress of Democratic leaders. An exception is the Hon. Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, who is expected to be chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and floor leader of the Democratic majority in the House. It is natural that the man who must lead in formulating revenue measures should dislike large increases in expenditure. The Treasury is greatly depleted, even on the present scale of public expense, because cessation of imports has reduced tariff income. It is agreed that sugar shall not go on the free list, and that the so-called "war tax" will be maintained. We can see no possible reason why, in the present world emergency, an enlarged navy should not be built with money raised by the sale of bonds. Secretary

ble with too many of those who criticize the McAdoo continues to advocate the purchase efforts of the Administration to put the coun- of a large number of merchant ships by the try in a better position for defense, lies in Government, which can be used in South the lack of alternative proposals on their part. American trade and be held available for We do not refer, of course, to those other transport and other naval auxiliary service

"Thistles" (Mr. Kitchin makes his offering to the Democratic mule) From the World (New York)



"STICK TO THE BULES, JOHN" From the Public Ledger (Philadelphia)

presented in an elaborate speech at Indian- minimum program of neutral rights that apolis. When this proposal comes up again ought to have been agreed upon by a conin Congress, it will lead to a very desirable ference of neutral nations under our lead. debate upon the related topics of our foreign Since our note of last month to England sets commerce, our means of water transporta- forth what the real opinion of the Administion, and the relation of naval defense to tration is (and has always been) regarding ocean traffic. Many facts and considerations interference with our commerce, we are are involved, and the time has come for a new forced to wonder upon what conceivable survey of the whole subject, without preju- ground this belated complaint has been held dice and in the light of changed conditions, in reserve for nearly a year. Mr. McAdoo's views are gaining ground.

Thus far, since the European America war began, our policies have been Drifting of a negative and drifting character. Many things have been done by private agencies to bring commendation to the American people; but our official standing is not as high as it ought to be either with belligerents or with neutrals. We took no position at all with regard to the invasion and conquest of Belgium. We assumed a certain argumentative position regarding the interference with our cotton shipments, and we secured some grants of favor from those who were denying us our rights of foreign trade. But whereas we had an opportunity to bring together the leading neutral powers concerned, in order to formulate an irreducible minimum of principles to be maintained, we assumed no leadership on behalf of neutral rights in general and did not even make a

stand for our own rights in particular. We risked the peace of the country upon a belated assertion of the theoretical right of a nativeborn or naturalized American citizen to travel in dangerous war zones upon belligerent ships carrying munitions of war directly to scenes of action. Thus our policies, in so far as we have had any, have followed accidents in an opportunist way, instead of dealing swiftly and constructively with main questions, in order that the accidents should not occur. Prompt and positive courses are safest.

The conditions under which our Okaliensing trade was arbitrarily controlled by British Orders in Council were much more harmful and objectionable to us at the beginning of the present year than they are now. Yet we have now sent an elaborate document of protest to England, containing charges and accusations which, under ordinary conditions, would lead to serious trouble. If we had sent this document to England last winter, and had stood firmly for what we held to be our rights, there would have been no Lusitania disaster. We were in time of war. His views were recently in a perfect position to secure respect for the

> KEEPING THE LIGHT BURNING From the World (New York)

of all these matters. Our system of govern- sphere of national and international affairs. ment does not lend itself well to international emergencies. A President is elected by us for reasons of domestic politics, rather than for those of international statesmanship. for the President. mean a welter of inefficiency.

Party government, even in coun-Ealls of tries which have real parties, fails in times of great emergengood government in our municipalities and coming eleven months.

It is fortunate that Congress is our States, and it is not treasonable to say about to meet, and that we may that their methods and their rivalry are the hope to have genuine discussion chief obstacle to good government in the

However good or bad a Secre-How Politics tary of State Mr. Bryan may Taints Diplomacy have been, his particular training We have no ministry or cabinet accountable was not the best preparation for that office to the people's representative parliamentary at a time when international questions were chambers, as England, France, and most Eu- of foremost concern to all of us in this counropean countries have. In all these matters, try. It was a life-and-death matter, as well when Congress is not in session, our system as a matter of dollars and cents, that we permits a rule that is more arbitrary than that should have had the ablest and best talent in of any other important government unless one the country shaping our foreign policy and excepts that of Russia. It is this centraliza- handling diplomatic questions during the past tion of immense governing power, employing two years. Yet Mr. Bryan was made head a patronage unknown in any other country of the State Department for reasons of Dem-(and greater perhaps than that of all other ocratic party politics alone. We were obliged countries combined), that underlies the in- to witness the recall of trained ambassadors stinctive sentiment in favor of a single term and ministers, and the substitution of untried The duties of the Presi- men in diplomatic posts, all to satisfy the dential office are so exceedingly varied and pressure of so-called "good Democrats" for arduous that the only wonder is that any man salaries and honors at the public expense. The can perform them even passably well. No exigencies of internal politics in the Demosuch office exists in any other important coun- cratic party have led to the demoralization of try, and nothing in the nature of the office our painfully constructed fabric of good adcalls for a long term.—except that in practise, ministration in the Philippine Islands. Phases since Jackson's time, there have always gone of party politics had been involved in the with Presidential changes such partisan up- treatment of the Mexican question, and, worst heavals in the personnel of departmental, dip- of all, in the diplomacy that relates to the perlomatic, and other services that short terms manent use and control of the Panama Canal. Herein lie real dangers to public interest.

There is now pending in the The Shocking United States Senate a treaty Colombian Treaty with the Republic of Colombia. cies; and the endeavor is usually made to so suspicious in its origins, so shameful in its associate leaders of all political elements in explicit provisions, and so fraught with misunited support and guidance of governmental chief beyond remedy, that to ratify it would action,—as may be witnessed at the present be a climax of stupidity and folly if it were time in England, France, and all other Euro- not something worse. Things of this kind pean countries. With us in America there would be impossible if there were any such are now no real political parties in the Euro- thing as intelligent continuity in the work of pean sense, except for the Socialists and some our Department of State, with sharp elimiother minor groups. Our two so-called nation of party politics and self-seeking par-"great" parties do not differ enough in essentiisan adventurers from the field of our fortial principles, or in programs of action, to eign relationships and diplomatic service. be distinguishable from each other. Most of These strictures may sound severe, but they the leaders of one party might just as well are expressed with great deliberation and are be the leaders of the other, so far as their well inside the limits of permissible criticism. convictions are concerned. Most of them We are now about to face the insincere mabelong to one party or the other through the neuvers and plays for position of these two same kind of accidental circumstances that venerable parties in their complicated quadmight have made some of them attend a rennial game that dominates the always church of one denomination and some of them dreaded year of a Presidential election. And belong to a rival congregation. These two the taint of "party" will affect foreign and parties stand to-day as the chief enemies of domestic policies alike, every day during the

New York's Embattled Politicians voluntary associations called "parties"? This opposition on points of detail. Many people does not necessarily follow. The first point voted against the constitution because it did to be gained is to get rid of that all-pervasive not bring about a particular reform they departisanship that does not exist to help and sired, although its adoption was certain to serve the citizen, but to plunder him through make it much easier to secure what they the devices of party politicians and those in- wished in the near future. These sincere terests that play the game of politics for pri- people did not defeat the constitution. Not vate profit. Mr. Root, as president of the one voter in a thousand read the proposed New York Constitutional Convention, de- document. Its friends were not able, in the clared that during his long experience, ex- short time at their disposal, to overcome the tending over nearly half a century, the public prejudice created by the leagued spoilsmen affairs of the State of New York had not of the political machines. been ruled by the people or their elected officers, but by the bosses of political parties. These bosses, while rivals for the major share of the spoils, are "hand-and-glove" when it comes to protecting the spoils system that istration to the people. There are real parbenefits the elaborate organizations of both ties in England; but the post-office service, mitted to the voters of New York on Elec- municipal employment, and practically all tion Day last month, was defeated by a ma- other administrative services, whether genejority of approximately 470,000. The ma- ral or local, are not controlled by one party jority against it in New York City was or the other, and are not subject to the ups 300,000, while the rest of the State contrib- and downs of party victory or defeat. In uted enough to bring the total almost to the these pages last month we made note of the

half-million mark. What reason can be given for this overwhelming rejection of an admirable document that was entitled to great praise and that should have been adopted as decisively as it was condemned? There is only one answer: It was defeated by a swarming army of Democratic and Republican politicians.

The chief object How the New of the so-called Was Beaten "Root constitution" was to make the government of New York compact and efficient, and to restore it to the control of the people. Not only would it have reformed the larger government of the State, but it would have led to reform in counties and localities. Naturally, Tammany was against it, while the State Republican machine and the "small-fry" politicians in counties, villages, and rural districts, taking orders from y chiefs, became ac-

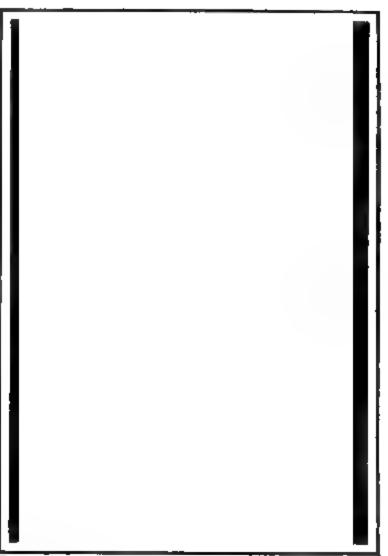
Are we, then, to act every man tive agents for misrepresenting the work for himself in politics, and lack of the convention and creating prejudice the convenient aid of the large against it. There was, indeed, some sincere

There will be some chance for Milestones in real parties in this country when the Fight for Freedom we can restore the field of admin-Thus the new constitution, sub- the custom-house service, the vast field of

> NO TAG NEEDED From the Tribune (Los Angeles)

fine endeavor of California to rid itself of partisanship in State affairs, even as it had succeeded in doing in municipal and local matters. The politicians, in the special election of October 26, defeated the non-partisan State referendum by a majority of about 20,000. But it is reasonable to predict that California will even yet, in the not-distant future, adopt this reform and set an example to other States. We are publishing in this number (see page 731) an article on the recent municipal election in the city of Buffalo. For a good many years this important municipality of half a million people has desired to manage its affairs efficiently on a business basis, under the commission form of government, and has fought against the rule of party machines. This opportunity has been won at last, and the results will be worth observing. Buffalo will now show what can be done for the taxpayers and the public on a plan that discards machine politics. Persistent effort has gained great reforms.

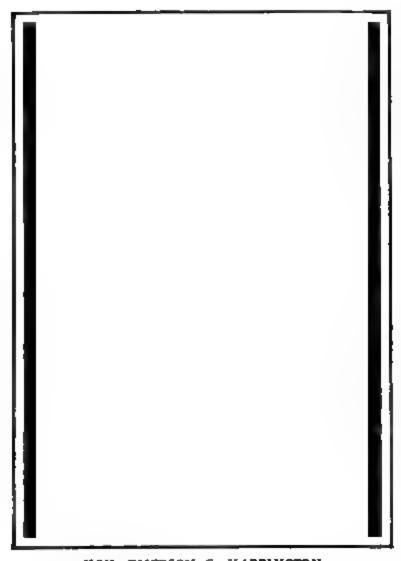
Undoubtedly great advances Tammeny's have been made in New York City during recent years through the election of non-partisan officials. There Tammany control; but even Tammany accepts from time to time the improvements in administration that are worked out and put in practice under non-partisan officials who are aided by such scientific and expert agencies on the Russian of Municipal Paragraph. will, of course, be occasional lapses back to cies as the Bureau of Municipal Research. In many details not mentioned in newspaper trict Attorney, to take the place formerly headlines, there is steady progress in the held by Governor Whitman. corporate management of New York City. The conduct of municipal elections always the control of the political machines. The many. The Democrats also elected a Dis- personages in the national Republican and



American Press Ass'n., N. Y.

HON. GEORGE MC ANENY, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF ALDERMEN

In Philadelphia the election was has a tendency, however, to drift back into Like Results in for Mayor and full control of Philadelphia the city. The Hon. Rudolph citizens' movements, which support so-called Blankenburg had served as Mayor for four "fusion" tickets, are strong as a rule only years on a non-partisan plan, representing in when interest is aroused by the election of a the highest degree the spirit of efficiency and mayor. Thus last month a new Board of of fine public service. To succeed Mr. Blan-Aldernien was voted for, with the result that kenburg, the independent citizens had chosen fifty-four Democrats and nineteen Repub- Mr. George D. Porter as their candidate, licans were elected, to take office on the 1st He had been Director of Public Safety, of January. The retiring Board, over which and a foremost member of the Blankenthe Hon. George McAneny has presided burg régime. The Republican organization with usefulness and efficiency, came into brought forward Mr. Thomas B. Smith, office with the present Mayor and Comp- who had been a typical partisan and office-troller on a fusion ticket, and its majority holder. The Democrats had a candidate in represented the union of citizens against Mr. B. Gordon Bromley. The results, as Tammany Hall. Two years hence, an effort announced a few days after the election, will be made to redeem the Board again; were: 166,643 for the Republican, 88,135 but meanwhile it lapses to the domination of for the Independent, and 4741 for the the Democratic party, which means Tam- Democrat. It is not to the credit of leading



HON, EMERSON C. HARRINGTON

have congratulated themselves upon the Democrat, but was elected on his record and Philadelphia vote in one case and the New his personal merits. The Council, having York City vote in the other. Both results only seven members, has a majority of Remean but one thing,—a victory of machine publicans, but the members were elected for politics in a municipal election in which individual fitness, and the Columbus newsparty issues have no legitimate place. Re- papers regard the city as "freed from all the publican victory in Philadelphia and Tam- old party shackles." In Cleveland, also, the many victory in New York are merely local voter has opportunity to cast his ballot so brands of the same kind of failure of good marked as to indicate his first, second, and government. A thousand Tammany Demo- third choices among the candidates proposed crats moving to Philadelphia would vote the for a given office. Mr. Harry Davis was Republican ticket. A thousand typical Phila- elected Mayor as a result of the combining delphia Republicans moving to New York of first, second, and third choice votes,—six would join Tammany.

A Few State liminary to the approaching national con-publicans. It is hard to find out to what extest. Mr. McCall, the Republican candidate, tent partisanship prevailed in Cleveland, was chosen Governor of Massachusetts by a where the purpose of the charter is to secure modest plurality over Governor Walsh. Mr. non-partisan municipal government. In Cin-Stanley (Democrat) was elected Governor cinnati, Mr. George Puchta, the Republican of Kentucky on a margin so close that a candidate, was elected Mayor by a large mahandful of votes turned the other way would jority. Mr. Puchta promises a thorough have elected the Republican. Mr. Harring- business administration, and Cincinnati, like ton (Democrat) carried Maryland amidst other Ohio cities, seems to be making comunwonted pleas for good government, lifted mendable progress in many ways.

above motives and methods of political greed. In the States of New York and New Jersey the Republicans won control of legislatures. Little in these State and local elections of last month can fairly be interpreted as indicating either approval or disapproval of President Wilson's administration. In certain places there were German-Americans who claimed that local results were due to feeling against the President's foreign policies.

The Ohio elections attracted Ohio-improving attention outside of the State chiefly by reason of the referendum vote on prohibition. position in the large cities defeated the amendment, but by a considerably smaller majority than last year. The people of a State ought not to be called upon to vote on a question of that kind more frequently than once in five years. The Republican proposal to redistrict the State for Congressional purposes was also defeated. Of more than ordinary interest were several of the municipal Thus Cleveland and Columbus elections. elected Mayors under charters providing for (Who will be the new Governor of Maryland and is under pledges to work for efficiency and reform in the State Government)

preferential voting, and intended to thwart the power of political machines. The result in Columbus was to reëlect George J. Karb as Mayor for a fifth term. Under the new Democratic organizations that they should charter he will serve four years. He is a candidates being on the ticket. He defeated Mayor Witt, who had been one of the fol-The few important State elect lowers of Tom Johnson. The Mayor-elect tions afford no real indication of is a Republican, but the new City Council the drifts of party strength pre- will contain sixteen Democrats and ten Re-

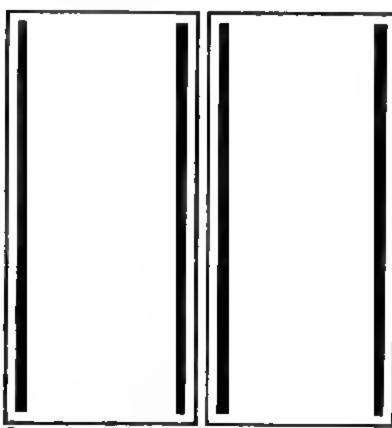
before in the United States, a number of most decisive, as had been expected. students and reformers interested in a more perfect mechanism of representative government went to Ashtabula to see the experi-The new City Council will of the board. It will be interesting to know mentioned in the State constitution. State and down-State politicians, furnishes suffrage. combated. The fight will go on.

We noted last month the rejec-The Woman tion of woman suffrage in New on October 19. The official figures of the

Ashtabula is not one of the 000 for and 710,000 against,—a majority of larger cities of Ohio, but it is a 195,000. This majority was almost equally typical community of about 20,- divided between New York City and the rest 000 inhabitants. It held its election under a of the State. In Massachusetts (also unnew charter, providing for proportional official figures) the vote stood 163,500 for representation under the famous "Hare sys- and 295,500 against,—a majority of 132,000. tem." As this plan had never been employed The Massachusetts defeat was much the

Our readers may care to be re-Facts Brought to minded again that Wisconsin, Mind Michigan, and Ohio rejected have a membership of seven. There were woman suffrage in 1912, and that Ohio resixteen candidates. The Hare system pro- jected it again in 1914. Missouri, Nevides for cumulative voting. On this plan a braska, North Dakota, and South Dakota minority group, having more than one-eighth also defeated it in 1914. Woman suffrage as of the total voting strength, could in Ashta- it exists in Illinois has not been tested by a bula so concentrate as to elect one member popular verdict. It does not reach to offices whether the theoretical claims of the Hare legislature has conferred it, and it is applicasystem will be justified in the practical busi- ble only to offices not designated in the ness of Ashtabula. At least much credit is organic law, and would thus not seem to due for the courage to make this trial. This harmonize with the spirit or intent of the system is in use to some extent in Australia constitution. No State east of the Missisand New Zealand. Ashtabula makes it part sippi as yet has fully accepted woman sufof a new charter which provides for govern- frage. California, Oregon, Washington, ment by commission and city manager. All Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Monsuch governmental experiments, whether in tana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming are the California, Ohio, or as set forth in our States that have conferred the full franchise article on the Buffalo election, illustrate the upon women. Opponents of the movement growing purpose of the American people to claim that in California the suffrage victory shake off the contemptible shackles of cheap was won by a slight majority, with only a party politics, and to find some way to gov- third of the voters going to the polls. But ern our splendid cities and great common- this at least would indicate that the public wealths upon a worthy and efficient plan, was ready to accept the result. As for the The very fact of the defeat of the New York recent campaign in the East, the remarkable State constitution by so bold a union of up- thing is the immense vote cast in favor of The movement has grown with an exhibition of the extent of the evil to be astonishing rapidity. A very few years ago not one-third as many favorable votes could have been secured in these four States.

The suffragists are now pro-To Work posing to center their efforts upon Congress. They wish to for National Suffrage vote (those given in the Review last month secure, an amendment to the Constitution were preliminary) show 133,282 in favor of the United States that will give full and 184,300 against,—a majority of 51,000 and nation-wide enfranchisement to women. in round figures. On the regular election There would be requisite a two-thirds vote day, November 2, the suffrage question was of each of the houses, after which the amendvoted upon in Pennsylvania, New York, and ment would go to the States for ratification. Massachusetts. As we had predicted, the The proceeding in recent instances (as, for proposal fared best in Pennsylvania, where example, the direct election of Senators and (approximately) 356,000 votes were cast in the income-tax clause) has been by simple favor and 400,000 against,—a majority of act of legislatures. When three-fourths of 44,000. It should be observed that the the States have accepted an amendment, the State outside of the city of Philadelphia gave fact is duly proclaimed and the provision bea slight majority in favor of suffrage. In comes effective. Our very capable and ex-New York the vote was (unofficially) 515,- pert suffrage leaders have learned that they can do business better with small bodies than increase of the regular army or increase of with large. Thus the national amendment the navy. The only definite statement had would avoid any referendum whatever to to do with the enlisting of an extra force, the voters. Congress would simply pass the of 400,000 men, in the next three years, who thing along to the States, and the suffragists should belong neither to the regular army on would concentrate upon one legislature after the one hand nor to the militia on the other, another until they had, in the course of a few yet should not be amateurs, but real soldiers. years, secured thirty-six ratifications. Such These men would be expected to take a brief is the present program, and the first part of period of intensive drill each year for three it is to be undertaken at Washington this years, and then be enrolled in a reserve force winter. President Wilson is on record as for three years more. opposed to a national suffrage amendment, while at the last moment he decided to cast his vote in favor of amending the New Jersey constitution.



🕶 Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

HON, JAMES HAY HON, L. P. PADGETT (Mr. Hay, of Virginia, is chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Padgett, of Tennessee, is chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Both have expressed their approval of the President's program for national defense)

It became definitely known in President October that the President was Wilson's Program prepared to propose an increase in the army and navy; and the Administration views were explained in these pages last month. A more formal statement, however, was made to the country under the guise of an address by the President at a dinner of the Manhattan Club in New York, on November 4. The President's speech was an admirable example of his felicitous diction. Most of it was devoted to a skilful minimizing of the differences between those who favor bold defensive measures and those who oppose them. Nothing was said about raising the money to pay the bills. No specifications were given as to the extent of the proposed

Democratic leaders on the At-Democrate lantic and Pacific seaboards are Falling Into Une strong for immediate defensive Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, action. and Senator Phelan, of California, have expressed themselves without reserve. Democratic leaders living in the interior of the country are more inclined to concur in Mr. Bryan's views. The influence of the Administration, however, is so dominant that the opponents of the preparedness program have expressed the opinion that there will be no effective opposition in Congress to the measures that have Administration endorsement. The earlier view that the President could not pass his bills without a large Republican support is no longer held. Many Republicans, in both houses of Congress, will favor measures more far-reaching than those of the party in power.

Probably the first topic that will Shall the engage the attention of the Ser-Senate Limit Debate? ate will be the adoption of new rules, providing a way to limit debate. The

> THE "PORKLESS" MENU From the Tribune (South Bend)

Yet the present Administration has been able ests would unite upon Mr. Root. to carry an enormous amount of legislation to a successful end, without depriving the Republicans of their privilege of unrestrained speech. There is much to be said for and against the proposal to give the Senate majority a right to fix the limits of debate and demand a vote on any pending measure. Certainly nothing like the House rules should be adopted. Probably the advantages of very deliberate action in the Senate outweigh the evils of an occasional filibuster. Democratic leaders now hold that the Senate is not a continuing body in the strict sense, and that at the beginning of a new Congress the previous rules are not binding. Accepting this view, there can be no filibuster against the closing of debate upon a motion relating to the adoption of new rules. As one goes back over the history of proceedings in Congress, the discovery is soon made that either party, whenever in full power, favors a change in the Senate rules; while the party out of power always tries to preserve the full debating prerogative of the Senate's minority.

There are no indications that Who Will Run any factions or elements in the Against Wilson? Democratic party will openly

House of Representatives, ever since the days the effect of causing him to refuse absolutely of Speaker Reed, has had a method by which to permit his name to be presented before a party majority; held together by the bind- the primaries. As we informed our readers ing rules of a party caucus, can force a bill last month, the first of these primaries octo its passage with only a few minutes or a curs in Minnesota, on March 14. It has few hours allowed for debate. Real debating been expected that the progressive Repubhas for a long time been confined to the lican elements in that State would support Senate. At times a minority abuses the priv- Senator Cummins of Iowa, and that the ilege of unlimited debate, and filibusters, representatives of conservative business inter-

> WILL THEY RESORT TO CONSCRIPTION? From the San (New York)

Hughes In the Another phase of the preliminary canvass was presented by Hebraeka Primary the efforts of Justice Charles E. oppose the renomination of President Wil- Hughes, of the Supreme Court (formerly son. Mr. Bryan holds that the country Governor of New York State), to prevent ought to adopt the one-term plan, but has the placing of his name upon the ballot panot said that he would oppose a second term per in the Republican Presidential primary for a given man as long as reëlection is Ie- of Nebraska. This primary election does gal. Republicans, Democrats, and Progres- not occur till next April, and the voting pasives alike are asking who is to run against pers will not be printed for some months, Wilson. The movement for Mr. Root had No reason has been given why a certain become formidable throughout the country, group of men in Nebraska should have chobut it received a severe setback in the de- sen a date in November for filing a nominafeat of the new constitution that Mr. Root tion petition that could just as well have had taken the lead in constructing. The been held in reserve for several months. politicians are saying that this election has Justice Hughes asks the Nebraska Secretary shown that "Root is not a vote-getter"; and of State to disregard and reject the petition, that the conditions are such that he could on the ground that he is not a candidate. not hope to carry his own State of New The question has been raised whether the York. While this view may be wholly mis- Hughes petition in Nebraska was the work taken, it is none the less true that the adop- of men who were really desirous of having tion of the constitution would have gone the Justice elected President of the United very far towards making Mr. Root the Re- States. Everybody of a very moderate inpublican nominee, while its defeat may have telligence knows that Mr. Hughes could not

possibly permit himself to be put in the po- of 1812 without either side having gained sition of seeking a political nomination; and a decisive victory; yet we were able as a renewspaper headlines announcing that "Jus- sult of sobering reactions after the calamites tice Hughes will not be a candidate" are pre- of warfare, to settle many disputed matters pared either stupidly or maliciously.

How Real to prevent any voter from writing on his compromise line, recognizing local dialect and ballot paper the name of any man whom he preference, and could agree to abolish all favors. There is no need of filing a nami-stortifications and never again to question the nating petition in advance. Nothing can validity of established boundaries, prevent Nebraska Republicans from telling United States could propose a policy with one another that they intend to express in reference to the freedom of the seas, the rethe primary their preference for Charles E. Hughes. In any case the Presidency is an office that should seek the man. Mr. Roosevelt did not desire to make the run in the Presidential primaries of 1912. The thing was fairly forced upon him by a popular demand expressed through a group of Western Governors. If Western Republicans wish to vote for Mr. Roosevelt in their primaries next spring, they will not need his previous announcement of candidacy, nor any kind of consultation with him. It is true that the primary laws are complicated because the expression of a Presidential preference is in most of the States mixed up with an election of delegates to the national convention. But, nevertheless, any voter who prefers Hughes or Roosevelt or Root can express himself, with influence and due effect, by the simple process of naming his man on the ballot paper in the primaries. It is evident that if a judge on the bench is to be nominated he can take no part in the preliminary proceedings. The primaries will bring out interesting expressions and trends of sentiment; but it is probable that the Republican nomination will be made next duction of navies, and the safegi year in a convention that will take several world-trade and commerce that (ballots in the old-fashioned way. It will be serve and perhaps secure the suppl time enough for Mr. Hughes to think about nations. We make a colossal mist it after the convention has named him and suppose that the overburdened is urged his acceptance.

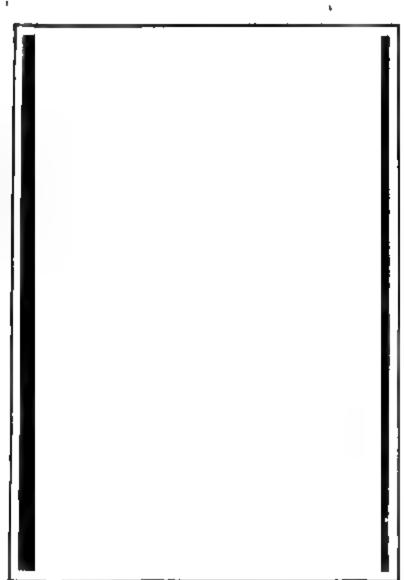
about our own defenses, and the further the best thinking of all the best minds question how to raise the money to pay the nation, and are entitled to open and trunk Government's bills, it ought to debate freely discussion. Secret diplomacy, and dosed some of the larger aspects of our relationship doors when the Senate debates foreign matto the world. We ought to help much more ters, have become discredited and should be vigorously than heretofore to persuade Eu- abandoned. If there is anything that stands rope to end the war and adjust differences in the way of permanent friendship between

upon lines of justice and harmony that have endured for a hundred and one years, and In the Republican primaries, that will insure peace for another century. whether of Nebraska or any oth- Germany and France could afford now to er State, there will be nothing settle the Alsace-Lorraine question on a

of DOL whom we choose as chief executive, whom we impose innumerable tasks While Congress must admittedly position to think out for us the com While Congress must authorizedly position to an arrow that affect out proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the proceed to ask and answer the solutions of problems that affect out the process of the proce question what we ought to do place in the world. These subjects upon permanent lines. We ended our war our country and Japan, let us know what it is

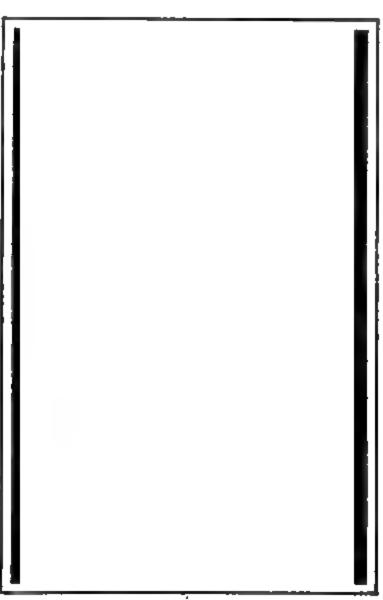
speech convinced his enemies as well as his friends that he had been unfairly criticized and that the professional military and naval authorities, as well as the cabinet as a whole, had fully considered the expeditions that had been denounced as Churchill's blunders.

The recruiting work has gone English forward with increasing success Regruiting in England, and more than three million men have been enlisted. new methods have been used since October, under the full direction of the Earl of Derby. This vigorous nobleman has had wide experience in executive work, and is what we in America would call an "efficiency" or "scientific management" enthusiast. He took recruiting out of the hands of the military authorities, and proceeded upon a plan of exhaustive civilian organization, based upon census records. Every eligible man in the United Kingdom was to be personally canvassed. On November 11 Lord Derby announced that the Government would adopt compulsory measures if young, unmarried men did not come forward in sufficient num-



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York
THE EARL OF DERBY

(who, by request of Lord Kitchener, has undertaken the direction of recruiting for the army. Earl Derby served as chief press censor in South Africa during the Boer war and later as private Secretary to Lord Roberts)



ARISTIDE BRIAND, THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER

bers. But the Derby methods, which are to be tried until December 11, seem to be successful, and it is not likely that conscription will be adopted. Steps were taken, late in November, to stop the emigration of men of military age, some of whom were thought to be leaving the country for the United States in order to avoid army service. In later pages we are publishing a number of reproductions of the highly colored posters that are to be found all over England, urging enlistment and subscription to government loans.

It was stated in England that Miss Capell's no single event had done so Execution much to stimulate enlistment as the execution by the German military authorities in Brussels of an English nurse, Miss Edith Cavell. lived for some years in Brussels, where she conducted a private hospital. After the German occupation of the Belgian capital, Miss Cavell remained, using her institution for the nursing of wounded soldiers, including Germans. Under like circumstances a German woman would not have been permitted to remain at the head of a hospital in territory under English jurisdiction. Miss Cavell was under obligation to confine her- pacity as a nurse, and had betrayed that self strictly to professional duties. It had confidence. She was held as spy and traitor.

been repeatedly intimated by the German authorities that as an English woman she might better cross the line into the neutral territory of Holland. But she had declared that as long as there were wounded to care for she was determined to remain at her post. At length, she was accused of being the center of a conspiracy for smuggling English, French, and Belgian soldiers across the lines, and otherwise serving the enemies of Germany. From the standpoint of the Germans, her conduct was more reprehensible than that of an ordinary spy, because she had appealed to German confidence in her ca-

From the An Instance English of War's Buthlessness standpoint, naturally, she was a martyr. The French Government had executed German women accused of espionage under circumstances that, the Germans declared. made their offenses less serious than were Miss Cavell's. was his duty, Mr. Whitlock took an interest in the case, and asked clemency in the matter of the sectence. But there was no question raised by him as to the fairness of the trial or the technical legality of the sentence under military rules. Miss Cavell herself admit-

ted the facts, and

THE LATE EDITH CAVELL

GHOST OF NAPOLEON (TO KAISER WILHELM): "I CONDOLE WITH YOU! SUCH DEEDS, I KNOW BY EXPEN
• ENCE, BRING BAD LUCK."

From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

(In 1804, on firmsy pretexts of treasonable activity, Napoleon caused the court-martial and execution of the stringuished young Duc d'Enghien, the only survivor of the princely house of Condé. All Europe was shocked Napoleon's ruthless exercise of power in his own personal interest)

was prepared to die for her country. In time of war it becomes of importance that men and women who belong to the abstain from violating the confidence that is a new period of industrial activity. eight others implicated with her.

China's nounced at Peking early last month that most depression. of the provinces had voted for a restoration of the old form of government, with President Yuan Shih-Kai as Emperor, in spite of the fact that the President's declaration conviction that a republic is China's best propacking-house products, clothing, chemicals, tection against foes within and without re-horses, and war-munitions that are being as we understand it in America and Great imports by over one billion dollars. spirit, if not in the form, of monarchy. After \$1,500,000,000. So feverish is the activity all, the formal structure is of secondary im- in this export business and so greatly in exportance if the people are being schooled in cess of facilities is the bulk of goods offered the principles and practise of self-govern- for shipment to Europe, that serious conment. Last month there were persistent ru- gestion is now seen at the eastern ports of the mors that England, France, and Russia had United States. One important railroad has proposed to China an alliance, believed to be been forced to declare an embargo on exchiefly for the purpose of forestalling a break port goods for two weeks in order to catch between China and Japan. America is keenly up with its operating obligations. There is interested in all that concerns China, but will a notable scarcity of ships to carry the mernot be a party to alliances for regulating chandise and animals which our manufac-Chinese affairs.

Stimulated by amazingly bounti-Our New ful harvests, by a plentiful sup-Industrial Activity ply of money, and by Europe's Red Cross service, or to the professions of enormous demand for our food products and medicine and nursing in any capacity, should munitions, the United States has rushed into reposed in them. Nurses must practise their lowing the excellent crops of last year, the calling in good faith, and not attempt under 1915 yield of wheat is estimated in the latest cover of their profession to render secret report at over one billion bushels, very much service to the enemy of those who have re- the largest in the history of the country. posed trust in their professional honor. The The five-year average is only 686,000,000 execution of a woman spy is hateful to all bushels. One billion bushels means that the people of fine sentiment; but it is expressly United States has produced this year onerequired under the rules of war that both fourth of the entire world's yield of wheat. sexes be treated alike in such cases. The in- The latest estimate of the yield of corn is cident does not seem to have had quite ac- 3,090,000,000 bushels, and at current prices curate treatment in the English and Amer- it is the most valuable corn crop ever grown. ican press. It would have been quite suf- The crop of oats also made a record, both in ficient to make Miss Cavell's sentence that quantity and value. In spite of the demand of mere expulsion from the country. That for moving these great farm crops, in spite she was a woman of sincere and noble char- also of the activity and great volume of acter is fully admitted by her executioners, trading in securities on the exchanges of the The Kaiser remitted the death sentence of country, the money supplies of the banks are most ample, and loans payable on call have continued through all the summer and Although Great Britain and autumn months to be quoted at interest rates Russia had joined with Japan in more often below 2 per cent. per annum advising China to postpone the than above it,—a phenomenon generally reëstablishment of the monarchy, it was an- seen only in periods of deadly dull trade

The third principal factor in An Unheard of Export Balance bringing so suddenly a whirl of industrial activity, where for against such action and in favor of a continu- two years or more there was depression and ation of the republic had been widely pub- stagnation, is the abnormal demand of the lished. He has declared that his personal warring countries of Europe for the wheat, mains unchanged. Impartial students of the shipped across the Atlantic from America. Chinese situation have not hesitated to ex- In the last fiscal year this abnormal demand press the opinion that popular government, brought it about that our exports exceeded Britain, is at present out of the question in current movements of export and import Such observers believe that what- trade make it probable that this year's excess ever attempt is made in that direction must of exports over imports will result in a fain fact be conducted very largely in the vorable trade balance for this country of turers and farmers have sold abroad.

The results of the United States. a manufactor of American bank-The second secon THE RESIDENCE AND THE REPORT OF THE PARTY AND ASSESSMENTS MAY The True amount to between \$200.-= = = This is a purely The state of the s ____ - = THE THE THE THE THE PLANE DILLES. ----S STATE BE SEEN The state of the s The farmer enciserial activity. Others the large transfer in the Northwest transfer transfer transfer resulting mes and prevented development of terminal The second second control of terminal second second second control of terminal second and the property of the control of the last month they have been buy-The The Table of Religion of the Cart of a rate not seen before for years. The second sectors for the present same is a second that orders for thirty-six mil-The same that the same we will be the second reads to obtain an advance in rates, The pure markets with a fewer of the Committee Committee on November 10 manage street

one believe deliars—and this for shipments of live stock, fresh meats and rehaps a believe and a half deliars—packing-house products in Western territory. this, Great Britain is now obtaining \$3,000,000. he

The state of American banks The miller every member of seming Europe's debt to us is in The securities of foreign The same with the same within the somewhat slackened and the same of th

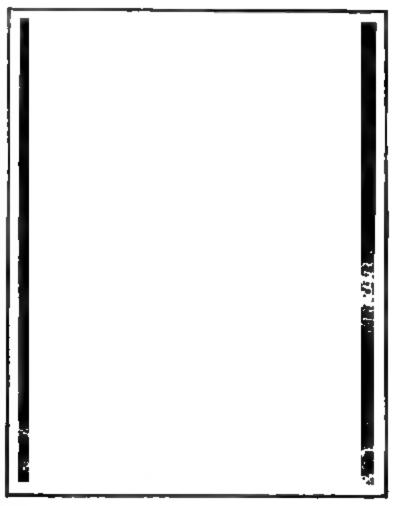
this been said in a preceding THE REPORT HARVE TRAILFORDS, COPEand at the eastern part of the The business they

The state of the state of the state and beavy ore the more southern transcontiwith a time and the angle of a time of the Paragra-Pacific Exposition traffic The same and the s The railroads maina ne rautroads mainn court numbers, is partly the result of where the result of the governmental The same of the sa

to the succession of the succession page decrees mouth of new editionent page A previous water time are a ment recently been placed. In the effort of the pointe marvires require. Experient the Commerce Commission denied the car-The same states at the till same to see the same states for a re-opening of their case. Commission's announcement that it would With the trade fallence les year undertake on its own initiative an investiin tayor or the United States of gation of the rates, rules, and regulations

is put to it to settle her bills for These were the most important items in the of goods bought from us over original petition of the Western roads for sold to us. One device was the popurate advances. If that petition had been of a half billion dollars floated in granted, these particular items would have Traited States in October. Over and increased the revenues of the roads by some

One of the very last of the many San Francisco's Totable international conventions Triumph congresses held at San Francisco in association with the Panama-Pacific Exposition was a congress of women which was presided over by Lady Aberdeen. year of our history, perhaps, have the organized activities of women had so prominent a place in the attention of the world, even in countries engrossed in war. The Exposition itself will close its gates on December 4, as originally provided. It has been successful from all standpoints, in a surprising measure. It required a high order of courage to go on with it when the outbreak of war was evidently destined to limit its international But its existence and activities have constantly served to remind the nations of the permanent value of our civilization. It has held aloft the banners of industry, applied science, education, art, and humanitarianism. Furthermore it has been a great boon to the people of the United States. In a year when the usual movement of travel to Europe was impossible, the exposition offered a specific inducement to people east of the



LADY ABERDEEN (IN CENTER) AND OTHER MEM-BERS OF THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS AT SAN FRAN-CISCO LAST MONTH

Mississippi to cross the country and become better acquainted with American resources and life. The leading spirits of the exposition are to be congratulated, as are the city of San Francisco and the State of California. All who visited San Francisco also saw other parts of the Pacific Coast, many of them visiting the exquisite exposition at San Diego.

Whether one likes the phrase "religion of humanity" or not, Effort, by System we have had during the past year many evidences of a great passion for human welfare that helps us the more clearly to see that the war itself is fundamentally an accident of political disorganization, rather than an expression of human nature. We have in different countries a score of labor leaders capable of managing large groups of men, a number of industrial and financial managers, and still others trained in the conduct of extensive undertakings. Such leaders could easily have organized the affairs of the nations in such a way as to have made war obsolete and ridiculous. When the conflict is past there will survive some of the admirable voluntary agencies that have of late been trying to serve humanity. Conspicuous among these is the Red Cross Society, which in America is asking for a large endowment looking to its future work. We are glad to publish in this number of the REVIEW an

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J. D. ROCKEFELLER, SR. J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. TWO MEN WHOSE WISE EFFORTS AND GREAT RE-SOURCES HAVE RENDERED EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE TO HUMANITY IN 1915

article on Belgian conditions and relief, writ- ciated effort in relief and charity, little or nell, national director of the American Red of emergency. Cross Society. Mr. Bicknell went abroad vindicated. with Dr. Wickliffe Rose, of the Rockefeller Foundation, to represent unified American efforts for succor in Belgium, Serbia, and elsewhere. Looking back over the great ef- The late Booker Washington was an instance forts of the past year for human welfare at of personal leadership. He accomplished home and abroad, a great tribute is due to great results, but this was largely because his Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his son, for ability and zeal were recognized by those the intelligent and almost unstinted gener- who employ system and control resources, osity that has been displayed through the As a humble negro boy, he obtained his edu-"Foundations" and endowments that they cation at the Hampton Institute. have created.

cal Research, are all so organized as to help hind him when he died at Tuskegee last many causes and institutions in vital ways month an educational establishment that was without displacing or disturbing the efforts famous the world over. Its facilities and reof any other useful agencies. It would take sources were hardly equaled by any other many pages to explain in a condensed way institution in the entire South. He was an how widespread and fruitful these Rocke- eloquent and wise leader of his own race, feller activities have been. The boards and and a great citizen of the United States.

organizations that have been endowed by Mr. Carnegie have also rendered noble and appropriate service. The Sage Foundation is useful to the full extent of its resources. There are many smaller funds and endowments devoted to educational and philanthropic service that are, in their own fields, doing much for the honor and credit of America. Christmas this year must mean altruism and the systematic relief of the unfortunate as at no previous time. There has been a tendency among the all-informed to sneer at ormanized charity and at "societies" for philanthropic ends. Now, with the needs and the facts of 1914 and 1915 in memory, there will be fewer criticisms of that careless kind. But for the organization of such societies as the Red Cross; but for the resources and directive talent of the Rockefeller Foundation; but for the use of system and asso-

ten by so trustworthy a witness as Mr. Bick- nothing could have been done in this period The "Foundations" are

> There must of course be human Booker devotion and leadership, as well Washington as system, and material resources. impelled to strive to build up a great agricultural and industrial school for negroes in the The Rockefeller Foundation, the "Black Belt." Circumstances took him as a General Education Board, the young teacher, in 1881, to Tuskegee, Ala. Rockefeller Institute for Medi- Beginning with almost nothing, he left be-

RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From October 20 to November 19, 1915)

The Last Part of October

October 20.—It is officially announced at London that, from the beginning of the war to October 14, German submarines sank 183 British merchant ships and 175 fishing vessels.

In the South African elections, Premier Botha and the Unionists receive a majority in the House of Assembly, the Opposition having declared against further participation in the war.

Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina (Austria), is evacuated by Austro-German forces, according to

a Rumanian report.

October 21.-It is learned that Great Britain has offered to cede to Greece immediately the island of Cyprus, if Greece will enter the war on the side of the Allies.

It becomes known that Edith Cavell, an English nurse (principal of a medical institute in Brussels), was shot on October 12 after conviction by German military authorities of assisting enemies of Germany to escape from Belgium; appeals for leniency by the American and Spanish Ministers were ignored.

The Egean coast of Bulgaria is bombarded by

French, British, and Russian warships.

The Italian armies begin a general attack along the whole Austrian front, particularly in the coastal region.

October 22.—Russian reports of attacks on German positions in the center and south (particularly in eastern Galicia) state that 15,000 Austrian and German prisoners were captured.

October 23.—It is announced that French troops landed at Salonica, Greece, have crossed the frontier and effected a junction with the Serbian ermy.

October 24.—United States Secret Service officials arrest Robert Fay, who afterwards declares that he is a lieutenant in the German army and that he came to the United States to destroy with bombs merchant vessels of the Allies and to wreck American ammunition plants.

The German cruiser, Prince Adalbert, is sunk by a British submarine near Libau, Russia.

A British submarine sinks the Turkish transport Carmen, laden with munitions, in the Sea of Marmora.

The Bulgarian army captures Uskub, an im-

portant city in central Serbia.

Austrian aeroplanes drop bombs upon Venice, damaging a church and destroying the best example of the freeco work of the artist Tiepolo; the Austrian version of the occurrence declares it to be in retaliation for bombs dropped on the town of Trieste.

October 25.-King George and President Poin- cers and men. caré review the British troops at the front.

October 26.—Reports of the campaign in Serbia indicate that the German invasion has progressed fifty miles southward along the principal rail- declaration of policy. road, and that the Bulgarians command the line for a hundred miles between Vranya and Uskub. in Greece is forced to resign after a dispute

The British Foreign Secretary informs the House of Commons that the offer of Cyprus to Greece has lapsed.

The British Admiralty announces that the transport Marquette has been torpedoed in the Egean Sea, nearly 100 lives being lost.

October 27.—The invading Austro-German and Bulgarian armies meet in northeastern Serbia.

The Russian fleet (according to a Rumanian report) bombards the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna.

October 28.—The Viviani coalition ministry in France, formed shortly after the outbreak of war, resigns; Minister of Justice Aristide Briand (Socialist and ex-Premier) accepts President Poincaire's invitation to form a new cabinet, and selects General Gallieni for the Ministry of War.

King George of England is severely injured by being thrown from his horse during an in-

spection of British troops in France.

The Italian War Office declares that more than 5000 Austrian prisoners were taken during the operations of the preceding week on the Isonzo front.

October 29.—An official statement of British casualties (to October 9) shows a total of 101,652 killed, 317,415 wounded, and 74,177 missing.

The State Department at Washington receives a second note from Austria-Hungary, relative to the shipment of arms and munitions to the enemies of Austria and Germany; the note is a rejoinder to the American answer of August 16.

October 30.-United States naval experts decide that a fragment of metal alleged to have been found on the Hesperian (destroyed on September 4) was a part of a torpedo.

October 30-31.—German attacks in the Champagne, described in the French reports as extremely ferocious, are partly successful.

October 31.-A Turkish official statement declares that the French submarine Turquoise has been sunk by artillery fire.

The First Week of November

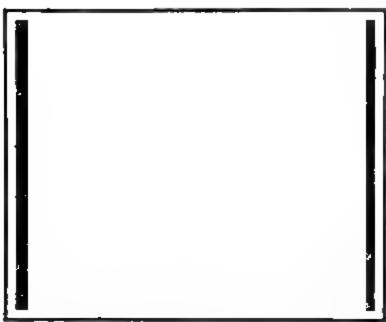
November 1.-German troops capture Kraguyevatz, the principal Serbian arsenal.

November 2.—Premier Asquith reviews in the House of Commons the British military, naval, diplomatic, and financial situations, with particular reference to the setbacks at the Dardanelles and in the Balkans.

Sickness among the British troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula, the House of Commons is informed, has required the removal of 78,000 offi-

November 3.—The French Chamber of Deputies declares confidence in the Briand ministry by vote of 515 to 1, after hearing the Premier's

November 4.—The cabinet of Premier Zaimis



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York EFFECT OF A BOMB DROPPED ON A LONDON HOUSE FROM A ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP

with ex-Premier Venizelos, who controls a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

November 5.—The British Admiralty makes known the fact that the British transport Ramanan was sunk in the Egean Sea by a submarine on September 19, with a loss of 315 Indian

The British submarine E 20 is sunk by the are saved. Turks while operating in the Dardanelles.

November 6.—Nish, the chief railway center of Serbia, is captured by Bulgarian forces.

It is learned that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War in Great Britain, has gone to the southeastern theater of war.

A Russian official communication declares that 8500 Austro-German prisoners were taken as a result of a surprise attack on the Stripa River, in eastern Galicia.

The Second Week of November

November 7.-A note from the United States to Great Britain, protesting against British in-terference on the sea with American trade, is made public at Washington; the note declares that the British blockade measures cannot be recognized as legal, and that the United States will not with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights.

Stephanos Skouloudis accepts the premiership in Greece, retaining the members of the Zaimis cabinet.

The small German cruiser Unding is sunk by a submarine (presumably British) off the south coast of Sweden.

November 9.—The Italian passenger steamer Ancona, bound for New York, is sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine flying the Austrian fiag; more than a hundred passengers are killed, including several Americans.

The French expedition in southern Serbia meets and engages a Bulgarian invading army,

in the region around Veles.

November 10.—Premier Asquith, in asking the House of Commons for an additional vote of credit amounting to \$2,000,000,000, declares that the war is costing Great Britain \$21,750,000 a

November 10-11.--Four large American plants German and Bulgarian armies.

extensively engaged in the manufacture of war munitions for the Allies are seriously damaged by fires believed to have been of incendiary

November 11.-Lord Derby, Director-General of Recruiting in Great Britain, announces that the Government will adopt compulsory messures if sufficient numbers of young, unmarried men do not come forward voluntarily before November 30.

Premier Asquith announces the creation of a War Council composed of five members of the cabinet: the Prime Minister, First Lord of the Admiralty, Colonial Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Minister of Munitions; the Minister of War is not included, because of absence.

November 12,--King Constantine dissolves the Greek parliament; new elections are to be held December 19.

Both German and Russian reports indicate that the offensive along the greater part of the eastern front has passed from the Germans to the Russians, apparently the Germans have abandoned, temporarily at least, their efforts to reach Riga and Dvinek.

The Italian passenger steamer Firense is sunk off the Egyptian coast by a submarine flying the Austrian flag; most of the passengers and crew

The Third Week of November

November 14,-The Italian Government declares that the Ancona was cannonaded by a submarine without warning, and that the work of abandoning the ship was interfered with . . The Austrian Government declares that the vessel attempted to escape after warning had been given, and that an hour and a half elapsed before it actually sank.

Three Austrian aviators drop bombs on Ver-

ons, Italy, killing sixty persons.

November 15.—Two Austrian aviators bombard Brescia, Italy, killing seven persons.

The German War Office reports the capture of \$500 Serbians, mostly by the Bulgarian army. British forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula carry 280 yards of Turkish trenches in Krithia ravine.

November 17.—A council of British and French officials is held at Paris; the British Premier and three of the leading members of his cabinet confer with the French Premier and the chiefs of the army and navy of France.

The Bulgarian invading army occupies Pri-

lep, in southern Serbia.

The British hospital ship Augliu is sunk by a mine in the English Channel; nearly a hundred wounded soldiers are drowned.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer states that Great Britain has made or promised war loans to other countries totaling \$2,375,000,000.

November 18 .- It is intimated in the House of Lords that the new British commander on the Gallipoli Peninsula, Gen. Sir Charles Monro, favors the abandonment of the undertaking w force the Dardanelles.

November 19.—It is estimated that four-lifths of Serbia is occupied by the invading Austro-

THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS, AT THE SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION

(This structure has been universally acclaimed the most beautiful of the exposition buildings. Plans are under way to preserve its usefulness, after the fair closes on December 4, as a permanent art museum. The Palace is built in the form of an arc, with a double row of Corinthian columns and a domed rotunda 165 feet high. The photograph was taken from the opposite side of a forest-bordered lagoon, and shows the structure in relationship with the surrounding landacene. with the surrounding landscape)

RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From October 20 to November 19, 1915)

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

October 23.-More than 25,000 women parade in New York City as a demonstration for woman suffrage, to be voted upon at the coming State election.

October 26.—The voters of California reject the proposition to eliminate party names from the ballot in all except national elections.

November 1.—The Arizona anti-alien law, which provided that 80 per cent, of the employees of any concern must be of American nationality, is declared unconstitutional in the United States Supreme Court.

November 2.—Elections are held in eight States.

The following Governors are chosen: Kentucky, Augustus O. Stanley (Dem.) Maryland, Emerson C. Harrington (Dem.) Massachusetts, Samuel W. McCall (Rep.) Mississippi, Theodore G. Bilbo (Dem.)

Woman suffrage amendments are rejected in three States, as follows:

	For	Against
Massachusetts	163,500	295,500
New York	515,000	710,000
Pennsylvania	356,000	400,000

A Statewide prohibition amendment is rejected

in Ohio, by a majority of 35,000.

The proposed revision of the State constitution is rejected by the voters of New York, by a majority of 470,000.

Five Representatives in Congress are elected to fill vacancies; in the Twenty-third New York District, previously Democratic, the election of William S. Bennet (Rep.) reduces the Demotratic majority in the House to twenty-five.

retain majorities in the State legislatures. The Philadelphia municipal election results in the defeat of the "reform" candidate by Thomas B. Smith (Rep.), by a plurality of 80,000.

731).

November 4.—President Wilson, addressing the Manhattan Club (Democratic) in New York City, outlines his program of preparedness for national defense.

November 5.—Secretary Garrison makes public the details of his plan for increasing the army, approved by the President; he would raise the standing army from 108,000 to 141,000, and create a new citizen army of 400,000, partly trained.

November 11.—It is stated at the White House that President Wilson has invited Republican leaders in Congress to confer with him regarding the program for defense.

November 18.—Supreme Court Justice Hughes requests that his name be withdrawn from the list of Republican Presidential candidates in the Nebraska primary (April, 1916).

FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

October 26.—Premier Zuhle, of Denmark, declares that the woman-suffrage clause of the new constitution will become effective in time for the general elections scheduled for July, 1916.

November 3.-Dispatches from China indicate that most of the provinces have voted unani-mously in favor of restoring the monarchial form of government, with President Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor. . . . After an engagement lasting several days, General Villa abandons his attack on the Carranza forces at Agua Prieta (near Douglas, Ariz.).

November 9.—It is officially announced that there will be no change this year in the form of China's government.

November 10.—The Japanese Emperor, Yoshi-In New York and New Jersey, the Republicans hito, is formally crowned at Kioto, with simple but impressive ceremonies.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

October 20.-The United States declares an The city of Buffalo elects four non-partisan embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico, commissioners, under the new charter (see page except to territory controlled by the Carranza forces.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

November 6.-A factory fire in Brooklya causes the death of twelve employeds, eithe of them women.

November 7.—Forty thousand men parade in Chicago, as a demonstration against the enforcement of the law closing saloons on Sunday.

November 10.-A tornado sweeping over parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota wrecks many buildings and causes the death of at least ten persons.

November 12.- The Nobel Prize for physics is awarded to Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla; the 1914 prize for chemistry is awarded to Prof. Theodore William Richards, of Harvard Usiversity.

OBITUARY

October 21 .- Amos F. Eno, extensive holder of real estate in New York City, \$1.

October 22.—Sir Andrew Noble, a British authority on artillery and explosives, 84. . . . W. G. Grace, the noted English cricketer, 67.

October 23 .- Thomas Waldo Story, a distinguished American sculptor, 60.

October 24.—Arthur T. Lyman, a prominent Massachusetts cotton manufacturer, 83.

October 25 .- Paul Ernest Hervieu, the noted French dramatist, 58. . . . Rear-Admiral Henry rowth Manney, U.S.N., retired, 71. . . . Baron von Wangenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey.

October 26.—Sylvester Clark Dunham, presilate dent of the Travelers Insurance Company, 69. . . . Charles E. Granger, former Chief Justice for a of the lowa Supreme Court, 80.

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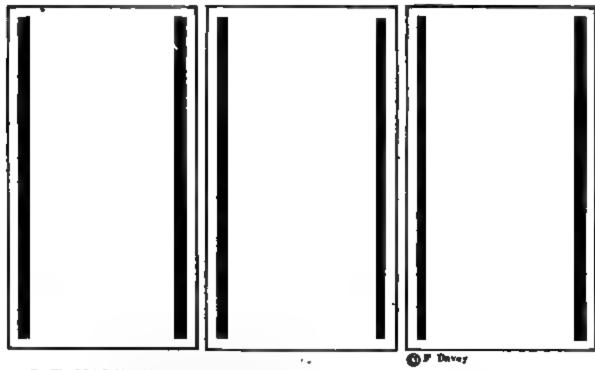
(Even during his student days at Columbia University, Dr. Koo attracted wide attention in this country as well as his own Soon after his graduation he was brought back to China as a special advisor of President Yuan Shih-kai. His appointment to the Washington post, which just now the Chinese Government considers one of the highest importance, is a remarkable tribute to a man only thirty years old)

THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO

H

echool. of 21 pes.

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F. A. MC KENZIE (Fisk University)

J. H. MAC CRACKEN (Lafayette College)

H. N. MAC CRACKEN (Vassar College)

RAY L. WILBUR (Stanford University)

FOUR NEW COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

(Dr. McKenzie was last month inaugurated president of Fisk University, at Nashville, an institution devoted to the higher training of negroes. The new presidents of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., and Vassar College, are sons of Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, who was for twenty years Chancellor of New York University. Dr. Wilbur has been dean of the Medical School of Leland Stanford University, and will become president of that institution on January 1) institution on January 1)

October 27.-Frank West Rollins, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, 55. . . . Col. John C. Moore, retired, 69. a pioneer Western newspaper editor and first Mayor of Denver, 84.

October 28.—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, former Governor of South Australia and prominent auti-slavery advocate, 78. . . . Warwick Hough, former Chief Justice of the Missourl Supreme Court, 79.

October 29.-John Wolcott Stewart, former Governor of Vermont and ex-Congressman, 89. · · · Reginald Earle Welby, Baron Welby, a prominent English financier, 83.

October 30.-Sir Charles Tupper, the famous Canadian statesman, 94.

October \$1,-Blanche Walsh, the actress, 42.

November 1.-Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, the widely known German newspaper of New York, 64. . . . Col. Edward L. Preetorious, publisher of the St. Louis Times and the German newspaper Westliche Post, 49. . . Sir Arthur Rucker, the English scientist and educator, 67. . . . Lewis Waller, the English actormanager, 65.

November 2.—Isaac Leopold Rice, a New York financier and promoter of industrial enterprises, 64. . . . Wirt du Vivier Tassin, assistant cura-

lace Spence, a retired Baltimore banker, promi- during the Civil War, 82. nent in civic work, 100.

November 4 .- Sir Robert Laidlaw, of London, president of the World's Sunday School Associa-

November 6 .- Peter A. Brown Widener, the Philadelphia financier, philanthropist, and art collector, 81. . . . Henry P. Kirby, a prominent New York architect, 61.

November 8.—Brig.-Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A.,

November 9.-Edward Smith Willard, the noted English actor, 62. . . William Fred-erick Allen, publisher of railway guides and originator of the standard-time system used throughout the United States, 69. . . . Rev. George Nye Boardman, professor emeritus of systematic theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary, 89.

November 10 .- Frederick Warren Dodge, publisher of architectural and building-trade period-

November 11.-FitzGerald Tisdall, for half a century professor of Greek in the College of the City of New York, 75.

November 13.—Brig.-Gen. William Henry Harrison Beadle, a veteran of the Civil War and leader in educational movements in South Dakota,

November 14.-Booker T. Washington, the noted negro educator, 56 (see page 664).

November 15.-Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, founder of a famous tuberculosis sanitarium in New York State, 67.

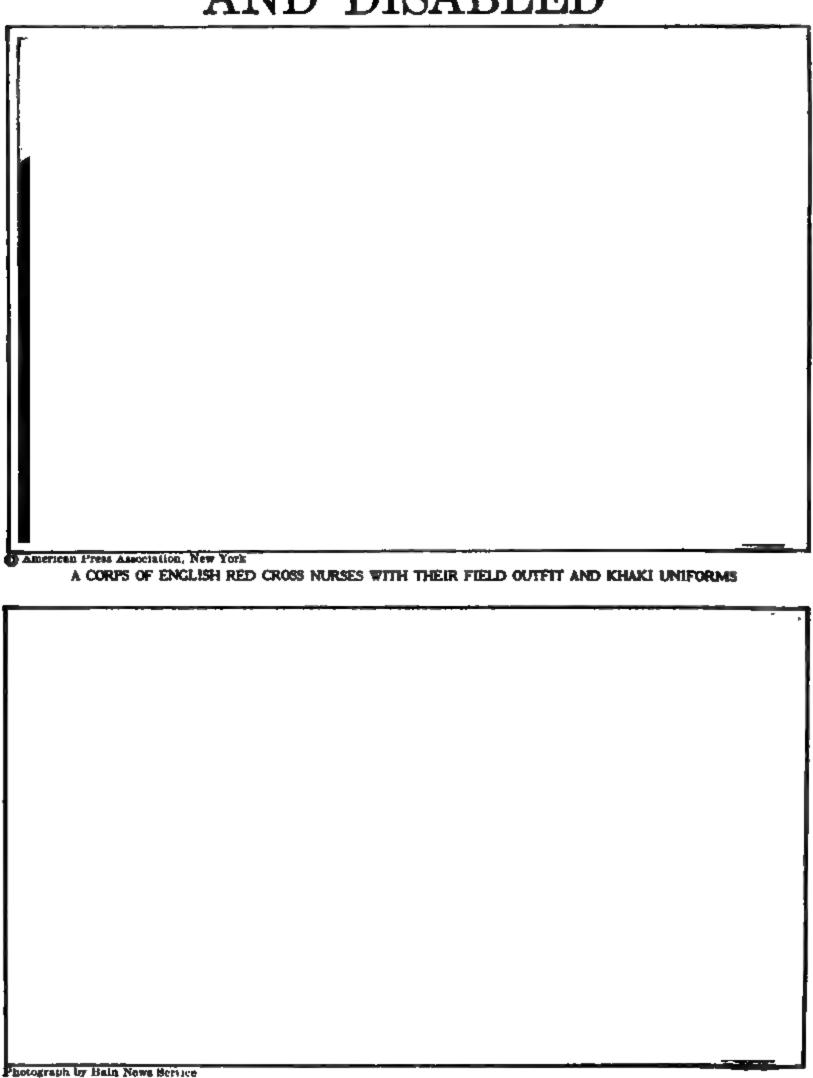
November 16 .- Julius Casar Burrows, for more tor of the division of mineralogy in the National than twenty-five years Congressman and United Museum, 46.

States Senator from Michigan, 78. . . Dr. November 3.—Brig.-Gen. George Miller Stern- Major A. Veeder, who discovered that flies carry berg, U.S.A., retired, former Surgeon-General of typhoid germs, 67. . . . Prof. Raphael Meldola, the army, 77. . . . Rear-Adm. Thomas Stowell a distinguished English chemist, 66. . . . Susan Phelps, U.S.N., retired, 67. . . . William Wal- E. Dickinson, a noted newspaper correspondent

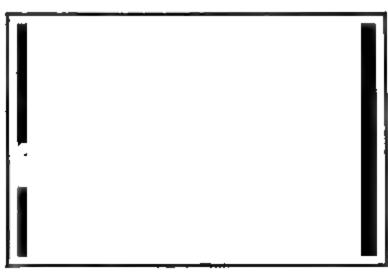
> November 17.-Theodore Leschetizky, the famous German piano teacher, 85. . . . Charles L. Loop, vice-president of the Southern Express Company and prominent Chattanooga citizen, 75.

> November 18 .- Rev. Father William H. Reaney. senior chaplain in the United States Navy, 50. . . . Dr. Henry Charlton Bastian, a prominent English neurologist and biologist, 78.

CARING FOR WAR'S WOUNDED AND DISABLED

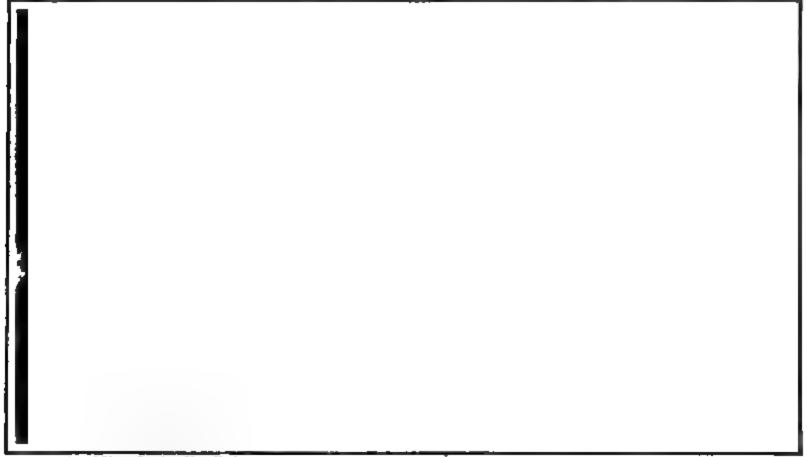


GERMAN RED CROSS MEN, WITH THEIR DOGS, WHO ARE TRAINED TO ASSIST IN THE WORK AND WEAR THE RED CROSS BADGE



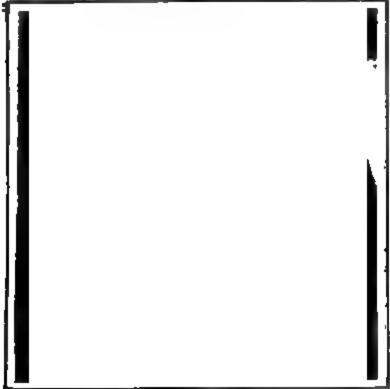
LOST HIS SIGHT

BASKET-WEAVING BY A GERMAN SOLDIER WHO HAS CRIPPLED GERMANS MAKING SOLDIER MODELS FOR THE TOY MANUFACTURERS



Chinternational News Bervice, New York

FRENCH SOLDIERS PAINTING TOYS, MANY OF WHICH AMERICAN CHILDREN WILL USE



Photograph by Medem Photo Bervice DESABLED FRENCHMEN BEING TAUGHT A TRADE

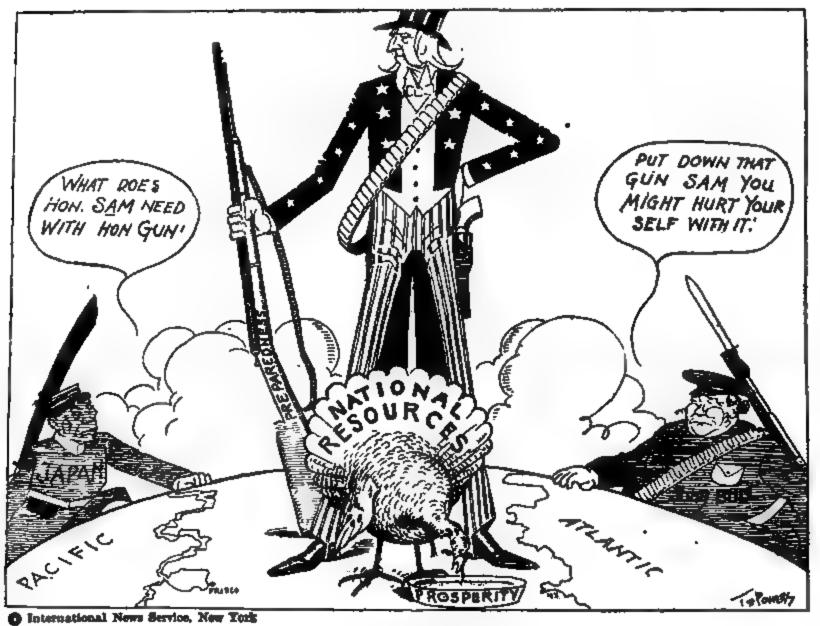


Photograph by Medem Photo Service TEACHING CARPENTERING TO A BLIND SOLDIER

Photograph by Medem Photo Service

PERMANENTLY DISABLED ENGLISH SOLDIERS BEING TURNED INTO BUSINESS MEN (A private institution where the crippled men are taught various commercial branches)

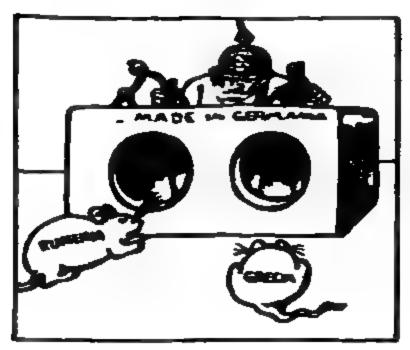
SOME RECENT CARTOONS



MERELY FRIENDLY ANXIETY From the American (New York)



Dec.-3



THE GERMAN MIGSE-TRAP IN THE RALKANS
Bulgaria has been caught, will Kumania and Greene
also go into the trap?
From L.I. automorphs - Milan.

THE HOHENZOLLERN HABIT

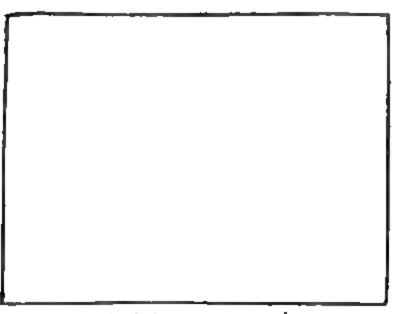
Kaises eto his brother-in-law, the King of the "You see, Time, you've married into the family, to right to do as the family does. When we emost lattle thing like that we—tear it up."

From Punch (London)

THE ENTENTE IN AMERICA

The search for the "silver bullets" (referring to the loans sought by the Allies in the United States).

From Der Flok (Vienna)



POOR GERMAN MICHEL!

The two Emperors, Wilhelm and Franz-Josef, are wringing costly victories out of their poor subjects.

From L'Esquella de la Torralza (Barcelona)

CHANGING HIS "POINT"

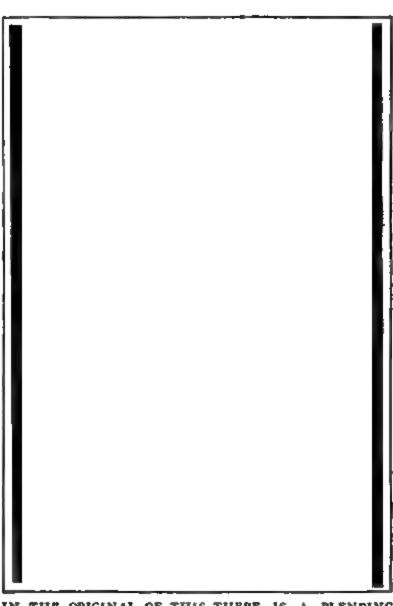
Kaisea Fox: "I wonder if there's a way out here."
(The gate to Calsis was barred, the path to Petrograd closed; so the German forces are driving toward Constantinople, and have made such progress as to enable Berlin to announce through railroad service from that city to the Turkish capital)

From the Bystender (London)

A LINE OF SMILING LADS IN KHAKI COLOR (20 x 6 INCHES)

BRITAIN'S WAR POSTERS

ORD DERBY'S announcement last month that voluntary enlistment might give place to some form of conscription by the end of November, makes pertinently interesting the poster campaign by means of which Great Britain has been mobilizing her military resources, both in men and money. Even in plain black and white, these brilliant post-

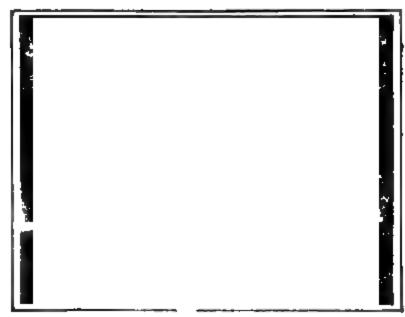


IN THE ORIGINAL OF THIS THERE IS A BLENDING OF MANY BRIGHT LANDSCAPE COLORS

ers retain much of their original force. Printed mostly on 20x30-inch sheets (shaped like the two center cuts on this page), in bright, contrasting colors, and appealing to the citizen from many angles, they present a notable example of official government use of modern commercial advertising methods.

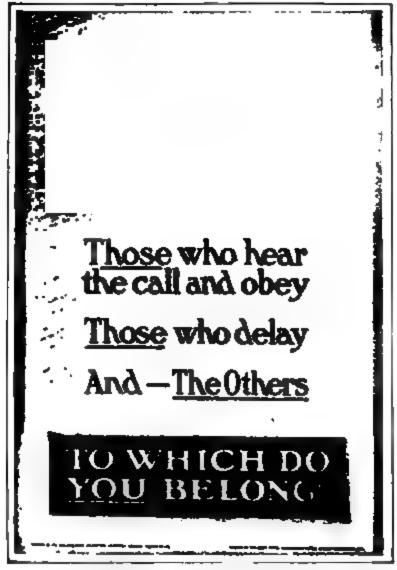
STRIKING THE "LOYALTY" NOTE IN RICH RED AND BROWN



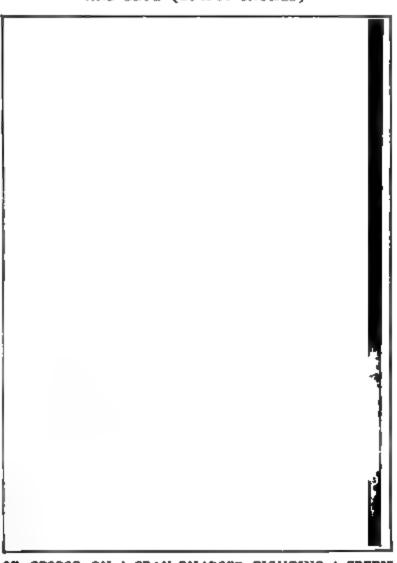


A COOD COMBINATION OF ORANGE AND BROWN ON A CALL FROM THE FIRING LINE IN PINK, YELLOW, THIS 40 X 50-INCH POSTER

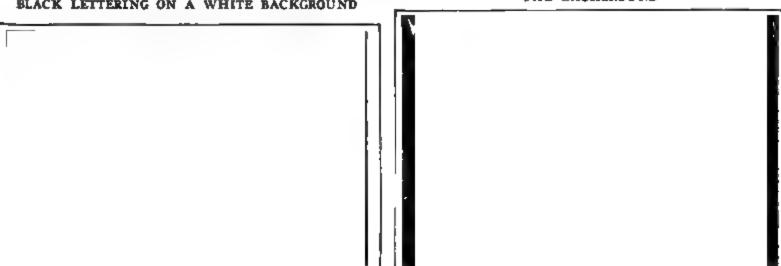
AND BLUE (40 x 50 INCHES)



A STRONG EFFECT SECURED WITH YELLOW AND BLACK LETTERING ON A WHITE BACKGROUND



ST. GEORGE, ON A GRAY CHARGER, FIGHTING A GREEN DRAGON,-A DASH OF RED BRIGHTENING THE BACKGROUND



A VARIETY OF COLORS IS USED IN THESE 20 x 30-INCH POSTER APPEALS TO FILL UP THE RANKS IN THE ARMY AND IN THE AMMUNITION FACTORIES IN ENGLAND



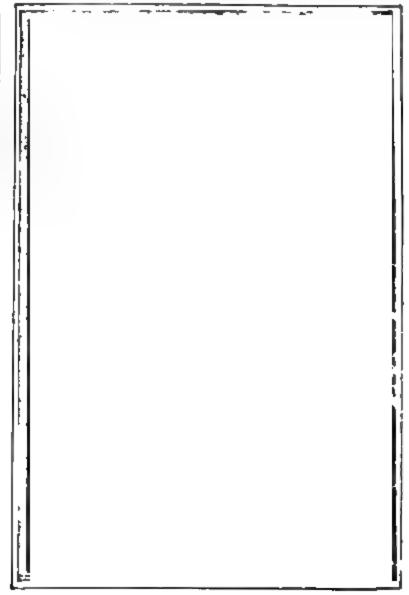
HEAVILY BORDERED IN RED, COMBINE TO MAKE A THE COINS, ARE THE MAIN COLORS IN THIS POSTER STRONG IDEA STRIKINGLY PUT

A STEEL-COLORED KEY, ON A YELLOW BACKGROUND, RED AND BLACK FOR THE LETTERING, AND GOLD FOR

WAR LOAN

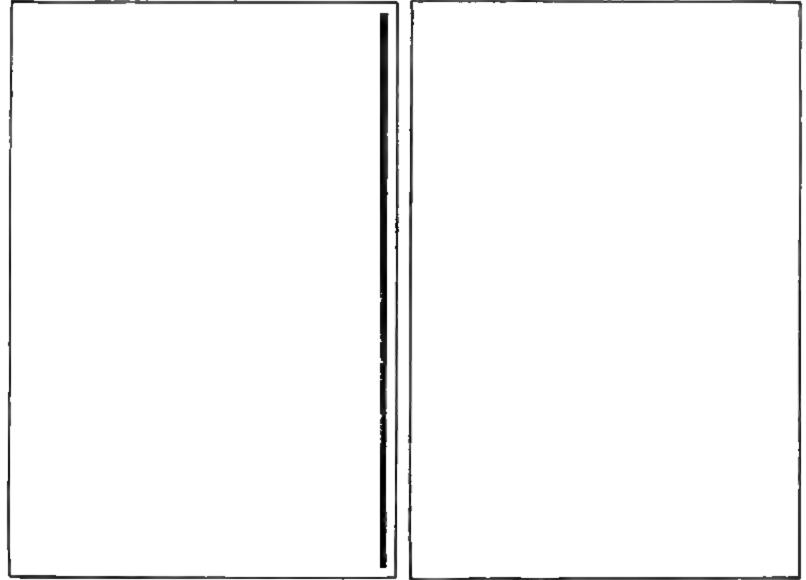
The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country."

THE CHARGES AND AND SHOULD BE SHOULD

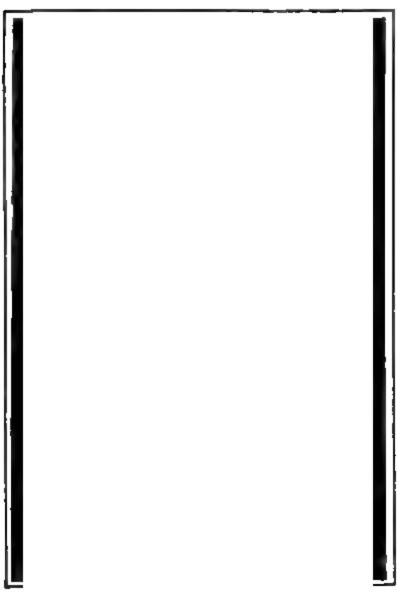


THE THE ROYAL ARMS IN COLORS HEAD AN APT A STRONG APPEAL FOR SMALL AMOUNTS, DONE IN QUOTATION ON A GRAY BACKGROUND SILVER AND GRAY, WITH BLACK LETTERING

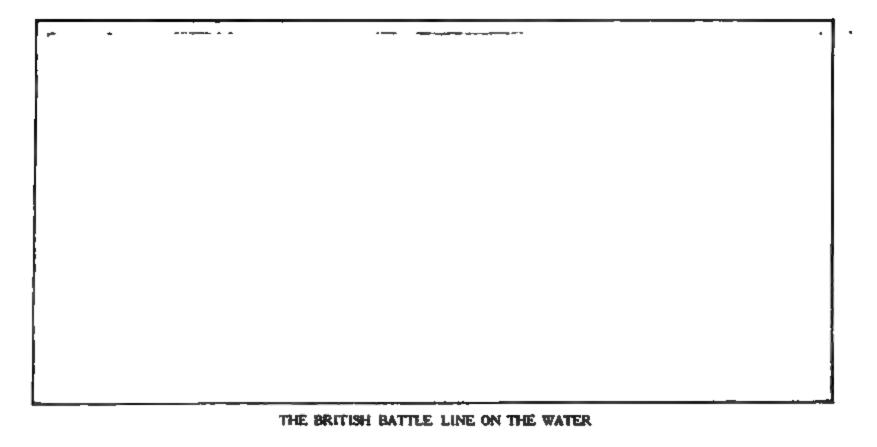
FROM "MONEY TO MUNITIONS," WITH FULL DIREC- THE BRITISH LION HERE MAKES AN EFFECTIVE TIONS, INCLUDING A VOUCHER RECEIPT BLACK FIGURE ON AN OLIVE BACKGROUND



AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZEN'S POCKET,—A BLUE A HANDSOME POSTER FOR THE WOMEN, IN BUPP,
FIGURE ON A YELLOW BACKGROUND BLUE AND LAVENDER, THE LETTERING BROWN



THE CANADIAN POSTERS ARE SIMILARLY STRIKING IN DESIGN AND LETTERED WITH CATCHY LEGENDS. THE ENGLISH FLAG IS PROMINENT IN SOME OF THEM, WHILE IN APPEALING FOR RECRUITS FOR THE HIGHLANDER REGIMENTS SCOTCH PLAID COLORS ARE USED, AND IN OTHER POSTERS THE MAPLE LEAF, THE EMBLEM OF CANADA, APPEARS



WHAT SEA POWER MEANS TO ENGLAND IN THIS WAR

BY A. C. LAUT

T is hard for the landsman to realize reach England than it would take a New L that the silent pressure of Sea Power may Yorker to hop on the train and reach Montdecide the ultimate issue of the Great War real. To be explicit, the fleets of the two without any matched and pitched battle greatest rival powers are only sixteen hours whatever.

the Fleet might end the history of England; shores of the United States a month before yet men have asked in wonder and scep- a defensive force,-naval and land,-could ticism, where is the Fleet? What is it do- be mobilized to repel invasion. If that daning? Where are those boasted monsters of ger exists for the United States,—3000 miles, mystery that slip in and out of the fog, the or ten days, away from hostile base,-how watch-dogs of the Empire, bound whither much greater is the danger to European and whence no man knows? Isn't this pol- powers at war only sixteen hours apart! icy of secrecy being maintained too rigidly? What the Fleet has been doing has al-We, the public, have paid the bill; and it has ready been guardedly answered by Premier been a whale of a bill,-£1,000,000 in 1900 Asquith. The fact that England has not for dreadnoughts, £1,500,000 in 1905 for been invaded is the silent work of the mysdreadnoughts plus some new wrinkles in guns terious Fleet; and it hasn't been negative and plating and speed; £2,700,000 in 1910 work. It has been positive, though every for superdreadnoughts, with such speed and move has been shrouded in mystery and hitting power as the world has never before secrecy, known. We've paid the bill and whooped have a right to know.

the German naval base is less than 375 miles ensured the Allies' supplies and munitions to North Sea Fleet. Put it another way! It world for a year and a half; so, though the would take the German Fleet less time to most colossal war that ever shook the world

apart. Maxim says that a European power It has been said that one single error in could land 200,000 men on the Atlantic

The Fleet has guarded the transport of huzzas, and trusted the fate of the Empire 2,500,000 men. It has brought home more to the Fleet. What's the Fleet doing? We than half a million invalids. It has protected the carrying of 3,000,000 tons of food and Just what the Fleet means to England is supplies for Great Britain. It has made safe best appreciated when you remember that the conveying of 800,000 horses. It has from London, or 560 miles from the Firth the value of a billion and a half dollars. It of Forth, which is the base for the English has patrolled and policed the sea lanes of the

the mined areas is safe as in times of peace. 9 to 5, to 12; and that the submarines were

cotton, flour, foodstuffs generally suffered a for Germany with 12 building, or 171 for terrible slump from sheer fear. The ports England, France, and Russia with 61 buildof America were blockaded with exports from ing, against 37 for Germany and Austria sheer fear. Soon as it was apparent that the with 16 building. All the countries have Fleet could protect the sea lanes of the world, been building feverishly since the war bewheat jumped 50 cents in price,—a gain of gan; and England's merchantmen have been almost \$200,000,000 to America,—cotton as great a source of strength as her navy. Of went from 6 cents to 12 cents,—flour from merchantmen, she has requisitioned 1500 \$6 to \$7.50 a barrel; and so all along the since the war began; and by seizure and line of what America had to sell to Europe, purchase, she added from her shipyards 179 That is what the Fleet meant to America, more war vessels. England's merchant fleet

What the Fleet meant to Germany is best evidenced by the fact that fifty-seven German and Austrian ships in the Mediterranean once tied up in the harbors of Italy, sixty-German Six. and Austrian ships in the harbors of the United States, nine in Hawaii, some thirty-eight in

THE RIGHT HON, A. J. BAL-POUR, HEAD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

the various ports of South America.

to intern in neutral ports. Yet, at this time, dogs busy on the sea. tenth of one per cent.

noughts numbered 46 to Germany's 28, and than eight or ten torpedoes. If the lay E-ance's 12, and Russia's 11, and Japan's 10, mind wants it in dollar terms, the torpedoes 's 10; and that the battle cruisers used for the latest submarines cost from

is in progress, the remotest sea lane outside for the same powers stood in the ratio of When war broke out, the price of wheat, ranked 76 for England with 20 building, 27 It swept the seas of the world clear of fear, ranked 20,000,000 tons to Germany's 5,-

> 000,000: and between interned ships and ships destroyed, Germany's chant fleet today ranks nd. has been swept absolutely and utterly from the seas. As to England's losses from submarines at time of writing, they have averaged exactly one

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY B. JACK-SON, FIRST SEA LORD OF THE BRITISH NAVY

and ships a day, of which, with the exception of If the sea power of the Fleet had been as one great liner and nine battleships, the mamuch of a myth as it was a mystery, 170 jority have been small freighters and trawlers. great ocean-going vessels would hardly have Of trawlers and motorboats chasing out subtaken to their heels and scampered for safety marines, England has more than 3000 watch-

not a shot had been fired. Outside the Ad- But these figures mean little till you exmiralty and Navy, probably not a dozen peo- amine in what the power of the Fleet lies. ple knew where the Fleet was; but there There is one submarine now acting for the wasn't any doubt that it was. And there Allies in the Baltic of 5400 tons displacewasn't any doubt that it could fire some ment, 400 feet long, with a cruising radius of husky shots if it had to. Though the Fleet 18,500 miles, with motor power for a cruise has guarded the sea lanes of the world for under surface of 275 miles, space for a crew a year and a half, though it has chased com- of 120 men and torpedoes to the number of merce destroyers from the surface of the sea 60. You understand now why Germany canand from under the surface of the sea, its not use her bottled-up Fleet to land troops loss in men to date has been less than one on the Russian shores of the Baltic. When the war began, it was understood the sub-It doesn't mean very much to say that marine radius seldom exceeded 2000 miles when the war broke out, England's dread- and that no submarine could carry more

ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY (Commanding the first battleship equadron)

SIR JOHN R. JELLICOE (Admiral of the Fleet)

COMMODORE TYRWHITT (Commander of the destroyers)

\$2000 to \$5000 each; so that if a submarine 000 yards; and Cradock had old-fashioned pensive sport.

sistible to any foe. . and the big gun have won.

FIGHTING AT LONG RANGE

Chile, they opened fire at a distance of 12,- in the same contest to-day the challenge will

has to fire five shots for one hit, it is ex- obsolete ships. If old-fashioned obsolete ships open fire at 12,000 yards, what the Or take the use of electricity and oil in- superdreadnoughts can do may be guessed. creasing the power of the Fleet. Electricity What they can do, experts say frankly, is and oil give a cruiser a wider radius than throw a 2000-pound projectile twenty-five coal by 50 per cent. Smoke has always miles with such accurate range-finders that been the great betrayer. With oil and elec- the deflection will be only twenty yards for tricity for the motor power, and with smoke- six miles. In fact, the improvement and less explosives for ammunition, the Fleet of change in naval equipment has been so swift to-day moves silent, mysterious, almost un- and revolutionary that the life of a battle-The great dangers to-day are wireless, ship has been rated first rank for only five the eye in the sky,—the aeroplane, and the years. In speed, in size, in armor proof, and eye under the surface of the sea,—the peri- big gun fire, the changes have come so fast scope of the submarine. Mention should here since 1905 that the nations had either to be made of the Zeppelins. The Zeppelins fight it out or cripple themselves financially have not been credited with much success building bigger and bigger monsters of the in this war. The truth is the fleets of Zep- sea; and oddly enough, the changes all date pelins have hovered constantly over the North from a little "cheese box on a floating sauce-Sea, and have done as much to defend Ger- pan," the Monitor of Civil War fame. From many's coast as the British Fleet has done to the time the Monitor and the Merrimac spat defend British shores. The ponderous sau- out their fire-cracker shots at each other, it sage has justified itself. Maxim says a single has been a race among the nations for speed, shell from the huge gun of a superdread- armor proof, big guns, and long range. Those nought has striking force to hoist a battle- best informed declare that the big gun and skip the size of the Oregon clear six feet speed have rendered secondary both armor above the sea. A 12-inch projectile of 1000 proof and submarine; but these are disputes pounds for a naval gun means a 50,000- that will be finally settled in the present tons blow at fifty feet,—a monster force war. Neither side has had any monopoly never before known or dreamed of in war- of courage. The courage of both sides has fare,—a force absolutely and utterly irre- been magnificent,—almost terrible, but speed

When Casarism arose in the person of the Spanish King and challenged liberty in the The fight in the North Sea began twelve days of Queen Elizabeth, the challenge was miles away. When the Bluecher was struck, met and defeated on the sea. Likewise, she was ten miles from her English enemy, when Caesarism arose in the menace of Na-When von Spee and Cradock fought off poleon, the challenge was met on the sea; and

be decided on the sea, though the Nether-mechanic; and every gunner on a battleship lands now as then bear the brunt of land must be not only a skilled mechanic but alblood-drenched decks, and smoke clouded the time required to train a crew for a batskies have passed forever as phases of great tleship at five years, and that is scant enough naval battles. When a projectile weighing when you consider that a projectile wrongly a ton is fired from ten to twenty-five miles handled may cost a thousand lives. One of away, armor proof fuses to molten metal, and the worst accidents that ever occurred on a the stricken ship founders before an enemy battleship arose from a false maneuver and appears. Future naval battles may be fought one of the second worst arose from the failmiles up in the air and miles down under ure to notice in the confusion of smoke at the sea, with aeroplanes for eyes and wire- gun practice that a charge had not exploded. less for ears, and submarines and destroyers. One moment the great ship Bulwark was a

for scouts, but they will be fought miles apart; and the ship with a four-mile range will never tempt odds with the ship of twenty-mile range. This is one reason Germany has kept her Fleet bottled up in the Baltic. The other reason is purely strategic. She has needed her Fleet the Baltic to



A BRITISH MONITOR DOING DUTY OFF THE BEL-GIAN COAST

prevent the Russians from landing troops for twenty-five miles and a crew of 700 or 1500 the invasion of German territory.

TRAINING BATTLESHIP CREWS

the silent pressure of a monster invisible when all is well, and may stand for twice Fleet can determine a war without a pitched that in loss if anything goes wrong. battle, it puzzles him still more to understand why the upbuilding of a navy requires years SUBMARINE VERSUS SUPERDREADNOUGHT instead of months. The time required to build a dreadnought is usually given as about asked whether the submarine does not mark thirty months. Under stress, it is acknowl- the passing of the superdreadnought to the edged by experts, a dreadnought might be scrap heap. The big gun has certainly disthis pother about years to build up a navy? marine and the dreadnought? Sir Percy mechanism, a man can learn to run a motor in Germany certainly banked on the subin a month; why not a dreadnought and the marine as more powerful than the dreaddreadnought's guns?

motor by 28,000 times and the complication the Baltic; but that submarine may be disof its mechanism by 28,000 times; and if you counted by a craft built to-morrow. The will try to realize that instead of one life submarine has some terrible disadvantages. at risk in the motor there are from 700 to It has no eyes except in the daytime and have the answer to your question. It takes searchlights, without betraying its own pres-

Deadly hand-to-hand grapple, most a scientific expert. Naval men give

humming hive of industry and life. Some fool dropped a torpedo where it did not belong. There was a flash of flame; and not a fragment of life or ship remained. This was only a few months a.g.o. monster superdreadnought is literally a volcano with a range of destruction for

sitting on the lid. A nation cannot afford to have greenhorns or panicky heads or jumpy nerves monkeying with a monster floating If it is a puzzle to landsmen to realize how menace that stands for \$10,000,000 in value

The question has again and again been completed in six months. Why, then, all counted armor proof. How about the sub-If a battleship is simply a piece of huge Scott in England and Admiral von Tirpitz nought, but there is not an expert living who If you will recall your sensations the first would answer that question with finality time you let on speed when you meant to to-day. To begin with, the submarine has turn it off, and then steered for the tele- only begun. What improvements may degraph pole you meant to miss, and if you velop no one knows. At time of writing, the will multiply the weight of an automobile final word in submarines is the big fish in 1200 at risk on a modern battleship,—you does not seem able to develop any, such as 'inarily five to eight years to make a skilled ence. A joke is told in this connection on

to look out for the periscope on one side, sent to bottom for five days. A bubbly trail seemed visible. "Hey-there! The most that any expert will venture on ner" according to young Hays Hammond's light guns, the British Fleet has "got",—to

invention of some other device to mislead an enemy.

Other great disadvantages of the submarine are slow speed. It can always be sighted from an aeroplane overhead. The for the crew, and the atmosphere, especially when the submarine

some of the cruiser crews. The captain of ship sunk, though they play bridge and set the submarine crew wagered the captain of a gramaphone going at the bottom of the sea the cruiser that he could follow cruisers and when hidden from attack, the strain on the destroyers out to sea below the surface and nerves is terrific. The stillness is palpable. come up on them unexpectedly. The wager The sense of unknown danger and utter was taken. The cruisers and destroyers pro- isolation will unstring the strongest. Secrecy ceeded out to the practice ground. All eyes as to submarines is quite as much to preserve were on the watch for the bubble-track on the morale of future crews as to hide the the surface of the sea that betrays a sub- horrors of death by suffocation and strangumarine below. Suddenly, word went round lation when caught in the enemy's nets and

Hello!" shouted a voice on the other side; the dispute of submarine vs. superdreadnought and the submarine lay rolling gently on the is that to the present, the submarine has not opposite side from the look-out given. A superseded the big ships. It is a well-known false dummy alarm of which the navy keeps fact in navy circles,—which Germany may the secret to itself had been given on the deny as she will,—that between nets and wrong side—a torpedo "fired round a cor- submarine chasers armed with quick-range

> use the seaman's expression,—over 84 per cent. of all Germany's submarines. This explains Germany's sudden compliance with the United States on modifications of the sea war. There are ugly stories going the rounds about the defeat of the submarine. In justice both sides

quarters are cramped the IRONCLAD "MONITOR" OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

(The germ of the great floating fortresses like the

must dive and rock at bottom-"go to sleep" should be given. When the fleet and trawlers is the technical phrase—becomes fearfully and chasers first began to capture the subclose, damp, cold and impregnated with marines, quarter was given to the captured gasoline that has a nasty headachy effect on crews. Because submarine warfare was held the men. Though the crews decorate the to be piracy, these men were not treated as ensign with skull and cross-bones for every prisoners of war. They were closely con-

A CANADIAN CONTRESETION TO THE ROYAL NAVY

fined. Then two things happened. The hideous death. The sword stroke would be Lusitania was sunk. A submarine when cap-merciful compared to slow strangulation; tured broke the rules of war. It had been and the horror of fate in a submarine has hauled to the surface. The crew were or- been a potent influence in modifying subdered to surrender. Their answer, whether marine warfare. Someone has called subis not known,-was to hurl a bomb, which it is, Nemesis has overtaken the law-breaker tion and endangered the victorious ship.

THE FATE OF SUBMARINE CREWS

be stated authoritatively that the majority struction devised by the mind of man. of submarines captured in nets have been

7.

*** ARMORED CRUISER "ESSEX" WHICH HAS BEEN FOR PATROLLING THE AMERICAN COAST

in obedience to orders from Germany or not marine warfare "lynch law on the sea". If sent submarine and crew to suicidal destruc- in swift destruction that will never be told.

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL

Of the men who built up the Fleet to its Since which episodes,—the Fleet makes no present efficiency, little need be said. Their apology, but acknowledges the fact-no names are household words in the Empire. quarter has been given submarine crews. All are non-talking men, like the silent mon-"No quarter" is an ugly phrase. It means sters they command, slipping in and out of one of two things, death at pistol point, or the fog. Fisher, Scott, Jellicoe, Beatty, Cradslowly on the bottom of the sea. Half an ock, Churchill, Wilson, Callaghan, Louis of hour after the Hesperian was torpedoed,- Battenberg, King George, Hamilton,-are a spite of the giff guff exchanged diplomat- few of the names that come up when you ically on the subject-an English crew "had" trace the development of the American idea the submarine. One story goes,—the cap- of "a cheese box floating on a saucepan", up tured were shot on the spot; the other, that to the magnificent structures known as suthey were bundled into the submarine prison perdreadnoughts, which have been described and sunk to the bottom of the sea. It may as the most devastating implements of de-

The heroes of the war, themselves, are sunk and left at bottom five days before being new names, the majority very young men. towed in. One can hardly imagine a more who shun publicity as the Fleet shuns news. Jellicoe, in supreme command, had been with the Camperdown, when that false move caused the fearful Mediterranean tragedy. He had been a great gun specialist and one of the creators of the monsters which he commands. Churchill has received the most abuse, first, because he was a civilian, second because he was a minister of the crown and disappointment could be vented on him; but it must not be forgotten Churchill was the man who had the Fleet mobilized and the watch dogs of the seas at their post, when the war broke out. It may be said that without authority from the Cabinet or cooperation of the Cabinet, he prevented the invasion of England; and the Cabinet has accordingly never forgiven him. The truth

O Caderwood & Underwood, New York

A DRIFTSH WAIGHTP IN THE DARDAMELLES

(The peculiar coloring on the sides of the vessel is due to the new war paint used for purposes of disguise)

of the mistakes at the Dardanelles with which the Fleet is but the nerve center of the he is charged has never been given to the Marine. public.

Fisher was the picturesque figure. Asked answered: 'death found him fighting'."

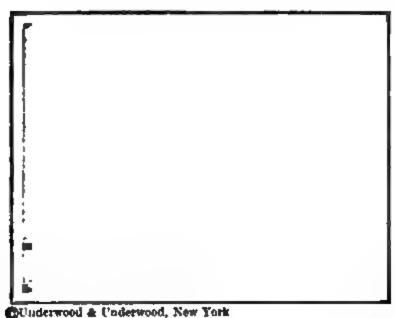
Scotland in the sulks, you must make a dis-times. Figure out a month's loss yourself! tinction sharp and clear as to England's seapower in time of war. England's sea power has three departments: the Admiralty, which is officialdom, the Polonius type, full of platitudinous red-tape talk and most damnably inefficient,—the barnacled dead-head and wharf-rotted derelict: the Fleet, which is the fighting nerve of sea power; the Merchant Marine, which covers the seas and feeds its supply of men and brains and brawn into the Fleet. Before a nation can be great on the sea, it must love the sea and be born to it and cradled on it and bred up to it. That is England's Merchant Marine; and

BLUNDERS OF THE ADMIRALTY

once about "the humanizing of war", he Where blunders have occurred,-and ter-"You might as well talk of rible blunders have occurred in spite of the humanizing hell. When a silly ass at The veil of secrecy discreetly dropped—they have Hague got up and talked civilized warfare, emanated from the dunderheads of the Adputting your prisoner's feet in hot water and miralty. For instance, I know of cases giving him gruel, my reply was totally unfit where boat-loads of motor-trucks from the for print. As if war ever could be civilized! United States were needed most desperately If I am in command when war breaks out, at the front to transport ammunition. Yet I shall issue as my orders,-Moderation is because some Admiralty dunderhead sufferimbecility. Hit first! Hit hard! Hit ing from a plethora of blood and self-esteem everywhere! I think the best epitaph is,- higgled and haggled over an order to show his power, those ship-loads of motor-trucks When one asks why an officer, who has lay at anchor unloaded in a harbor of France uttered these brave words, drew down the for one month. Now, any big shipper knows blinds of his town house and went off to that an idle ship loses \$5000 a day in these

> A MINE-SWEEPING TRAWLER (Used in the North Sea and Dardanelles)

began and the seas were seeded with mines, ated on the 25th of July. Everything was England was desperate for chains to sweep ready for the usual dispersion of men and shipper got his hands on 60,000 tons of chain. unauthorized, issued orders for the Fleet not The Admiralty fat-heads dickered and dock- to disperse. War was declared by Austria on ered for three months over a difference in Serbia on July 28th. On the 29th, every price of one-quarter of a cent a pound,—or British ship in commission without any alarm say \$500,000. They wanted it for \$300,000 or fanfare of trumpet was ploughing through less. In the interval of 90 days, 78 British the water to her appointed station of defense. cargo ships were sunk by mines and sub. The bands played and there was some cheermarines. Figure the loss from those Admir- ing. That was all. No one apprehended



THE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "SWIFT"-WITH A seas to "the cheeky beggar" who mobilized SPEED OF 36 KNOTS AN HOUR

agine Fisher's comment not being fit for said to Germany,-"Now, go ahead." Fifprint; and as he was past the age for active teen hundred merchant vessels had been resea service, it wasn't unnatural he went to quisitioned. Scotland.

WHAT THE FLEET ACTUALLY DID

And now on a basis of concrete fact, what ports. has the Fleet done? It has kept the sea supreme command. lanes open. It has made possible the feeding of England in spite of war. It has kept the doors of the sea open to almost \$2,000,000,-000 worth of American exports to Europe, the channels of the sea round the British It has also held up \$14,000,000 worth of Isles were being seeded with German mines; pork products from the United States des- and fishing trawlers were organized into tined for Germany. It has held back,- mine-sweeping fleets. The Admiralty took when exaggerations are discounted-\$15,- over all battleships building in British yards, 000,000 of Austrian and German goods des- two for Turkey, two destroyers for Chile, tined for the United States. The exact and oddly enough some shallow river monivalue of American cotton detained, I have tors for Brazil, which later did great work never seen stated; but the fact that cotton along the Belgian coast, getting close in stands at a price of 12 cents plus shows that where the big ships could not approach. the detention has not seriously depressed These seized ships were all, of course, well values.

But how has the Fleet done all this? Begin with the mobilization! narrative must be condensed.

Or take another higgle-haggle over the The British Navy had held its annual When the submarine war maneuvers in July of 1914. These termin-By a great effort an American ships when suddenly, on the 26th, Churchill, the unusual. The Fourth Squadron under Cradock left for Mexico. The Mediterranean Fleet hied to Malta. All the men knew was a wireless that caught them at Gibraltar saying Germany had declared war on Russia. Amid intense silence on the night of August 4, the declaration of British war against Germany was read to the astonished crews.

As it developed afterwards, the German commerce-raiders had been sent out by wire-How did Churchill less simultaneously, know?" England may mag at this bumptious, dominant young statesman, who never seems to have grown up from being an aggressive, tactless boy. All the same, she owes the fact that her commerce was not raided off the the Fleet on the dot. Reservists hurried to The Fleet was on a war their stations. alty gentlemen for yourself! One can im- footing the night of August 3, and in a word Forts were manned, boats were sent out on the channels of commerce; and by wireless, Germany sent her big liners scurrying for safety to neutral Sir John Jellicoe was appointed to

CLEARING THE SEA OF MINES

Early on August 5 it was discovered that paid for; and the charter rate for the requisitioned ships ran above all prices ever known And this in shipping circles. I could tell of one great line of Atlantic ships paid at the rate of

A STERN VIEW OF A LARGE BRITISH SUBMARINE

along the Pacific Ocean.

shots, two in the bridge; one in the bows, a Norwegian, one Swedish. fourth in the propeller. The cruiser Am- Henceforth began the lawless sea war. had lowered away. Another sheet of flame stroyed by these mines. shot up from a second mine; and debris falling on the life-boats killed two seamen and also a German prisoner taken off the Luise.

almost \$75,000 a month. Two submarines safety, and more than England's safety, for building in the United States for Chile were the safety of every traveler who traversed bought for Canada and placed on guard British waters, for every pound of freight passing to or from America. By October, First blow fell on the Königin Luise, fifteen merchant vessels had been destroyed caught at 9 A. M. on August 5, laying sea- by German mines and sixty persons of neutral mines off Suffolk. Two English torpedo- nationality had perished. Of the merchant boats sank her on the spot with exactly four vessels eight were British, five Danish, one

phion was returning from this very chase By November, it was found waters had been when she struck one of the mines. She was mined clear northwest of Ireland. They had going at 20 knots. A sheet of flame en- not been laid by a German ship of war; for veloped the ship. The commander, Captain British cruisers had been on the watch. The Fox, was knocked senseless. When he re- British Admiralty issued warning of "mercovered consciousness, the ship's back was chant vessels flying a neutral flag" doing this broken and she was settling. Twenty min- work. Up to May, twelve British merchant utes after the mine was struck, all hands vessels and twenty-one trawlers were de-

WORK OF THE SUBMARINES

The submarine had become active in Aug-In a quarter of an hour more, all was over. ust, too. The U 15 was rammed and sunk This gives an idea of what the Fleet was by a British cruiser; but the most startlingly doing. It was not lying idle, however silent bold thing happened on September 5, in the it may have been, in the mists of secrecy. Firth of Forth,—the Pathfinder, a light The trawlers and mine-sweepers and cruiser, in the afternoon sank so suddenly drifters now began working night and day that only fragments of wreckage were ever to clear the mines. Small men-of-war hung found. The German U 21 had torpedoed by to protect them; but in the mist many a her; and within three weeks, three more mine-sweeper was sunk by German raiders, cruisers were torpedoed off the Dutch coast On September 3, a second British war-ship by the U_0 . This submarine was, itself, struck a mine off the east coast and sank destroyed in March. The cruisers sunk Two 5000-ton cruisers were missed in De- were the Aboukir, the Hogue, the Cressy. cember; and bodies washed ashore on the The two latter could have saved themselves North Coast of Ireland were the only secret but went to the aid of the Aboukir; and of the loss given up by the sea. Reports of sixty officers and 1400 men were lost. They trawlers sunk came in almost weekly,-toll saw the periscope of the attacking submaof the Fleet taken by the sea for England's rine and put on full speed to ram it down.

Dec.-4

seemingly neutral vessel. submarine fired at men escaping on a raft. North Sea. On October 31, another cruiser was sunk in the Downs.

The sinking of the battleship Formidable on New Year's Day in the English Channel retold. They are well known. The only literally paralyzed the world. She had been evidence of the German Fleet was in the hit by two torpedoes from a submarine. Cap-raids at Yarmouth, Scarborough, and Whittain Loxley signalled ships that would have by. Admiral Beatty and five other officers, rushed to the rescue "to stand off from the on August 28, led a flotilla of cruisers and danger". By trawlers and rowboats some destroyers into Heligoland Bight and deseventy-one of the crew were saved. A de- stroyed two German cruisers. stroyer was sunk in May, and the submarine ment was at a distance of two miles. Eggwar reached its culmination in the sinking lish submarines were not idle. Commander of the Lusitania with its appalling toll of life. Horton under the guns of Heligoland tor-Sometime in March, an auxiliary cruiser had pedoed the yacht of the German commanderbeen sunk; for wreckage was found off Bel- in-chief. She sank in an hour. The British fast. Of naval men, 2854 had been lost in submarine then entered the mouth of the submarine attacks; of civilians some 1500 to Ems and sank a German destroyer. It was 1700 as far as known.

blockade of Germany. Precautions were to the Continent. Horton's raid did not lack taken against submarines. Three thousand thrills. He was chased. He dived and "sat chasers,—trawlers, motor boats, destroyers— in the mud". He came up again. German scoured and swept the seas. By August, 84 cruisers were all about in a flock. He popped per cent. of Germany's submarines had failed again and did not come up for air for six to return to their bases. Four submarines hours; but he sank two destroyers and kept destined for the American side of the At- the Germans off the transport ships. In Oclantic never turned up. A base was picked tober, the British cruiser Undaunted and on the shores of Canada; but the submarines four destroyers sank four German ships off never came out; and a curious unspoken the Dutch Coast. It was at this stage that apprehension shook the morale of Admiral the Brazilian monitors did heavy bombardvon Tirpitz's crews. Why were the crews ment work along the flank of the German not coming back? This story may some day Army, and helped to prevent the advance to be revealed by the British Admiralty,—that Calais. They also stopped the building of a is, half the story may be told. The other submarine base on the Dutch Coast, It is half of the story lies at the bottom of the sea, supposed the Germans raided the east coast

by the trawlers and motor sweeps, what was Sea Fleet from bottling the Baltic. The dethe Fleet doing? What had become of the sign failed and an armored German cruber Audacious up north of Scotland and Ire-struck a chain of mines and sank in the fog. land? The ship struck something and sank Five weeks later, on January 24, Vice-so quickly no examination could be made. It Admiral Beatty got his chance at the raider. is understood all hands escaped. Some sixty four battle cruisers, six light cruisers and ships with Australian troops had been con-destroyers. They were sighted making for voyed across the Pacific. Some forty ships had the British coast. Soon as they saw Beatty's brought troops from Canada, and some fifty squadron, fourteen miles away, they headed ships had hurried troops from India. Yet for home at high speed. The Bluecher was convoy work and submarine hunting were sunk and two German battle cruisers badly

A second periscope poked up. The three was the guarding of the passing of 2,500,000 torpedoes were fired at intervals of twenty troops to the Continent without a single seconds and at distances of 500 to 600 yards. loss. In fact at time of writing, the only In October, the Ug got yet a fourth cruiser, troop ship lost has been on the way to the —the Hawke off the North of Scotland. The Dardanelles. The reports to the Admiralty ruse here was to pretend to attack a characterize these various duties as "a slight The Hawke liveliness." The report may be said not to dashed to the rescue and got the shot, exaggerate the situation; for the Fleet was
—the neutral vessel disappeared as if by still more active off Chile, on Indian waters, It was on this occasion that the off South America eastward, and on the

RAIDS AND COUNTER-RAIDS

These various naval actions need not be the work of these British submarines that Meantime, England instituted her closed protected the transport of the British troops But if this work was chiefly accomplished of England at this time to divert the North

only incidentals of the Fleet's duties. So damaged. It was a tail chase at 29-knots

her coast, sank a cruiser and lost a cruiser, the Audacious is a mystery. The other Ger-France took care of the Mediterranean, and man raiders interned at Newport News. only two German cruisers were here,—the Goeben and the Breslau. They passed into the Dardanelles; and a British officer was Reading of these raids and counter raids by floating mines.

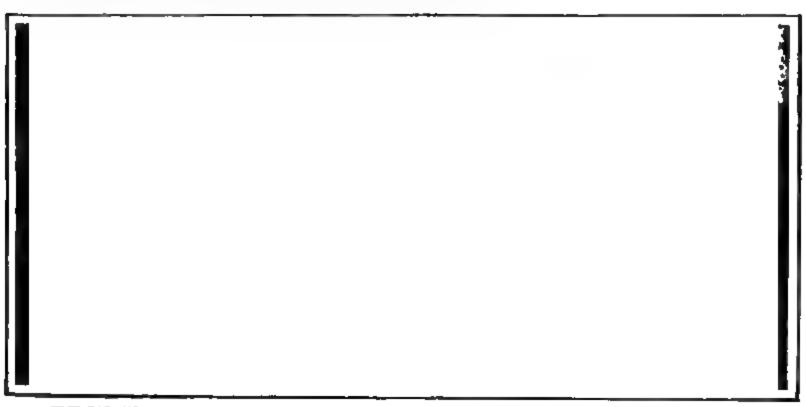
long-range guns.

helm der Grosse went down in one of these of a submarine-war,-remains for the world duels. Sixty armed merchantmen chased the to say.

pace and at 17,000 yards, the English shots German commerce raiders off the seas. The Speed and the long-range gun Emden had sunk seventeen British merchantwon for the British. The feed tank of a men before she was caught. Another Ger-British ship was damaged and an engineer man commerce raider,—the Karlsruhe—had was killed. In the Baltic, Russia protected sunk seventeen British vessels. Her end like

SEA POWER THE DECISIVE FACTOR

tried for their escape; but he was acquitted, and duels of armed corsairs on the high seas, The Goeben was ultimately disabled by it is hard to realize this is the twentieth and Russia in the Black Sea. In December, a not the fourteenth century; but it is not British submarine under Lieutenant Hol- hard to know what the Fleet is doing. The brooke passed through the Straits under five one thing that stands out in the fearful war rows of Turkish mines and destroyed a is that while the land fighting may be a draw Turkish battleship. It was here the British in which each side bleeds slowly to death, battleships Irresistible and Ocean were sunk sea power remains what it has always been, -the deciding factor. The war has given The commerce-raiding of the Emden and the greatest impetus to marine interest in her destruction by the Australian Fleet, the the United States known for a hundred defeat of Cradock by von Spee off Chile, and years. Every ship-yard in Europe is working of von Spee by Sturdee off the Falklands, feverishly; and every ship-yard in the United have been given fully to the public by the States is booked ahead for four years. By press and need not be repeated. Cradock the law of neutrality, the United States canwas defeated in November because his four not build vessels for belligerents; but she has ships were met by superior, more modern built parts for ten submarines, which have ships; and von Spee in turn was outnumbered been put together in the yards of Montreal; and defeated by Vice-Admiral Sturdee with and she has built other vessels which will be five armored vessels and two cruisers. In delivered after the war. This is something each case, victory went to the side with the that has not happened since 1854. The impetus is evident in the United States Navy The raids of commerce destroyers and the estimates for 1916. Sea power stands out duels of armed merchantmen are a story by as the dominant factor of the war. Whether themselves thrilling as any old-world tale that sea power is as great a menace to the of corsair and pirate. The great Kaiser Wil- freedom of the seas of the world as the piracy



SERBIAN CAVALRY ON THE MARCH

DIPLOMACY AND BATTLE IN THE BALKANS

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITALY'S CAMPAIGN

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

I. THE WAR GOES SOUTH

and a smaller local triumph in Artois. The deadlock in the East. German lines had neither been pierced nor losses, and the deadlock remained.

the German effort about Riga. By mid- Kitchener to the Mediterranean. November German bulletins conceded the On the whole, the area of British dis-West many months before.

now recognized the fact that the effort to routes rumors of peace continued to flow,put Russia out of the running had failed. peace which was still described as "victori-They recognized it by comments which ous," but peace founded on conditions disshowed Russia on the offensive and still coverable only to German eyes and disclosing determined to push the war. They recog- the growing longing of the German people nized it by their comments on the new Bal- for an end of strife. With these rumors kan campaign, in which they agreed that the came reports of suffering from food shortpromise of "victorious peace" was now to be age, the description of new regulations to seen. In sum, in the West, November made conserve food products, culminating in the it patent that any Allied intention to break taking over by the government of all food through the German lines had failed com-supplies. Maximilian Harden's frank state-

pletely of its greater purpose, despite local successes, and in the same fashion established IN November the great Allied offensive in the fact that the German campaign to elim-I the West dropped to mere fitful cannon- inate Russia had equally definitively failed ading, the great drive was over, and it had after far greater successes. To the deadlock amounted to a local success in Champagne in the West there had been added now the

Meantime the great German drive to the broken. On the other hand, the Germans, Golden Horn occupied the attention of the having brought many divisions from the Rus- whole world. In France a cabinet fell be-sian front, made desperate but unsuccessful cause of the failure of Allied diplomacy at attempts to regain lost ground. Aside from Athens and Sofia. In Great Britain there very minor incidental successes,—a trench was a political crisis, which ended without a here, a hilltop there,—they failed with heavy change of ministry but in a remaking of military organization, the first signs of which On the Eastern front the life went out of were the visit of Joffre to London and of

abandonment of some positions along the content and disappointment was greater than Dwina, the Russians claimed material suc- ever before since the war began. Yet out of cesses on the south in the thin strip of Galicia both the French and British crises there remaining to them, including 130,000 pris- emerged unmistakable proof that the de-oners, a ten weeks' bag. Everywhere they termination of the French and British peowere on the offensive, but nowhere did their ples was unshaken, that there was no promise offensive yet achieve material results. But it or thought of peace. In Briand France was unmistakable that what had occurred in called her ablest man, and Briand reaffirmed France after the Marne and the Yser was Viviani's pledge of war until Alsace-Lorraine taking place in Russia. The Slavs, like the as well as Belgium was reclaimed, while Sir French, had escaped destruction, were begin- Edward Grey again repeated Asquith's faning to come back, making their first pushes mous declaration of the inflexible purpose of against the German positions, wholly similar Britain to dictate peace on the ruins of to the first "nibbles" of the Allies in the Prussian militarism, when Belgium had been freed and France made secure.

German newspapers and military writers From Germany by indirect and direct

ment, "the German people is in distress," or trained leaders. Once this help were supwas the most tangible evidence of the situa- plied, Turkish attack under German direction. Even in the face of this, the world be-tion might be directed against Egypt by lieved German scarcity was exaggerated, but Suez, against India by the valleys of the in it was found new Allied confidence that Euphrates and the Tigris. One campaign the British blockade was at last making itself would revive the strategy of Napoleon, the felt positively as well as negatively.

tion, I shall try to describe briefly the ap- always rightly maintained that Suez is the parent reasons for the third great German most vital point, the "Heel of Achilles," to bid for decision, the march on Constanti- use their phrase. Egypt conquered, the Suez nople, the attitude of Greece, Bulgaria, and Canal closed, India would be isolated, British Rumania, the failure of Allied diplomacy rule in North Africa destroyed. and the progress of the campaign itself. I expeditions would be able to push east along shall also summarize the Italian campaign, the route of Mohammedan conquest to Tripwhich was marked by very severe fighting, oli, Tunis, and Algeria, and first British and particularly on the Isonzo front.

II. GERMANY'S PURPOSE

the two great efforts of German military invasion and by insurrection, already sugstrategy, to recognize both their character gested in November reports, Britain might and their failure, that is, their failure as consent to make peace. To save her empire means to end the war by decisive victory, she might agree to betray her Allies,—every The first blow, that at France, failed at the German believes implicitly in the legend of Marne and the Yser, but left all Belgium "perfidious Albion"-or she might persuade and some 8000 square miles of France, the her stricken Allies to join in the appeal for great industrial and mining regions, in Ger- a peace which would give Germany much in man hands.

failed at Vilna in August, when the Slavs colossal indemnities German armies would evaded the last and most dangerous envelop- agree to evacuate Belgium and France. ing movement, but this campaign left all Poland, the Courland, and a considerable reach Great Britain in his fight for world portion of Old and White Russia in German empire. To England belongs the responsihands,—above 125,000 square miles.

far escaped any serious harm. The subma- cial and other support to his enemies. Engrine campaign had failed. The Zeppelin land was playing the same rôle again with raids had proven useless as military opera- the same success. tions. Safe in her islands, Great Britain was duel between Germany and Great Britain. following her ancient course and supplying If Great Britain were brought to terms the enemies of a continental foe with money, Germany's other foes might be expected to with supplies, with growing land forces, seek peace, but unless Britain were struck, while using her fleet to suffocate the economic or at least threatened and terrified into a life of the enemy and to help sweep up his peace, then numbers, wealth, and sea power outlying colonies. As England had so far would ultimately win against William II. escaped injury, there could be no peace with as they had against Napoleon. her on German terms until Britain had been seriously hurt. How could this be done?

through British colonies accessible by land. Britain, an effort to strike at the foundations These were Egypt and India. If Serbia were of the British Empire and compel peace by conquered and Bulgaria enlisted, the road bringing to reason the one foe still free from Berlin to the Golden Horn would be from any scars of German invasion or any open to German munitions and officers, and wounds incident to German occupation. In these would meet the needs of thousands of going to Constantinople the Germans opened

other the memories of Alexander the Great.

Turning now to the main military opera- For the British Empire the Germans have then French and Italian colonial power would be imperilled, alike by invading armies and revolting subjects still faithful to Islam.

Under the shadow of such a catastrophe. Everyone is sufficiently familiar now with before Egypt were lost or India menaced by territory, but leave them territorially undi-The second blow, against Russia, finally minished save in the case of Russia. For

For ten years Napoleon had striven to bility for his final destruction, because Britain Only England of the original foes had so alone, immune from attack, could give finan-The war had become a

Here is the foundation of German strategy. The campaign through Serbia to the The only possible approach to Britain was Golden Horn is a blow aimed at Great Turkish troops lacking in arms, ammunition, a new field and took on a fresh campaign,

because it was the single avenue of approach to Britain and until Britain was reached, until the British Empire was threatened, it was clear to them peace was impossible.

It is necessary to recognize that German writers expected and expect that the threat will have the effect desired without a protracted campaign, they expect to make peace at Cairo, not Bombay; on the Nile, not the Ganges, but to understand the campaign it must be accepted as a blow at Great Britain, which is of small importance in the whole war, if it ends with the conquest of the Balkans or the temporary domination of Turkish Anatolia.

III. BULGARIA

Two things combine to explain the Allied diplomatic disaster in the Balkans,—the failure of the Gallipoli campaign and the complete misunderstanding of the Bulgarian the diplomatic problem of the Balkans. The failure at the Dardanelles resulted in a loss of prestige that was fatal, because, coupled problem of the Balkans. The map also failure at the Dardanelles resulted in a loss of prestige that was fatal, because, coupled Greece and Rumania in the Serbian campaign) with the Russian disasters and the deadlock in the West, it gave rise to the conviction that to Ferdinand's hopes was a similar disaster disclosed.

Now the situation in Bulgaria resulted Maritza. from two things. Its King, who was comwho remains in sympathy and in loyalty to Greek, Serb, and Rumanian. Austrian. pion of Bulgaria, refused to support Ferdi- relations with his neighbors. nand, permitted Rumania to attack Bulgaria,

but for Austrian aid,—aid which he prom- hope in Sofia. used to pay for at the proper time and has now paid for in full, But the great disaster make concessions, but Greece would make



THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

Germany was bound to win. The mistakes to the Bulgarian aspirations, founded upon at Sona left Serbia helpless and beyond reach the dream of regaining the Macedonia which of aid when the true Bulgarian purpose was anciently had been Bulgar, and occupying the Egean coast from the Struma to the

By the Treaty of Bucharest something plete master, is a former Austrian subject over one million Bulgars were turned over His ambition was to make Bul- treaty there was Russian warrant and no garia the Prussia of the Balkans and his protest from London and Paris. Henceforth hope was and is to be crowned Czar in the task of the Bulgar was to regain lost St. Sophia, Czar of the restored Byzantine provinces, to have vengeance on Serb and Empire. This ambition explains the Second Greek. Until Macedonia and the Kavala-Balkan War. It led to complete Bulgarian Drama district were regained, there could be disaster, because Russia, hitherto the cham- no thought of permanent peace or friendly

All this the Allied statesmen only partially and thus brought the defeat, which led to grasped. After Turkey entered the war the inglorious Treaty of Bucharest, by which they came to the Balkans with a purpose to Bulgaria was shorn of most of her conquests. restore the old Balkan League by persuading Into this war Ferdinand had been driven Serbia to give up most of Macedonia and by his own ambition and by the urgings of Greece, to surrender Kavala and Drama for Vienna, which hoped to destroy the Balkan promises of territory elsewhere. What Serb League, a Russian creation, to undermine and Greek knew was that Bulgaria was Russian influence in the Balkans, and pave pledged to the Austrians in any event and all the way for Austrian advance through Serbia the smooth promises and pledges of Sofia to Constantinople and Salonica. After dis- were merely to gain time. What the Allies aster Ferdinand might have lost his throne would not recognize was that there was no

Accordingly they persuaded Serbia to

none, and Allied urgings resulted in a dis- was imperilled if Bulgaria were increased at tinct loss of Allied influence. Kavala was her expense. She had asked of the Allies been won by battle. Venizelos, in seeking integrity and they had replied by proposing to persuade his countrymen to yield these her partition. cities, lost his hold upon Greece. King Constantine, also the champion of the Germans, paying in view of the gains in sight. He outmaneuvered the Allies by playing upon saw Allied protection against both Bulgar national desire to hold gained territory, and Italian, and he recognized that the largely Greek in population.

threw off the mask, mobilized his armies, and true menace to Hellenism. He might have prepared to strike Serbia and stretch out a prevailed had the Allies now entering the hand to meet the advancing Germans. The Gallipoli campaign succeeded, but instead, Allies, who had failed to see that this was while the Greek elections were still in progbound to come, were taken unprepared, ress, the King having dissolved parliament to They had no armies available to go to the prevent Greek enlistment, the Allied fleet aid of Serbia. Greece, promise Greece provinces in Asia was abandoned. Minor and islands in the Egean; but Greece had to weigh these against the immediate with the understanding that neither Kavala peril of Bulgar and German armies. Against nor Drama should be surrendered. the Allied promise she could also weigh the Greece was to be had, if the Allies were pledge of the Kaiser that a neutral Greece prepared to have done with the bargaining would not be troubled.

fulfil the mission expected of her and the and Greece would have followed. But the ruin of Serbia became inevitable. Always, Allies hesitated, still believing Ferdinand in attempting to understand the Balkan sit- was playing fair. While they hesitated the uation, it must be recognized that for long land operations at the Dardanelles were months Ferdinand continued to convince the undertaken and led to new defeat. Instead Allies that for a price that they might offer, of easy conquest there was instant check and he would enlist with them, that he deceived permanent deadlock. and fooled them completely, and at the proper Greek citizens beheld with amazement time, having taken a pourboire from Turkey Anglo-French troops failing against the in the shape of the western bank of the troops they had defeated with ease two years Maritza, giving him a railroad on his own before. In addition, to swell the account, territory to the Egean, proceeded to fulfil German victories over Russia began to fill his promises to Austria.

IV. GREECE

and decisive popular sentiment in favor of popular with the army, exerting great power the Allies among the people. The King and in consequence, was committed to Germany. his Queen, who was the sister of the Kaiser, His people were still warmly in sympathy were wholly German in their leanings, but with the Allies, but only ready to fight if Venizelos, the great Cretan statesman, was their own existence was insured, and this the supreme in the Hellenic Parliament and the Allies never did insure. They believed to advantage was all with the Allies.

she was willing to fight for the Allies, but Austro-Germans. her enemy was Bulgaria. She knew that When the crisis came, when Bulgaria

The Drama district had that in return for her aid they guarantee her

Venizelos believed the price was worth Italian, already seated in Rhodes and the At the appropriate moment Ferdinand Dodecanesus, as well as at Valona, was the They could only rely upon met with disaster and the naval campaign

Venizelos came back to power, but only with Bulgaria. Serbia, now reorganized and Thus Bulgaria struck. Greece failed to ready, asked permission to attack Bulgaria Greek soldiers and the world and the speedy elimination of Russia seemed in sight.

After the Allied defeat at the Dardanelles there is little reason to believe that there was In the case of Greece there was a distinct any chance of enlisting Greece. The King, the last that Greece would be forced to fight This advantage they sacrificed when they on their side in the remote contingency that attempted to restore the old Balkan confed- Bulgaria took the Kaiser's shilling, and they eracy and asked Greece to sacrifice a prov- refused to believe what Greece knew, that ince to this end. Greece was ready to enlist, Ferdinand was already in the pay of the

Bulgaria meant to take Salonica some day. mobilized, preparatory to attacking Serbia, She knew that Ferdinand was pledged to Greece mobilized, too. Constantine was perthe Austrians. She realized that her future fectly willing to have the army in his own dictated his action, but who can blame any sylvania. king, with Belgium's fate in his eyes, for the ruin that has afflicted Belgium?

satisfactorily explained.

in Allied promises.

V. RUMANIA

under certain circumstances she might have start with. With the disaster there was an end to Ru- tige and military reputation. manian participation for the moment.

come the great power of the Balkans. She ready to aid them. In Rumania a conspicu-

hands. But when the Allies, having a few was resolved to take from Rumania the Dopaltry thousands of troops available, invited brudja districts seized by Rumania in the Greece to go to the aid of Serbia, in advance Second Balkan War. A victorious Austria, of their coming, then the King dismissed too, would mean the end of all hope of liber-Venizelos. His own sympathies doubtless ating the Rumanians of Bukovina and Tran-

In Bucharest the people were almost unandeclining to risk bringing upon his country imously in sympathy with the Allies, with France and Italy, Latin sister states. But Had the Allies taken the precaution to put the court was Germanic, the King a Hohen-200,000 men in Salonica before Bulgaria zollern, and German finance had long ago bemobilized, Venizelos might possibly have come predominant at the Rumanian capital prevailed; the Greek people would not have and by its influence controlled many politibeen faced with the danger of fighting the cians, including the premier, Bratiano. Central Powers, with Bulgaria thrown in, Jonescu, playing the part of Venizelos in before Allied troops had arrived. Not alone Greece, struggled to enlist his follow-countheir own fortunes, not alone those of Serbia, trymen. But the Allies at Bucharest were but the political power of their best and eager that Bulgaria should be placated, in truest friend in the Near East, Venizelos, the opening days, and suggested Rumanian was sacrificed by Allied blundering, which retrocessions. Rumania, like Greece, feared cannot be excused and can hardly be and hated Bulgaria because the Rumanians, like the Greeks, realized the immensity of Greece did permit the Allies to send troops Ferdinand's ambitions and the completeness to the Serbs. She could only prevent it at of his devotion to the Austro-Germans. grave peril, because all her coasts are open Much harm was done in Bucharest, as in and a quarter of her population live on Athens, by the effort to win concessions for islands. She was at the mercy of the Allies, a Bulgaria already gone over to the enemy, but here her assistance ended. Conceivably from nations that were still free to choose. great Allied victories in the Balkans may The Rumanian riddle remains insoluble. Osenlist her, but such enlistment will probably tensibly Rumania has forced the German come only after victory had made Greek help hand by refusing to permit the passage of unnecessary. At the critical moment Greece German ammunition and troops through her might have thrown 250,000 troops into the territory, but she has also declined so far to field against Bulgaria and saved Serbia, but permit Russian troops to go to the aid of the she would have risked all and she saw, first, Serbians. Her neutrality on the whole seems that no considerable Allied troops were at to have leaned toward the Allies and against hand and, second, that, in a similar situation the Austro-Germans, as shown by various Belgium has been ruined, nay more, Serbia bitter comments in Berlin newspapers, but was about to be destroyed, because of trust Rumanian aid remains an Allied dream rather than expectation, and Rumanian neutrality the best possible eventuality.

Such, briefly, is the story of Balkan diplomatic campaigns in recent months which have Rumania's part in all the negotiations re- led to a great Allied defeat. Germany won mains more obscure. Yet it is plain that because she had Bulgaria in her hands to The Allies lost because they been enlisted. Before the Russian disaster never could recognize that Bulgaria was beshe had named her terms,—Bukovina, Tran- yond their reach and wasted precious months sylvania, the Banat. But Russia had claimed in bargaining with Ferdinand, weakening part of Bukovina for herself and a portion their prestige in Bucharest and Athens. They of the Banat for Serbia. While the negotia- lost, too, because their Dardanelles campaign tions proceeded Russian disaster arrived, was an absolute failure, destructive of pres-

Aside from Bulgaria all the advantage lay With the entrance of Bulgaria and the ad- with the Allies. Both in Greece and Ruvance of the Austro-German armies, how- mania the whole weight of popular sympathy ever, a new situation arose. Under Teuton was with them. In Greece the greatest hegemony Bulgaria now threatened to be- statesman of the nation was in power and ous leader, Jonescu, worked for an alliance day and night. Russian disaster played its part. The failure in the West, the tremendous efforts of the German agents, the lavish use of money, all contributed to the end. But the real explanation must be sought and found in the willingness of the Allies to listen to Ferdinand, the Coburg Czar, who showed himself the match and the superior of all the Allied diplomatists. He tricked them and he deceived them. If he loses, his throne will be the price.

Even in Bulgaria the Allies possessed many friends. Russia was the hereditary friend. The statue of the Czar-Liberator still stands in Sofia, but Russia had failed to save Bulgaria in the Second Balkan war and had prevented the Bulgarian entrance into Constantinople in the First. At the least Ferdinand so believes, and Germany had now whispered the promise that if the Germanic powers won, the Turk would leave Constantinople for Cairo and the Coburg would reign in the Byzantine Empire. Ferdinand in his turn was tricked by this promise, perhaps he plans to change sides again, when he has won his Macedonian (The Austro-German armies advanced southward, and price, but out of the Balkan diplomatic emthe Bulgarian armies moved westward. The shaded portion of the map shows the territory occupied by the broglio he emerges the dominant figure. His invading troops on November 20) only rival is the Queen of Greece, the sister of the Kaiser, whose will has been supreme vicinity of Nish, and then continuing along in Athens in a great crisis in the history of the valley of the Bulgarian Morava to the Hellenism and has been exerted not for Hel- Bulgarian frontier east of Pirot and north-Ienism but for Teutonism. A victorious Ger- west of Sofia. many could hardly fail to heed her claims for Greece.

VI. THE SERBIAN CAMPAIGN

the Balkans, it is necessary first to fix in mind tinople, the railroad by which Germany the main geographical features of the cam- means to munition her Turkish ally and send paign, which has two separate phases, one the officers and equipment needed to enable a supplied by the German advance in the north, Turkish army to begin operations against the other by the Allied advance in the south. Egypt. For the first phase the main geographical details are simple.

operations may be represented by the figure of was sent. East along the Serbian Morava. four city blocks cut by a north-and-south following the route we have called a street. avenue, and an east-and-west street. The an Austrian army was sent, moving at right north-and-south avenue is the valley of the angles to Mackensen and designed to join Morava leading from the Danube south hands with him. West along the other end toward Salonica and the Egean. Something of this street from Bulgaria came a Bulgar less than a third of the distance between these army aiming at Nish. Finally below Nish two points, this north-and-south avenue is the southern half of the avenue was occupied crossed by the east-and-west street, leading by a second Bulgar army coming over the along the valley of the western branch of the mountains and thus closing the Serbian line Morava, from the Bosnian frontier to the of retreat down the avenue and similarly cut-

THE INVASION OF SERBIA

The Austro-German operation was undertaken to open that portion of the avenue between the Danube and Nish and that portion of the street between Nish and Bulgaria This is the route followed by the Orient Turning now to the actual operations in Railway, leading from Austria to Constan-

The German plan was this: South along the broad Morava valley from Belgrade and Roughly speaking the first Serbian field of Semendria the main army under Mackensen up this route.

The Serbs, taking their stand south of the Danube, were faced with Mackensen's attack coming due south on their front. Their left and rear were exposed to Bulgar attacks Another figure serves to illustrate the the operation is fairly simple to see.

unable to hold their ground or if no help Empire.

gians, will escape and join their allies, hav- then south through Tetovo to Monastir. ing lost most of their country, or whether they will be gathered in the net.

sistance has again supplied one of the most Veles and Tetovo roads. lives has been tremendous. Serbia has been and the Anglo-French forces.

ting off any Allied advance to Serbian aid five centuries and a half ago, at Kossovo, hard by the present fighting front.

VII. THE ALLIED ADVANCE

coming from Sofia, their right and rear were second phase in the Serbian campaign supalso menaced by the Austrian army coming plied by the Allies. On the map Serbia sugeast from Bosnia. Think of the whole Teu- gests in appearance the outline of an hourtonic operation as resembling the effort to glass. A little more than two-thirds of the catch a foe in a net, one end carried by the distance between the Hungarian and Greek Austrians, the middle carried by the Ger- frontiers the country contracts to a width mans, and the other end by the Bulgars, and of less than a hundred miles. Actually the whole country is narrowed to a single gap The double Serbian purpose was to hold between the eastern and western mountains. back the center as long as possible, escape the At this gap center all the roads coming from ends of the net, and make good an escape into the south and the north. Here, too, is the mountains of Montenegro, if they were Uskub, the capital of the ancient Serbian

came from the Allies. The single line of re- If Uskub were in hostile hands it would treat that remained open was by the Ibar be impossible for the northern half of the valley, leading from the Serbian Morava country to communicate with the southern, valley, the street, in our figure, halfway be- for the only roads all converge at this point. tween Nish and the Bosnian line. By this Two of these roads from the north and three valley and by parallel passes there was from the south are of importance. The first a route through the old Sanjak of Novi- northern route is the extension of our avenue, of the previous chapter, the corridor along Up to the moment when this is written the Morava, which opens south into the Serbs have succeeded in evading the net, but Vardar. Down this comes the Salonica the Bulgars, Austrians, and Germans have branch of the Orient railroad. The second joined hands. The Orient Railway line is comes southeast from the Bosnian boundary open. The first purpose of the Germans is and is followed for most of its distance by a achieved. Recall the Belgian campaign and branch railroad, which, thirty miles above it will be seen that precisely as the Germans Uskub, enters the Kachanik defile. If the there undertook to open a road through Serbs could hold Uskub, then the main Serb-Belgium to France, they have been undertak- ian army retreating could get south and join ing in Serbia to open a road to Bulgaria and the Allies. They could go south either by thence to Constantinople. As in Belgium the Vardar Valley along the railroad, or over they have succeeded in opening the road, the Babuna Pass line, which leaves the Varbut the Serbians have so far eluded them, as dar Valley at Veles, thus reaching Monastir, did the Belgians. What remains now to be or they could reach Monastir by a third road, settled is whether the Serbians, like the Bel- which goes north almost to Kachanik and

To prevent such a retreat the Bulgars early occupied Uskub and pushed up into the Before turning to the second phase, it is Kachanik pass, where they were halted, and necessary to record the fact that Serbian re- attempted to reach Monastir both by the On the former splendid pages in the history of the Great they were halted about Tetovo, in the latter War. A struggle to extermination has been at Babuna, north of Prilip. But by occupyfought. Not alone men, but women and ing the city of Uskub and the Vardar Valley children, have shared in the contest. A from Veles north to Kumanovo, above Usstruggle of the old-fashioned sort has been kub, they closed the roads from northern waged everywhere save in the broad valleys, Serbia and blocked the way of the Allies. where German heavy artillery overpowered Unless this wedge was removed, there could the defenders. The cost to the Germans in be no junction in Serbia between the Serb

fighting a national Thermopylæ,—such a The problem for the Anglo-French forces fight as she fought and lost against the Turk was twofold. They were constrained to

push north as soon as possible to remove the pounded into dust the buildings of Dedeawedge at Uskub, to check the advance from gatch, the Bulgars' single port on the open Veles upon Monastir, but they had also to sea. deal with Bulgarian attacks coming west. For those who love the parallel in war, over the mountains and striking at the Var- the Balkan campaign inevitably suggests that dar Valley line from the Greek frontier to other Peninsular War, which was the first Greek line, Bulgar territory was but a dozen the campaign progressed there was a striking miles from the railroad.

forces had covered about half the distance to about the fate of their army, if it should be Uskub, steadily driving in the Bulgar raiders. driven out of Serbia. Thus they were seek-The Serbs were still holding the heights ing to use Salonica as a possible port of emabove Veles and the French patrols were barkation, as the British had used Corunna about the town, which was still in Bulgar a century before, when Marshal Soult's army but sure and Allied numbers were very stead- slain the gallant commander. ily mounting. Within the next few days the To bring Constantine to reason, Kitchener fate of the Bulgar wedge must be decided. was reported to have gone to the Near East, If the Germans can get troops south from carrying an ultimatum which amounted to Nish to Uskub before the French and British the threat to remove the Hellenic King from get up, then the Allies will fail in their effort his throne if he refused to consent to permit to form a junction with the Serbs to the Allied and Serb troops to retire through northeast and open a way for them to retire Greek territory, if necessary, and declined to into lower Serbia. But if the Anglo-French renounce his reported project to intern these forces arrive first, then the Bulgar forces, troops. The presence of German officers in stretched out like an arm between the closing Athens, the decision of the King to prorogue jaws of Serb and Allied troops will be re- Parliament,—a decision acted upon after moved and the Bulgarian troops to the west Venizelos had upset the Zaimis Ministry, about Kachanik and Tetovo will themselves added to Allied anxieties. To the demands be cut off and destroyed.

the chances about even, but, if anything, zelos, declaring that there is no chance for favoring the Bulgars, who have been in constitutional government, has advised his Uskub for two weeks and have had plenty followers to abstain from taking part in the of time to entrench. On the other hand new election, fixed for December 19, and they are inferior in artillery to the French the last real hope of Greek participation on and can only get ammunition over mountain the Allied side seems to have vanished, and been uniformly successful against the Bul- particularly the latter, display new apprehengars, inflicting very heavy losses. But the sion and fresh fear of royal treachery and real crisis of the campaign has only just been Hellenic betrayal. reached and the Anglo-French forces are still forty miles south of the town they must reach and hold if the Serbian retreat is to be assured. The Bulgarians are again reported in Tetovo, and their captures of Babuna familiar questions in the range of war inter-Pass and Prilep are newly rumored.

the campaign has been that once more the has gained ground that the Italian campaign little Balkan peoples had been made the vic- has not merely been a failure, but something tims of the great powers. While the Ger- of a farce. mans have been crushing the Serbians, the Anglo-French force has been pushing against Even the failure has come for reasons that the Bulgars and the casualties of the soldiers are wholly explicable. When the Great War of the Czar Ferdinand are reported to be began, the trench conflict was undreamed of. enormous. Bulgaria, like Serbia, is paying and for the first six weeks the lines swayed the price, both in Macedonia and along the backward and forward as of old; only in size

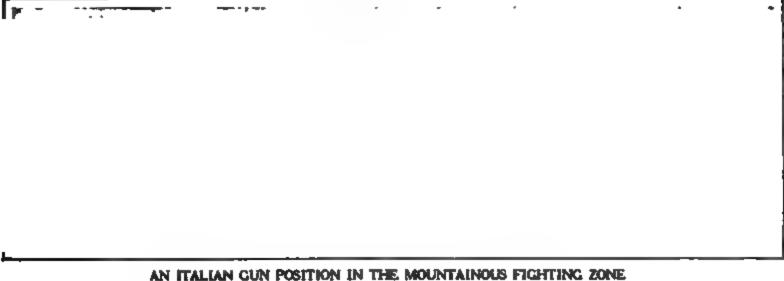
At Strumnitza, not far from the real step in the overthrow of Napoleon. As similarity suggested in the fact that the Allies Up to November 17 the Anglo-French were soon anxiously bargaining with Greece The Allied advance was thus slow had driven Sir John Moore to the sea and

Greece is now reported to have bowed, as I A close-drawn race seems inevitable, with close this review; but at the same time Veni-So far the Anglo-French force has with its disappearance London and Paris,

VII. WHAT OF ITALY?

For several months now one of the most rogation has been, "Has Italy done any-One consequence of the opening phases of thing?" All over the world the impression

Failure it has been, but hardly a farce Thracian coast, where Allied fleets have was the campaign different. But in mid-



construct trenches along her whole western the task is appreciated. in France.

tina, Ala, Gradisca, and a few other towns But despite the repeated attacks,-and the British, they were forced to take to earth. line has held.

This is the story of the Italian campaign. force it. Slow, steady pressure, the capture to advance for many months. In a word, we

September the Germans took to the trenches of a summit here, a trench there,—a difficult in Champagne, and, having taken to the and tedious effort, not to break through, but trenches, they have stayed there ever since and on this front merely to dig in so firmly that practically on the lines they originally laid if the Germans should join the Austrians in down in the Battle of the Aisne and the suc- a drive into Italy, the Italian position would ceeding phases which extended to Flanders, hold. This was and is the Italian campaign. In the Italian campaign the war started Remember that this frontier was traced by in the trenches. Austria, long aware of the Austrian military engineers intent on keeping menace of Italian preparation, began early to for Austria every military vantage point, and

frontier, from Switzerland to the Adriatic. Between the Adriatic and the mountains, For months the work went on. Thus when along the Isonzo River, there is a district of Italy at last struck, she ran her head instantly relatively level character perhaps thirty miles against long lines of prepared positions, such broad. This is the Gorizia front. Here the as those in France and Belgium had become. Italians could undertake precisely the opera-She was halted. She has made no real prog- tion the French have twice attempted in ress since, but in a period twice as long her Champagne. By concentrating heavy artil-British and French allies have made no prog- lery here they might hope to blast a way into ress against far less naturally strong works Austria. In the month of November they made the greatest of their many attempts, In the very first days of the war the Ital- driven by Allied urgings, to exert a pressure ians swarmed over the frontier north of that would prevent the Austrians from de-Verona and west of Gorizia; they took Cor- taching troops to help the Germans in Serbia.

outside the trace of Austrian fortifications. Austrians concede that both infantry and ar-Nowhere did they get twenty miles into Aus- tillery have played a desperate part,-Goritrian territory; nowhere did they make any zia has not been taken, the Austrian line has real breach in the trenches the Austrians had held, the Italians have been checked with prepared. Like the French and the British losses estimated by the Austrians at 150,000. advancing from the Marne to the Aisne, they Already the fury of the attack is dying out. suddenly came within range of heavy artil- Italy has gained trenches, as France did in lery, fixed behind permanent trenches, well Champagne, although she has taken no such prepared. And, like the French and the bag of guns and prisoners; but the Isonzo

If Italy could get Gorizia and the Carso Along most of the front from Lago di Garda hills south of it she would be in possession to the lower valley of the Isonzo they were of the key to Trieste, which could not long operating in a region of great mountains, hold out. From Montfacone, which the some of them rising to 10,000 feet. The Italians hold, Trieste is but twenty miles dissummits, the foothills, all the roads and ap- tant, in plain sight of the Italian soldiers. proaches had long been covered by Austrian But at this point Italy has only a bare footdefenses. There was little chance to blast a hold on the Carso plateau, behind Trieste, way through this barrier; there was none to and across this plateau she has been unable have here another deadlock, wholly similar she recognizes in Greece a rival both in the to that in France, save that the country is Adriatic and in the Egean. Above all, she more difficult and the Austrians, unlike the has not declared war upon Germany,-why, Germans, are close to their base,

The extent of front on which troops can maneuver is very restricted and the advantage trust between the enemies of Germany, it of numbers, which lies heavily with the Ital- grows out of the wholly self-contained course ians, is of small value, for the relatively of Italy. She has men, more men free than small force employed by the Austrians is any other of the great powers, but she keeps sufficient to hold their short lines.

surprising nor unexpected. A success would lurking suspicion that Italy may yet desert have been a marvelous feat and there has her friends as she deserted her allies of the been no major success. Italy has served the ante-bellum days, if she gets a proper price. Allied cause by exerting pressure on a new But there is small reason to attach imporfront and occupying some hundreds of thou- tance to this because neither Germany nor sands of Austrian troops, which might other- Austria can afford to give Italy all she dewise have been used in Russia or Serbia; she sires,—or enough to satisfy her. has contributed materially to the work of at- I have not attempted to analyze the militrition, but her part, so far, has probably been tary operations of the Italians in detail, bematerially smaller than that of Serbia.

content among Italy's allies at her failure to reports agree that in the past month the go to the aid of Serbia or help in the Gal- Italians have made heroic attacks along the lipoli peninsula. She has played a rather Isonzo, the greatest effort in their war so cold and selfish game. She does not care if far, but for the ordinary observer the real Serbia is weakened, because Serbia will be Italian progress can only be apparent when a rival in the Adriatic, if Serbian dreams Gorizia has fallen and the Italian cannon are come true. She has not lent much help to playing upon the forts of Trent, and that get the Greeks in on the Allied side because time is still, it would seem, far off.

no one can understand.

If there be any sign of coldness and disthem at home. There is much bitterness in The Italian failure, therefore, is neither London and Paris over all this. There is a

cause they show little of interest, despite some It is necessary to record a growing dis- spectacular fighting in the mountains. All

OUR MINISTER TO BELGIUM

THE United States Minister to Belgium, the Hon. Brand Whitlock, had held his commission less than eight months when the government to which he was accredited was driven from its capital by the German invader. Whitlock remained in Brussels and to his wise counsel is ascribed the saving of the city from the fate of Louvain, for he it was who persuaded the Belgians not to attempt resistance, which would surely have led only to overwhelming ruin.

An envoy to a ghost among governments, -for a disembodied national spirit Belgium speedily became in 1914,—might well have thought his usefulness outlived; but Whitlock, with his combination of American practicality and lofty humanitarianism, looked won his mission as only just begun. His official status might take wings; but Whitlock never was a man to care much about the forms and trappings of office anyway. Whether he should remain envoy extraordicary and minister plenipotentiary to a phantom government mattered little to him. What did matter was that the suffering and anguish of a whole people gave him, as repreentative of the great republic overseas, an opportunity to be a "minister" in a very vital

manity. "Starving people nventions," he said, when

nored in Europe.

Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York BRAND WHITLOCK, AMERICAN MINISTER TO BELGIUM

he land, and that one sen- for decision. In the early stages of the Geris direct, Middle Western man occupation the lives of many Germans attack on a big human were saved by his intervention. He was also ist be had for the hungry. called on continually for assistance to Amer-Whitlock at that crucial icans in the country who found it difficult I meaning of his job and to get away. Altogether, the demands on ds of the hour that he is Mr. Whitlock's strength were too great; and hero in Belgium, second overwork led to a breakdown of health. A rt young King, while the leave of absence was granted for recuperation are honored in thousands and he is now in this country for a brief visit.

homes as no foreign flag. No one who had followed Whitlock's career was at all surprised by his decision to it serves a whole lifetime remain in Brussels in the city's hour of trial, rithout doing one-tenth as when it would have been easy to find an ry or for the world as it excuse for abandoning his post. The son of hitlock to do in the past a clergyman, of German ancestry, Whitlock Is cares and responsibili- had grown up in the Middle West, had been rmous. The Commission a newspaper reporter in Chicago, a writer of ium, whose activities are stories, a lawyer, and for four terms Mayor LEVIEW by Mr. Bicknell, of Toledo, elected and thrice reelected as the worked under Minister Whitlock's orders successor and disciple of "Golden Rule" Innumerable differences be- Jones, with whose humanitarian principles tween Belgians and Germans came to him Whitlock has always been in complete accord.

MR. ERNEST P. BICKNELL

(National Director of the American National Red Cross; member of the Rockefeller Commission for the Relief of Destitute in Europe, etc.)

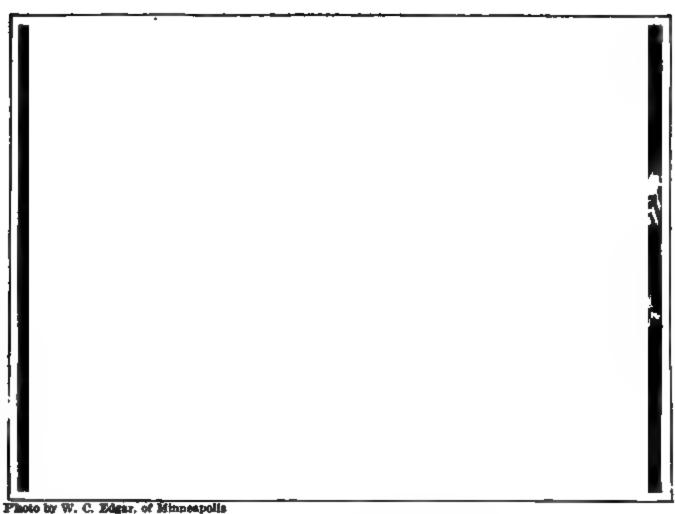
A RED CROSS LEADER

MR. BICKNELL'S article, which be- Cross in the measures that were taken for gins on the opposite page, is deserving relieving distress, and he has made a special of particular attention as the most complete study of relief methods for many years. account of the relief work in Belgium, from an authoritative source, that has appeared in Bicknell was for some years engaged in newsany magazine. Mr. Bicknell went to Belgium paper work at Indianapolis. He then served as National Director of the American Red for five years as secretary of the Indiana Cross, and in cooperation with the Rocke- Board of State Charities and for ten years a feller Foundation was responsible for the dis- general superintendent of the Chicago Butribution of food and clothing sent from the reau of Charities. Since 1908 he has been United States. This rapidly assumed the National Director of the Red Cross. proportions of a colossal undertaking, requir- At the London Congress of the Internaing a large staff of workers and a perfected or-tional Red Cross, in 1907, Mr. Bicknell ganization. Something of the magnitude of the represented the United States. In the fulenterprise is suggested in the article. A tour lowing year he was president of the National

rience in supervising relief work. After the the Study and Prevention of Tuberculoss San Francisco fire in 1906 and the Sicilian and a member of the executive board of the earthquake of 1909, he represented the Red Boy Scouts of America.

A graduate of Indiana University, Mr.

of Serbia was necessary for a similar purpose. Conference of Charities and Correction. He This was not Mr. Bicknell's first expe- is a director of the National Association for



A NEW LISE FOR THE BRUSSELS CHURCHES-STORING FOOD

HELPING THE BELGIANS

BY ERNEST P. BICKNELL

helping the sick and wounded in the several made to Belgium. belligerent countries, through the personal. On the last of these visits I entered numerous ambulances, etc.

rector of the American Red Cross and di-bountiful harvest.

T the outbreak of the war the execu- rector of the War Relief Commission of the A tive committee of the American Red Rockefeller Foundation, the writer spent Cross decided to concentrate the work of that most of the time between the middle of organization upon the medical and surgical August, 1914, and the middle of July, 1915, care of sick and wounded soldiers. This de- in a study, at first hand, of conditions in the cision was in keeping with historical prece- countries at war. The month of December, dent, although many officers and members of 1914, was spent in Belgium, during which the society greatly regretted the fact that it period rather extensive tours of inspection prevented the Red Cross from participating were made and much of the country visited. actively in the relief of non-combatants. Later in the winter and again in the spring Large opportunity was found, however, for of 1915 visits of shorter duration were also

services of near three hundred surgeons, Belgium from Germany, traveling by way nurses, and sanitarians and the provision, dur- of the city of Verviers with its environment ing the first year of the war, of over 3,500,- of tumbled hills, across the River Meuse at 000 pounds of hospital and medical supplies, Liége, and through the fertile plain which lies between Liège and Brussels. From On the other hand the Rockefeller Foun- Brussels our way led northward through dation turned its attention to the needs of Malines and Antwerp to the Holland non-combatant populations in regions actually boundary. Everywhere the fields were beauover-run by military operations. For the tiful with the soft verdure of March. effective execution of its purposes the Foun- Farmers and gardeners were busy. Scarcely dation created a War Relief Commission an available rod of land was uncultivated. which was sent to Europe to investigate con- Belgium, in fact, appeared normal and, as ditions of life in the zones of military ac- always, one of the garden spots of the world. tivity and to carry out such relief measures. One might have said that the country seemed 25 were found necessary. As national di- prosperous and happy, with promise of a

was seen at Louvain, where the buildings little town of Vise, for example, with a all about the railway station stood in black-population of possibly 4000, was completely ened ruins. Between Louvain and Brussels, destroyed. Dinant, with probably 5000, was here and there, a burned house was visible. almost entirely destroyed. Perhaps one-third Brussels, beautiful as ever, was untouched of the houses of Aerschot, with 8000 populaby the destructive hand of war. The small tion, were burned, while that ratio of detowns between Brussels and Antwerp had struction was exceeded in Tremoloo, with suffered much, while the heart of Malines, 2000 people. with the battered walls of the splendid large, and convey an impression which is cathedral towering high in the midst of the not fully sustained by a consideration of wreckage, was a scene of pathetic desolation. their total in relation to the total of build-Northward from Antwerp to the Holland ings not destroyed. line were no visible signs of war.

DESTRUCTION EXAGGERATED

condition of bewildered surprise at the con-tained a total population of 1,454,363. The clusion of such a journey, and inclined to number of buildings necessary to house the feel that the world had been grossly de-population and business of the province may ceived in regard to the extent of the disaster be roughly estimated at 290,000. which had befallen the country. So far as months after the German conquest, the provactual destruction of tangible, visible prop- incial government of Brabant completed an erty is concerned,—of houses and outbuild- investigation of certain classes of losses inings,—it is probable that the people of the flicted by the invading army. As this inves-United States have received exaggerated im- tigation was made by Belgian agents under pressions of what happened in Belgium.

no instance more than a small proportion of understate the facts. the total number of buildings. In Antwerp, inquiry as made public showed that 5842 with a population of over one third of a houses had been totally destroyed in the million, a few scattered structures were de- province, and that 16,000 houses had been stroyed by shell fire. Liége, with almost a "damaged and pillaged." quarter-million people, lost no more build- "damaged and pillaged" it is not shown bow ings than might have been destroyed by a many were seriously damaged. somewhat unusually disastrous fire in normal times. Neither Brussels, with its 600,000 "damaged and pillaged," while actually empeople, nor any of its suburbs suffered any bracing only a few hundred instances, inlosses of this character. Malines, with 60,- cluded observations in many different com-000 people, lost several hundred buildings, munities and may, perhaps, be regarded st chiefly business blocks, while Louvain, the affording a fairly reliable index to the conheaviest sufferer, perhaps, among the im- dition indicated by the term quoted. "Damportant cities, lost 1100 buildings, principally aged and pillaged," then, so far as my own residences of the better class.

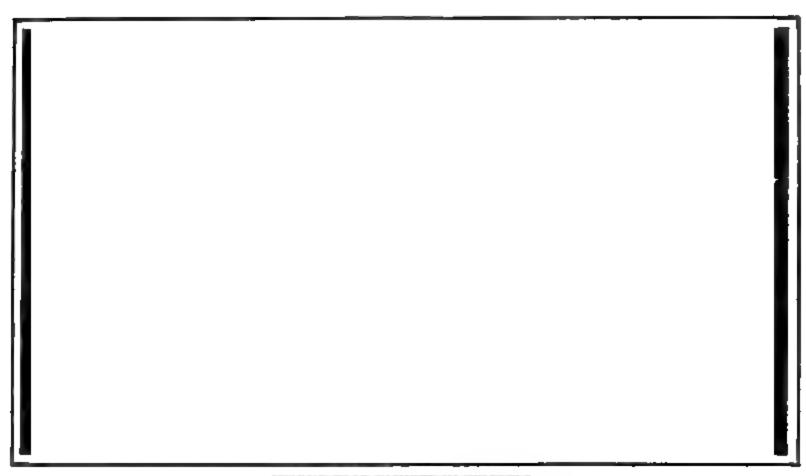
mately 43,000, it is probable that the total which had been injured by the haste or the number of buildings in the city was about wanton conduct of the pillagers. 11,000 and, therefore, that about one-tenth It was common to find windows and doors of the city was burned. The important shattered, mirrors smashed, lighting fixtures cities of Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Ter- broken and torn from walls and ceilings, monde, Ghent, and Bruges lost heavily, but furniture broken to pieces, dishes and glassin no case more than a relatively small frac- ware in heaps of fragments, and safes, such tion of their total property in buildings. as are ordinarily used for the protection of Especial care was usually exercised by the money or other valuables, broken open and invading army not to destroy manufacturing empty. In stores and shops the stocks had establishments.

The first sign of the destruction of war tively much greater than in the cities. The Aggregates of losses loom

This point may be illustrated by the example of the Province of Brabant, in which are situated the cities of Brussels, Louvain, A traveler, impressed by the story of Bel- Aerschot, and numerous smaller cities and gium's woes, might easily find himself in a towns. The province, before the war, conthe direction of Belgian authorities, it may In the larger cities the destruction was in be taken for granted that its findings did not The report of the Of the houses

My own personal inspection of houses observation extended, usually meant a house As Louvain had a population of approxi- which had not been damaged by fire, but

usually been pulled down, and such as were In many smaller towns the destruction, not carried away were frequently left in while not greater in the aggregate, was rela- heaps on the floor, containers broken open



BEDING FOOD TICKETS IN BRUSSELS

and contents scattered, bolts of cloth un-issued in rare instances by the German miliof orderly government.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE PARALYZED

tual fighting, the chief losses in Belgium hand or foot. are the result of the almost complete industrial and commercial paralysis which has followed the occupation of the country by Of Belgium's 7,500,000 people, probably the consumes.

wound and trampled on by dirty boots, etc. tary authorities and permitted only short While the losses caused by "damage and trips, usually limited to a few hours' durapillage" were great, they seldom involved tion. Agricultural stocks, cattle, horses and very serious damage to the houses and, in other farm animals, and the raw materials fact, such houses were, as a rule, reoccupied held by the factories were generally seized by their tenants soon after the restoration by the army of occupation. The postal service and telegraph and telephone systems were discontinued. The condition was somewhat analogous to that of a vigorous man, struck Great as were the losses from burning and down by paralysis and, although in full pospillage, and from destruction caused by ac- session of all his faculties, unable to move

THREATENED WITH STARVATION

the conquerors, and the levy of tribute there- 1,000,000 fled into Holland, France and after exacted. Belgium normally is not agri- England as the invading armies advanced. culturally self-supporting. She is one of the After the armies had passed across into richest countries, per capita, in the world, France and to the Western edge of Flanders but her wealth lies in her manufactures, her many of the refugees returned. It has been mines, and her commerce. Only 25 per cent, estimated by well-informed Belgians that the of her people are classed as agricultural, and present population of the country is apshe produces less than half the cereals which proximately 7,000,000. As a result of the stoppage of commerce and industry, and be-With the German invasion, all industries, cause the small stocks of food supplies in the with a few minor exceptions, came to a country were in large part seized by the standstill. Raw materials could no longer Germans, Belgium found herself instantly be imported and manufactured; products plunged into a condition of destitution, with could not be exported. All railroads dis- actual, bald starvation threatening her people.

continued operation, except as required by It should be added that this condition was the Germans for the transport of soldiers intensified by the refusal of Belgians to enand military supplies. Citizens of Belgium gage in any employment or activity which were forbidden to leave their own communi- could possibly be helpful to the conquerors. ties, except upon special passes which were German military authorities and the German

civil government, which was set up in Brus- straight up to the National Committee, with sels, endeavored in vain to persuade and all power lodged in the latter. In this concompel the Belgians to reëstablish certain in nection it is to be noted that Belgium has dustries, to man the railroads, to return to one of the most highly organized governthe railway repair shops, to reopen the mines, mental systems in the world, with a great but this the Belgians steadfastly refused to measure of autonomy in its communal groups. do. In their stand the people were supported The people, therefore, were not in the least by the Belgian Government, from its head- puzzled by the relief organization, but, on quarters in France.

BELGIUM'S OWN RELIEF ORGANIZATION

 As quickly as conditions permitted, leading men of Belgium organized a relief agency lecting funds and getting possession of availwhich took the name "Comité Nationale de able food supplies. From the first, however, Secours et d' Alimentation," but was com- it was obvious that the task far exceeded the monly referred to as the "Belgian National resources of the National Committee and its Relief Committee." M. Solvay, one of the subsidiaries. Also the regulations of the great manufacturers and philanthropists of German civil and military authorities pre-Belgium, was chosen president of this com- vented that communication among the varimittee, while the most forceful and dominant ous parts of the organization, that supervision personality in the group was M. Emil Franc- and direction of the work, and that movequi, director of the Societé General, the ment and distribution of relief supplies, esgreatest banking institution in the kingdom, sential to the execution of the program. It The committee, in fact, may be said to be was obvious that outside help must be enrepresentative of all political parties as well listed; and Germany, which evinced an acas of business and finance.

lief Committee, a subsidiary committee was condition that the American Ambassador in formed in each of the nine provinces, while London should become responsible for the under each provincial committee are local strict neutrality of all relief measures and committees representing all the communes in of all agents and representatives of any ormittees districted their territory, with a sub- in Belgium. A special committee, of which committee in each district. The organization Mr. Francqui was chairman, was authorized is extensive but simple, with the line of re- to go to London to confer with the American sponsibility and accountability running un- Ambassador and with the English Govern-

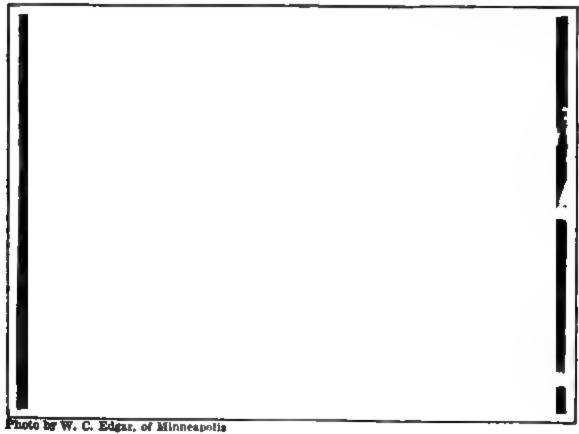
the contrary, each commune took up its part of the relief administration without friction or delay.

Immediate measures were adopted for coltive interest in the project, agreed that the Under the direction of the National Re- help of neutral countries might be sought, on The larger communal com- ganization which might be created to work broken from the smallest district committee ment, whose blockade would have to be

> modified to permit the importation of relief supplies into Belgium.

> THE AMERICAN COM-MISSION

> During the early days of the war an American committee in London had given excellent service in helping American citizens escape from the plight into which the outbreak of hostilities had plunged them. committee now became the nucleus of a new and greater organization which assumed the title of "Commission for Relief in Belgium."



PREPARING THE CITY'S SOUP

In order to give the commission an international character, diplomatic representatives of several neutral countries were added to its membership, including American and Spanish diplomatic representatives in Holland, Belgium, and Germany. From the first, however, the direction of the work of the commission was wholly in American hands. Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, an American engineer from California, residing in London, who had been chairman of the executive commit-

GIVING OUT THE DAY'S RATIONS

of the commission.

METHOD OF DELIVERING SUPPLIES

running organization. The British Govern- ceeds. ment consented to allow relief supplies to go into Belgium when carried on ships which contained no other cargo, and which flew the which would be sent into Belgium.

tee of the original committee created to help seizure by the German authorities or from Americans, was appointed chairman of the waste or damage through incompetent or dis-Commission for Relief in Belgium. Mr. honest management, and because the German Hoover has devoted his entire time and his authorities, on the other hand, relied upon it unusual organizing and directing ability to to see that the cargoes contained no improper the commission without financial remunera- or forbidden goods and that they were not tion. The same is true of other members used to help the Belgian army or to support arty unfriendly movement against the Germans. On its part, the Belgian National Committee was to have charge and direction It is unnecessary here to describe in detail of the actual distribution of supplies, the althe patient and skilful manner in which the lotments to the several provincial and comfull scheme of operation was gradually ham- munal committees, the fixing of prices, the mered into a balanced, cohesive and smoothly sale of foodstuffs, and the accounting for pro-

PRINCIPAL COST BORNE BY BELGIUM

It is doubtful whether the world underspecial flag of the Commission. The opera- stands that Belgium, through her governtive arrangement between the Commission ment and her people, has borne the chief and the Belgian National Committee was financial burden of the work of relief. A that the Commission would collect supplies fund of \$3,000,000 was provided by a group by gift or purchase in any part of the world, of Belgian bankers and given to the Commiswould transport them under its flag to Rot- sion for Relief in Belgium, to be expended terdam in Holland, and would there transfer solely for the chartering of ships in which to the cargoes to canal boats or railway cars bring wheat or flour from the United States and other countries. The Belgian Govern-A sub-office of the Commission in Rotter-ment has regularly appropriated \$5,000,000 dam was to have charge of the receipt of car- each month to be expended by the Commisgoes, their transfer to boats and cars and sion in the purchase of grain, flour and other their shipment to destination. Another sub- foods. This contribution is not an outright office in Brussels was to supervise the receipt gift to the Commission, although in effect it and distribution of the supplies in Belgium. accomplishes the purpose of a gift. The gov-The Brussels office was extremely important, ernment of Belgium, ever since the war bebecause the British Government and the con- gan, has continued to pay the salaries and tributors of money and supplies relied upon wages of a very large number of government its vigilance to safeguard the supplies from employees. Some of these employees have con-

tinued to perform the duties for which they the English Channel, and the cost of insurare paid, such as burgomasters and other city ance, doubled and trebled. and communal officials, school-teachers, etc., By the middle of the winter of 1914-15, while some are idle because of the German the cost to the Commission, of wheat delivoccupation of the country. The money for ered in Belgium, had risen almost to \$100 per the payment of these employees is not deliv- ton. Thus, the monthly expenditure climbed ered directly to them by the government; in rapidly from about \$5,000,000 to about \$8,fact, the government has no direct channel 000,000; then, toward through which it could make payment. It it dropped back again is, therefore, paid over to the Commission declined. It will be for Relief in Belgium, which buys relief sup- bread in Belgium has plies with it. The supplies are sent into meet the cost of the ent Belgium where they are distributed; not of the bread given away given away, but sold. Proceeds of the sale is, roughly, the measure are paid to the communes, and the communal food required from th officers then pay the salaries and wages of other countries. This the government employees. The entire trans- changing prices and has action is somewhat like the operation of a mately \$1,800,000 to \$ water-wheel. The water drives the wheel It will be understood in passing, but is not reduced in quantity by not all been given in cas the service which it gives.

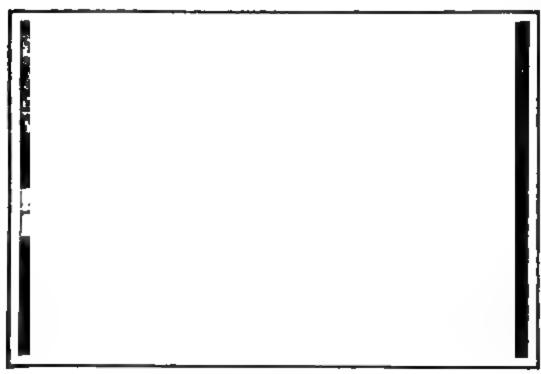
approximating 7,000,000 persons, obtains its never has so vast and universal a helpful bread solely from the supplies imported by movement been witnessed in this country at the Commission for Relief in Belgium, only that brought into existence by the tide of about one-third of the distribution is gratui- sympathy for Belgium. tous. About 4,500,000 persons pay for the bread which they receive, while about 2,500,-000 are unable to pay. Approximately 80,- A concrete illustration of the relief work 000 tons of wheat or flour are required each as actually carried on may give coherence to month to supply the entire country. At the this description, and will explain certain beginning of the work, last fall, the cost of operations which have not yet been menwheat purchased in the United States and tioned in this article. delivered in Belgium was approximately \$60 When the Commission for Relief in Belper ton. Later the price of wheat rapidly gium was formed, the Rockefeller Foundaincreased, while the charges for transportation, of New York, decided to contribute a tion by ship through the dangerous waters of cargo of grain. It chartered the steamer

···· ·· · · · · part of it, in fact, has b

of wheat or flour, collected by special State TWO-THIRDS OF THE PEOPLE PAY FOR BREAD or community efforts in the United States. While the entire population of Belgium, With these efforts the public is familiar, for

THE DISTRIBUTING MACHINERY AT WORK

Massapequa and loaded it with approximately 4000 tons of wheat. In due time the Massapeque reached the English Charnel where she unfurled the special flag necessary to identify her as a relief ship entitled to pass unmolested through the waters of the war area. This flag was a great white square bearing in conspicuous characters the words "Commission for Relief in Belgium." Streamers also decorated the rails along both sides of the hull Her character being thus established, she was not molested by either English or



A GROUP OF AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS WHO ASSISTED IN THE RELIEF WORK

A DINING HALL FOR THE CHILDREN

were included.

When the transfer was completed, the National Committee. barges and sent in all directions through Bel- committee's investigation. sections of the country.

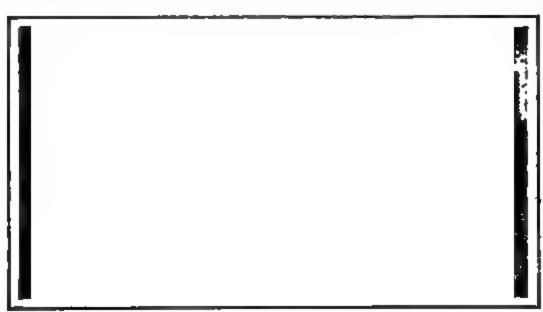
Commission for Relief in Belgium and by in every part of Belgium, is substantially the

German war vessels, but safely arrived at him was issued, on requisitions of the Com-Rotterdam, although her captain passed munal Committees of the National Belgian many anxious hours because of floating mines. Relief Committee in that vicinity. The In Rotterdam the Massapequa was placed committee of each commune is composed, in in the hands of the representatives of the part, of the officers of the commune, and the Commission, who had been notified by wire- official machinery of the commune is used in less of her coming and had a force of men the proper distribution of the relief supplies. ready to discharge her cargo. A fleet of canal Following the travels of the Massapequa barges was in waiting, and by means of huge cargo, we find that each commune which cranes the wheat was swiftly transferred to drew its supply of flour from the warehouse the smaller craft. Dutch customs officers at Hasselt, delivered the flour to one or more were on hand to see that no forbidden goods bakers who baked it into loaves of bread of a certain uniform weight, as determined by the

barges, each flying the Commission's flag, set Each baker was given a list of the persons out by inland waterways toward Brussels, to whom he was authorized to deliver bread German authorities in Belgium gave the and the amount to which each family was boats free passage and expedited their move- entitled and was required to account to the ments. When the wheat reached Brussels it Communal Committee for all the flour enwas sent to a mill at Vilvorde, a suburb, trusted to him. The Communal Committee where it was ground into a light brown flour. investigated conditions among the people of Only 10 per cent, of the bulk of the grain the commune and issued to them tickets, was extracted in the form of bran, whereas in which entitled them to go to a designated the fine white flour, commonly used in the baker and obtain each day the amount of United States, from 20 to 30 per cent. of the bread indicated on the face of the tickets. bulk of the wheat is extracted. The flour To some families the committee sold tickets, was delivered to the National Belgian Relief to some tickets were given, according to the Committee, and by it loaded into many financial resources of each as shown by the

gium's remarkable canal system to different. From this description of the method of relief administration, certain details of ac-One of these barges, we will say, went to counting for funds, received and expended, Hasselt. At Hasselt the flour was placed in have been omitted for the sake of simplicity, a warehouse in charge of an agent of the but the plan of distribution in its essentials, followed in disposing of the cargo of the balance their conduct and their expressions

monly known as "soup kitchens" are main- queror. tained. At these the poor receive rations of a thick, nutritious soup at a certain hour each day. Committees which maintain "soup kitchens" usually make daily distribution of and food supplies in the United States and bread to the destitute from the kitchens, Canada, a large quantity of clothing was conwhile only those who can pay obtain bread tributed and sent to Rotterdam with the from the bakers. In Brussels many soup cargoes of grain and flour. For the purpose kitchens are maintained, and the manner in of making a proper distribution of this conwhich they are organized and managed, with tribution a special organization was created. a great central establishment in which all the As the clothing arrived in Rotterdam it was soup is made under the direction of a famous transferred to warehouses which were estabchef, and is delivered steaming hot to the lished and maintained by the Rockefeller distributing places by swiftly driven wagons, Foundation War Relief Commission. Here



A BAKERY STORE ROOM

in organization. milk stations for sick babies as well as other women and children. An idea of the volrefinements which have been added to the ume of this inflow of clothing from Amergeneral underlying system of relief distribu- ica may be gained from the statement that tion. All the soup kitchens are managed by in the five months of January to May, inthe Communal Committees, although the clusive, 23,169 cases were packed and con-National Committee assists in their mainte- tents indexed in the warehouses at Rotternance. With these kitchens, the Commission dam. After all useless material had been for Relief in Belgium has nothing to do.

governments to be by Americans. For a ments for men, women, and children. time considerable difficulty was experienced in finding active, intelligent young Americans for this service, until the idea came to Mr. Hoover to draw upon the American Rhodes mal industry and the provision of food and enthusiasm; and, with the permission of the lem of idleness arose. It is a truism that university authorities, about thirty went to idleness makes for physical and moral decay, Belgium, where most of them acquitted them- and it is scarcely to be expected that the proselves with credit. The work requires not longed idleness of the majority of the entire and tact as well, for the Americans must juriously many of the people of that country.

in such a manner as to maintain the respect In many communes food stations, com- and good-will of both conquered and con-

CLOTHING FROM AMERICA

In connection with the collection of money is an excellent illustration of Belgian ability it was unpacked, sorted, classified, repacked

in convenient form for distribution and forwarded, chiefly to the Belgian National Committee in Brussels, though sufficient was retained for distribution among Belgian refugees in Holland.

The Belgian National Committee established a warehouse for clothing in Brussels and gave employment at small wages to hundreds of women in making over, repairing and otherwise adapting the worn clothing from Amer-

Brussels also maintains ica, to the customs and needs of Belgian excluded, there were forwarded for distribu-Supervision of the distribution in Belgium tion among Belgians in Belgium and Holland was required by both German and British 2,019,763 articles of clothing, including gar-

THE EVIL OF IDLENESS

As a direct result of the paralysis of nor-Scholars in English universities. Many of clothing for the Belgian people without effort the students received the suggestion with or obligation on their part, a gigantic probalone vigilance and accuracy, but judgment population of Belgium can fail to affect in-

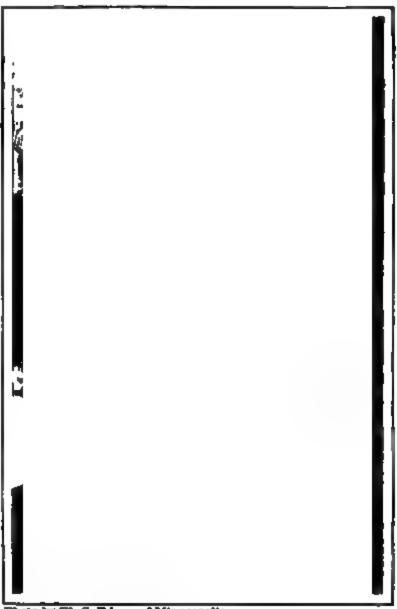
In numerous communities little had been done toward clearing away the ruins of the burned houses six months after their destruction, although the people were on the ground and engaged in nothing more absorbing than drawing their supplies of food from the relief committees. In those communities in which no destruction of buildings had occurred, much employment might have been found in mending roads, repairing canal dikes, clearing the canals of wreckage of broken bridges, etc. A general fear existed that any public works which might be undertaken would prove to be of benefit to the Germans, and for that reason the idea was regarded with disfavor. Owners of houses which had been damaged hesitated to rebuild them because, as they said, the German armies to the west of them would soon be driven back across Belgium and would again destroy all that had been done to repair the results of their previous operations. attitude of mind seemed to be shared by leading men and by the Belgian Government itself.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENT IN HOLLAND

In the Belgian refugee camps in Holland, where there was little opportunity for labor, Photo by W. C. Edgar, of Minnespolis the effects of prolonged idleness were unmis-In January, 1915, the camps, takable. on they suffered severely from cold and ex- commodations, their discomforts. posure. When the "second-hand" clothing obvious facts:

due to exposure were numerous, and the but could sew by hand or could knit. mortality among infants in the camps was

relsome, and were disinclined to discharge the accepted and the following day thirty sewing



INSPECTING A BAKER'S LOAVES

equipped and maintained by the Dutch Gov- simple duties which could be given to them, emment, contained a population of approxi- such as making beds, cleaning quarters, helpmately 150,000 persons. These people had ing to prepare food, etc. Managers of the fled from Belgium in August and had camps complained of the continual bickering brought no warm clothing. As winter came of the women about their children, their ac-

Following this inspection of refugee camps began to arrive from America their condition the War Relief Commission proposed to the was greatly ameliorated, but there was an management of a small camp in Rotterdam almost total lack of underwear, and the that an experiment be tried in giving the clothing from America did not include wear- women of that camp an opportunity for emable underclothing except in small quantities. ployment at manufacturing underclothing When the Rockefeller Foundation War Re- and stockings for the use of their own familief Commission inspected some of the camps lies and of their fellow refugees. A meeting its attention was strongly attracted to two of all the women in the camp was held in the big dining-hall, and when the plan was ex-First. The refugees were suffering intense- plained the response was pathetically enthuly for lack of warm underclothing, a need siastic. The women who said they could use which local volunteer Dutch committees sewing machines were first listed and then were unable to meet. Instances of disease those who said they could not use machines,

The War Relief Commission proposed to abnormally high, as a result of the same the camp management that if a suitable room were provided the Commission would provide Second, universal idleness was undermin- sewing machines, cloth and findings, woolen ing the energy and character of the refugees. yarn for stockings and would employ a They were becoming discontented and quar- capable woman as directress. The offer was was purchased and the work began. Among stockings and socks. the refugees in the camp a dressmaker from Antwerp was found and was employed to commission withdrew. All the refugees had direct the work under the supervision of a been comfortably supplied with clothing, committee of Dutch women of Rotterdam. summer made it possible for them to committee

formation which the camp experienced. The sion believed that the Belgians should be ennew interest and the opportunity to provide couraged to return to their own country, their families and others with warm under- where most of their compatriots had remained wear completely changed the spirit of the and were living in approximately normal surplace. Discipline, which had been a difficult roundings and where opportunities existed and thankless task, suddenly became an un- for employment in repairing the damages of important detail, so far as the women were war. It seemed to the commission unwite to also; for the occupation of the women long the abnormal life of the camps. removed many of the sources of friction and gossip among the male inmates of the camp.

Relief Commission gave a bonus of one guilder (forty cents) a week to each woman who had worked a required number of hours. This payment was not regarded as wages. because, as was explained, the refugees were receiving free of cost their board and shelter and the garments which were manufactured, and therefore could not fairly expect to receive wages.

When this experiment had been in successthe War Relief Commission, accompanied by Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister As the Belgian refugees use in the camps. had been done. were all under the protection and guardiansential that the experiment should have the ment has written of it as follows: approval of the governmental authorities. The Foreign Minister was much interested and expressed the hope that the work might be expanded. A little later the Minister of the Interior, within whose jurisdiction the care of refugees lies, cordially approved the plans which were laid before him and appointed a national commission to cooperate with the Rockefeller Foundation War Relief Commission.

Under the operation of this arrangement the government provided suitable quarters in the employed groups of women. Managers of the camps everywhere welcomed the extension of the industry. Eventually the experiment was carried into thirty-five camps. More than 4000 women were given employ-The number of pieces of underwear completed and distributed was 101,000, while be said here of the part which the Dutch

machines were installed, a supply of materials the knitting women produced 54,000 pairs of

At the beginning of June the War Relief All concerned were astonished at the trans- much time in the open air, and the contain-The change affected the men maintain any enterprise which tended to pro-

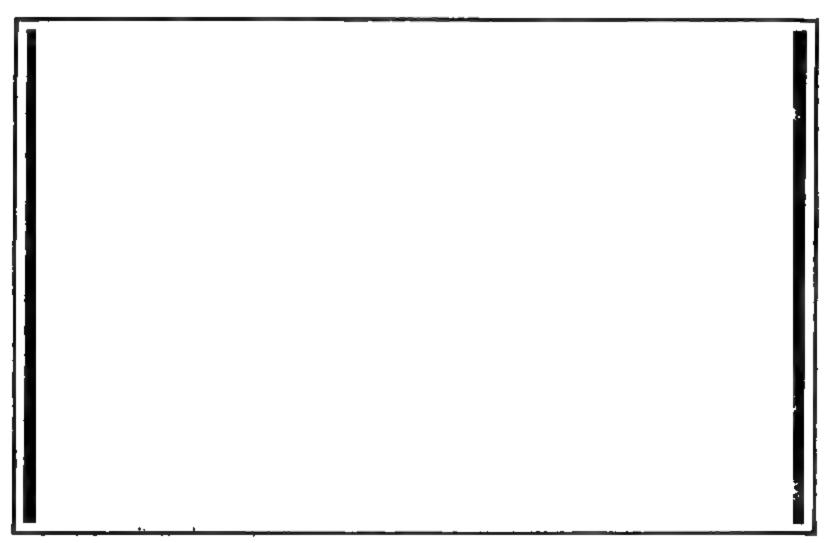
HOLLAND'S NOBLE ATTITUDE

With this position the Dutch Government As a stimulus to the women the War was not in entire accord; and despite the fact that it was expending millions from its straining treasury in the most generous care of the refugees, it declined to take any steps toward persuading the refugees to return home. Its hospitality was not to be measured by the cost. In withdrawing from Holland, therefore, the War Relief Commission transferred the direction and maintenance of the industrial work to the government, which desired its continuance. As a last evidence of the ful operation for some days, the members of good-will of the War Relief Commission toward the Dutch authorities, it purchased outright 500 sewing machines which it had at The Hague, called upon the Dutch Min- previously used under rental, and turned ister of Foreign Affairs and explained what them over to the government for continuing

An observer who had the best of opporship of the Dutch Government, it was es- tunities to gauge the value of this experi-

Those who met in these classes felt that they were engaged in useful work. They could see the result and share in the product. They felt that they were working for their country. common thing, on entering a sewing class, to hear a hundred or more girls and women singing the Belgian Lion. Few visitors could face such a roomful, with all which it represented on the one hand of exile and suffering, and on the other, of sympathy and international good will, without deep emotion. The work has fully justified itself. The most sanguine expectations have been fulfilled. The women and girls have taken up the work willingly. The sewing and knitting classes the government provided suitable quarters in have been genuine social centers. They have the various camps, for the accommodation of counteracted the demoralizing influence of refugee They have promoted happiness and con-ent. They have brought about relations of life. tentment. friendship between Dutch ladies and Belgian girls peculiarly in need of friendly guidance and help. They have been both an educational and a moral influence.

Duty and inclination require that a word



PUTTING UP PACKAGES TO BE SENT TO THE PROVINCES

people and government have taken in the care small activities have 'gradually come back to of the Belgian refugees. It is unnecessary to life and agriculture has been revived, but Bellook to the countries at war for examples of gium is primarily an industrial country and uncomplaining courage, of sacrifice, of devo- her workmen are unemployed. As this stagtion to country, of noble spirit. The story of nation continues, the resources of the people Holland during this period of stress and are becoming exhausted and the number of anxiety is illuminated by the pervading pres- dependents upon charity steadily increases. erce of all those qualities. Bereft of most Almost one-third of the total population is of her commerce, her factories closed, her now unable to buy its food and clothing. army mobilized at tremendous cost, her peo- With unabated courage the Commission ple taxed perhaps as never before, she threw for Relief in Belgium has gone forward with open her doors to a million Belgians fleeing its gigantic task of benevolence. By means in fear, took them into her private homes, or of the remarkable economic and financial provided shelter and food in great camps measures which have characterized its operaerected at vast expense for that sole purpose, tions, it has worked out a program for the and has borne the burden graciously, un- coming winter which promises to provide the complainingly, for more than a year. The prime essentials of foodstuffs, but it is relyload has gradually decreased as the refugees ing chiefly upon the generosity of the United have returned to Belgium or have gone to States for the necessary clothing. The great England, but Holland to-day is probably pro- supply of clothing contributed last winter is viding all the necessaries of life,—shelter, exhausted. As a means of employment, it food, clothing,—for 100,000 refugees. And seems wise to send materials for clothing still she smiles and holds out her arms in wel- rather than the made-up garments. The succome to all who come.

WHAT IS NEEDED THIS WINTER

in Belgium:

which, with the invasion, plunged the entire be to some extent overcome and a large group country into idleness, still prevails. Some of people given a chance for self-support.

cessful experiment of last winter, by which idle Belgian refugees in Holland were given wholesome employment in making A word concerning the immediate future clothing for themselves, has been put into operation on a much enlarged scale in Belgium. The industrial and commercial paralysis By this means the evil effects of idleness may

THE BULGARIANS AND THEIR $\mathbf{COUNTRY}$

BY OLIVER BAINBRIDGE

[Bulgaria, by reason of her recent entrance as a participant in the great war, has created fresh interest in the people and conditions of that country. The remarkable progress made by the Bulgarians in the last third of a century is set forth in the following article. The writer, Mr. Bain-bridge, is an experienced traveler and the author of "India of To-Day," "The Heart of China," and other works. His favorable observations on Bulgaria and its people coincide with those of other eminent travelers and students of world conditions.—The EDITOR.]

ries of tyranny have not unfitted the Bulgars to it for railroads and industrial developfor self-government. All lovers of freedom ment, and administered its finances as ably are delighted with the prudence they have as he administers his own private fortune. shown and the enormous success which has During the conversations which I have had attended their efforts. A million and a with his Majesty I was impressed with that

quarter sterling over expenditure during the first eleven years of their independence speaks well for their financial administration. They have a single chamber, known as the Sobranje, the members of which are elected by universal manhood suffrage. The assent of the Czar is . required for all laws passed by the Sobranje. Eight Ministers, who are nominated by and

CZAR FERDINAND AND THE CZARITSA ELEONORE

in which the executive power is vested.

THE CZAR AND THE CZARITSA

the head of which there is a Prefect who is the sufferers. appointed by the Czar on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior.

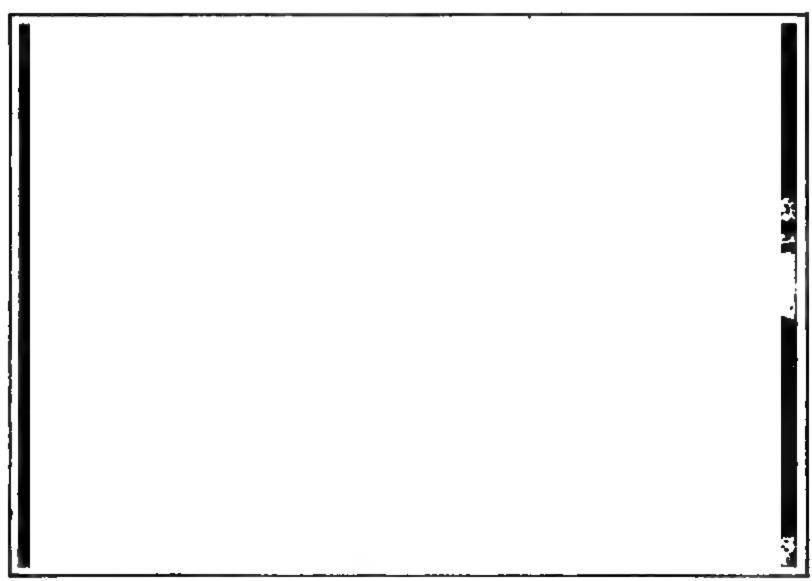
HE advanced state of democracy at- last twenty-eight years will agree that he tained in Bulgaria proves that centu- has built it up commercially, attracted money

sanguine temperament, that spirit of self-reliance, fearless determination which has enabled him to transform Bulgaria from a condition of weakness and poverty into a progressive and flourishing country.

The Czar has been ably assisted during the last seven years by the Czaritsa Eleonore. the royal Florence Nightingale, who has taught us that the first element

are responsible to the Czar, form a Council of true culture is utility, and that we should think more of others and less of ourselves-During the two Balkan wars she traveled incognito over the lines of transport to see the The Czar is the constitutional head of the wounded accommodated, and, whenever pos-State, the real power being in the people, sible, helped in the operating-room, where The State is divided into twelve districts, at her gentle presence cheered and encouraged

Her Majesty told me, with much amusement, that some of the peasants, who are The Czar Ferdinand who is highly dis- anything but paragons of cleanliness, were tinguished for the penetration of his intellect, little pleased with her efforts to inculcate has made Bulgaria. Those who know the ideas of sanitation, and referred to her so inside history of that country during the "that meddlesome nurse up at the Palace."



BULGARIANS IN THEIR "BEST CLOTHES," WITH EMBROIDERED SHEEPSKINS AND LACE PETTICOATS (They are about to engage in their native "Belt Dance")

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

The moment Bulgaria attained her independence she instituted a system of free and compulsory education, for she knew that it was the basis of national destiny, and when we remember that the Bulgarian peasantry depend upon the help of their own families to till their farms we can form a faint idea of the sacrifices they make in order to send their children to school. There are agricultural schools to which model farms are attached at Sardovo and at Roustchouk, while at Philippopolis there is a school open to young men who wish to take up fruit growing. Priests and village schoolmasters are compelled to take a course in agriculture. Students, when they travel separately on the railways, are allowed a reduction of 50 per cent, on the price of the ordinary ticket, and when they travel in parties of ten or more, and are accompanied by one of their teachers, they are allowed a reduction of 75 per cent. The railways are State property and and enthusiastic audiences. are under State management. If we take into account the new lines in course of construction and the others that are planned. Bulgaria has more lines of railway than Ser- country. Out of a population of nearly bia, Greece, and Turkey put together.

faculties - History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, and Law. It is attended by 2,000 students, of whom 300 are women, and there are 60 professors and lecturers. The 5,450 educational institutions in Bulgaria, which include some of the finest high school buildings in the world, have a staff of 13,500 teachers and are attended by 530,000 students,-315,000 boys and 215,000 girls. I was much surprised with the attention and the intelligence of the students, each one of whom seemed to be imbued with the magnificent idea that they must build their character for themselves, and the State is rendering an incomparable service by enabling them to build it upon firm foundations and with enduring materials.

There are national libraries at Sofia and Philippopolis and over one thousand readingrooms throughout the State. In the important centres they have courses of public lectures, which are always greeted with large

AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY

Bulgaria is preëminently an agricultural five millions, about three millions are en-The adolescent University of Sofia has gaged in cultivating their own farms, which with the greatest success. It not only ad- affection. vances sums to farmers to buy cattle, seeds does the buying for them.

three distillations. It is a deep golden color, guarded against." and the odor is so pungent that it produces a sense of giddiness. ent scents. The girls who gather the roses ing to marriage and divorce. make jam and syrup from the petals, which are very delicious, but a trifle too sweet for my Western palate.

with mud floors.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

courage and self-sacrifice, and show that are ever grasping lose all. noble toleration of religions other than their own, Mohammedans, Greeks, Jews, Roman picture in their white head-dresses, short em-Catholics, Armenians, and Protestants all broidered kirtles and lace petticoats, do not enjoy complete religious freedom in Bulga- indulge in flirtation, which is the intermedi-

rarely ever exceed six or seven acres. They ria. The national faith is that of the Orhave fixity of tenure, paying one-tenth of the thodox Bulgarian Church, which is govgross produce by way of rent, which seems a erned by the Synod of Bishops under the most cumbersome system. The government Presidency of an Exarch. The late Exarch is theoretically the owner of the land, and Joseph was one of the greatest men of modcan resume possession in the event of the ern Bulgaria. He guided the destinies of the holder not being able to pay his tithe. The Church for the last thirty years with such Agricultural Bank, which has many branches tact and courage that all Bulgarians were and agencies throughout Bulgaria, has met drawn to him in an attitude of respectful

His Beatitude, who received me at the and agricultural implements, but very often Palace of the Holy Synod, impressed me as a man who had accustomed himself to the The grains cultivated are wheat, maize, thoughtful and quiet study of human nature, barley, rye, oats, rice, and millet. The prin- as well as having a wide experience in politics, cipal industrial plants are tobacco, roses, and which I think is amply revealed by the intel-I was particularly interested in lectual and material progress made by the the rose crop, for I had often heard of the Bulgarians in Macedonia. When I menfamous Bulgarian Atta made from the red tioned some of the charges that the Baland white roses gathered in the gardens of kan States had made to me against one an-Kazanlik, Karlovo, Klissoura, and Staraza- other, he said: "I am afraid, Mr. Baingora. It takes a ton and a half of roses to bridge, that you will find the deviation make a pound of oil, which is obtained after from truthfulness has not been sufficiently

The Exarch and bishops are chosen for The oil is placed in life by secret ballot in which laymen are leaden bottles and sent to the perfume em- permitted to cast their vote as well as the poriums in Paris and London, where it is clergy. The ecclesiastical authorities exercise used to form the basis of a thousand differ- complete jurisdiction over all matters pertain-

LOVE, MARRIAGE, AND HOME LIFE

In this country, according to the canon-There is not a high standard of comfort ical laws, the legal age for contracting maramong these simple peasant farmers, whose riage is fixed at nineteen years for boys clothing is homespun and whose footgear is and seventeen years for girls. The Bulgarimade of the pelts from which the wool is ans are generous lovers who trust as fully as taken. Even the more well-to-do are con- they love. They realize that there must be tent to live in plainly furnished cottages much in another's life which they cannot know and cannot share, however closely it may be bound with their own, and they are willing and glad to accord it perfect free-The Bulgarians have a firm idea of right dom. Relying on its character and confiding and wrong. If a man is asked to do any- in its love, they put it to no test, they seek for thing which is not approved by the master of no fresh proofs, they demand no signs to conhis soul, he only says, "I cannot,—it would firm it nor evidences to verify it. They give He cannot tell you why it freely of the wealth of love in their own would be shame; he knows that he would hearts, but they never bargain or pause to suffer, and he does not trouble himself with consider whether they receive the full price complex explanations. It is this mold of the love they pour out. Yet it is to them thought which influences the whole current that the full measure of affection is given. of life and movement in Bulgaria. And it "pressed down, shaken together, running is because they have made God their partner over." Demanding nothing, exacting nothing they have been able to give us such lessons in ing, they receive abundantly; while they who

Bulgarian women, who present a charming

be subjected to trifling.

we see man and wife exhibiting quiet and disease." mutually respectful familiarity, we may be fairly certain that they are to be looked on as most fortunate in the world.

Divorce is very rare in Bulgaria, where it may be obtained on several grounds. delights me to be able to state that parties who have been found guilty of adultery are not allowed to marry their accomplices, and if we in the West would adopt this very wise law and punish these home-wreckers a disgusting blot would be removed from the brow of our civilization.

A STRONG AND HEALTHY RACE

counts for them being such a strong and al Theatre, the General Post Office, the War healthy race. Mr. G. Aird Whyte, of Edin- Office, the Bulgarian National Bank, the burgh, who spent several months with a William Gladstone High School for Boys, medical mission in the Balkans, in writing the Grand Hotel de Bulgarie, the National to me says that "physically they are in many Agricultural Bank, the Sobranje, and many ways superior to other nations. They have a other public buildings which are of fine sound constitution and lack the 'nervous sandstone. The ecclesiastical edifices are of system,' so that there were few cases of remarkable beauty, especially the new collapse in our hospitals. I came across only cathedral.

ary between companionship and courtship one case of vomiting after chloroform of all and a mockery of both. They believe the the cases that passed through our operating secret chambers of the heart are too sacred theatre at Mustapha Pasha. Out of nearly for the imps of flirtation to gambol in or to two thousand men who passed through the hospital, with the exception of those who had The Bulgarians, even if they have to emigrated and returned to fight, only two struggle hard, lead a life which is almost had bad teeth—a good index of the general ideally happy. The great thing which gives health of a nation. Out of the same number happiness is mutual confidence, and, when of cases there was one suspected of a venereal

SOPIA, THE CAPITAL

No city in the East has undergone such a magic transformation as Sofia. Prior to the emancipation of the Bulgars it was a small Turkish town of 20,000, with narrow, dirty streets. There was practically no trade and the people were in a hideous state of poverty. The city which has now risen up has a population of about 125,000 and is rapidly becoming one of the best in Eastern Europe. Architecturally it has far more claims to respect than is at first apparent. The streets, which are well paved and beautifully clean, are too narrow for the adequate display of the fine The pure life led by the Bulgarians ac- proportions of the Czar's palace, the Nation-

"SPEEDING THE SILVER BULLETS"

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROBLEMS OF WAR FINANCE AND WAR ECONOMY, AND How Mr. McKenna Is Meeting Them

BY LEWIS R. FREEMAN

"E ACH one of you has silver bullets in siderable section of the press and public,—be-your pockets which will help to stop came in an hour,—in an hour and fifteen the Germans."

The phrase was Lloyd George's, and it claimed and trusted men in England. was also he who, as Chancellof of the Exchequer during the opening months of the war, fired the first tentative volleys of "silver bullets." But the sustained bombardment,- military, were calculated only to tide over

—was left to be directed by the Honorable Reginald McKenna, who succeeded to the Chancellorship when, in May last, Lloyd George was called to the head of the new Ministry of Munitions and set to speeding the bullets of steel.

The task the former Chancellor of the Exchequer left behind him was scarcely less appalling in its baffling immensity,—it had now become an economic as well as a financial problem, —than the one to which he went. And the story of the firm-handed, clearheaded way in which it has been taken up and put on the road to fulfillment is also the

minutes, to be exact,—one of the most ac-

ENGLAND'S RELUCTANCE TO TAX HERSELF

Britain's first financial measures, like her the "hurricane fire" as it is swiftly becoming, the chaos which followed the outbreak of

> hostilities. The war would be over by Christmas, so most members of the government appeared to think; and definite plans for defraying its cost could be taken up in the piping times of peace to follow, when men and nations had regained their proper perspective. creased taxes were imposed on tea, tobacco, spirits, and a few other things; but the main dependence was placed upon a loan of \$1,-750,000,000 raised in the early winter.

Even by springtime the grim reality of the war. which was gripping the other belligerents by the throat, had been so little felt in England that the government was

THE HONORABLE REGINALD MC KENNA, BRITAIN'S CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

story of how a cabinet minister who had still in a temporizing mood when another never attained to anything approaching popu- budget was presented in May. Even Lloyd larity,—whose resignation, indeed, had not George, clear-sighted as he had proved himlong before been clamored for by a not incon-self to be in forecasting the need of munitions,

was reluctant to grasp the nettle firmly by imposing fresh taxes. There was a chance of would be wisest to tide over the interval with another loan.

Almost immediately following the presentation of his May budget, Lloyd George was transferred to the new Ministry of Munitions; and the task not only of raising the new war loan but of finally facing the longdeferred taxation problem as well, fell to for which could be definitely or even ap-Mr. McKenna, who, in spite of a rather troublous tenure of the Home Secretaryship, was deemed the best man available for the How fortunate an apvacated portfolio. pointment it was probably very few even of the new Chancellor's greatest admirers realized at the time.

FLOATING THE GREATEST LOAN IN HISTORY

The work of raising the new war loan, amounting though it did to more than \$3,000,000,000,—was a simple one compared to the fixing of the new taxes. Britons of the present generation have been loaning or investing money all their lives, the most striking evidence of which perhaps is the fact that \$20,000,000,000 worth of foreign securities are estimated to be held by the canny inhabitants of the tight little island. It was not necessary to "stage" the loan by a long ciently difficult problem in itself; to persuade interval of public preparation as has always been done in Germany, and was, to a certain degree, done in the case of the flotation of the recent Anglo-French loan in the United

The mere announcement that during a couple of the early weeks of July unlimited subscriptions to a loan to bear the unprecedented interest of 41/2 per cent. would be received was sufficient. With a careless gesture the British moneyed interests,-mostly insurance companies,—coolly and tossed \$2,900,000,000 into the war hat and went on about their business, while the general public,-stimulated by a well-planned poster campaign,-brought the total up to INCREASED DEMAND FOR LABOR,-HIGHER and beyond even figures by buying vouchers ranging in amounts from \$1.25 to \$25. "This beats the old Consols all hollow," was a great improvement in the condition of everyone said, and intimated that there was the English workers of all classes. Unemplenty more money to be had when further ployment,—the insidious cancer that had need should arise. What up to that time been eating deeper and deeper toward the homa or California oil boom. It was a re- million soldiers, fewer hands to do it. The markable financial achievement.

JOHN BULL FINALLY "TAKES HIS BIT"

But in spite of the ease with which it now peace by fall, it was urged at this time, and it seemed probable that the money to finance. the war for an indefinite period could be raised, there was a growing feeling in England that the time had come to "pay." Something of the magnitude of the work ahead had at last begun to come home to the British people. Men no longer spoke of "the end of the war" as something the date proximately fixed, but rather as an eventuation of the dim and distant future, like the millennium. A "war consciousness," and with it a commensurate "war responsibility," was developing. "We can't leave it all to be shouldered by posterity," men began say-"We've got to take our own bit, and no time will be so favorable for taxation as the years of abnormal prosperity during and immediately following the war itself. Slap on your taxes. We're ready for them. Only distribute them fairly over all classes and we won't complain.'

> To allot equitably the burden of a greatly augmented taxation,—that, in a word, was the apparently simple but really incalculably complex task which was set for Mr. McKenna.

> To distribute the taxes fairly was a suffia jealous and highly self-conscious working class, which was already breaking or threatening to break into incipient strikes on the most trivial pretexts, that it was a fair distribution seemed almost too much to hope Moreover, the striking changes which had taken place in England during the fourteen months of the war made it imperative that the new taxes should endeavor to accomplish certain economic as well as financial ends. A brief explanation of what these changes were will help to an understanding of the problem which confronted the new Chancellor of the Exchequer.

WAGES

One of the immediate effects of the war was the greatest loan in history was floated heart of the British social system for years,with less effort and excitement than those was put an end to almost in a night. There accompanying the opening of the subscrip- was an immense deal more work to do, and, tion list of a wild-cat company in an Okla- with the recruiting of between two and three organ-grinder and the vender of useless those of boys and women. The almshouses trade balance against Great Britain. poured out all in possession of their working faculties; men and women of leisure turned their hands to "war work," and still

the supply was short.

spending was not for better food and more it assembled in the middle of September. comfortable quarters, badly as these were needed in most instances, but for luxuries, gallery of the House of Commons were apand foreign luxuries at that.

IMPORTING FOREIGN LUXURIES

ing in the tenements of Newcastle and Bir- hand. Most of the great financial and inmingham; the coster maid of Shoreditch dustrial kings of Britain fidgeted on the naradded another six inches to her inevitable ostrich plume; the cinema theaters,—95 per cent. of whose films came from California,were packed to suffocation, and the whine of the American-made phonograph was heard from Land's End to John o' Groat. Also, there came to be seen in startlingly increasing numbers American motor-cycles and what the ultra-patriotic Britisher is wont to call "the cheap Yankee automobile."

There was no complaint regarding the quality of these goods, but there was, and very justly, an outcry against the purchase of unnecessary foreign articles at a time when the curtailment of British manufacture for export conspired with the rapidly increasing purchases of munitions in America to create a tremendous trade balance against England. That this trouble was actual as well as apparent was evident from the trade returns covering the first year of the war, which showed that the importation of foreign luxuries was much greater than during the previous year of peace. The demand, therefore, was that the new taxes should, besides increasing the current revenue as much as possible, aim also to restrict the consumption of foreign luxuries at a time when the

trinkets disappeared from the streets. Boys American exchange was daily sagging lower and women took the place of men. Girls and lower as a consequence of the mounting

THE SEPTEMBER WAR BUDGET

With these ends in view Mr. McKenna, in the intervals of dispensing the money from Then wages began advancing. Unskilled the latest war loan at a rate which rose workers received two and three times as from \$15,000,000 a day in the early part of much as they had been able to command be- July to \$20,000,000 a day a couple of fore the war; artisans from three to four months later, figured and consulted, and figtimes as much. The consequence of this ured and consulted, until the end of Septemwas that the greater part of the workers of ber, the country meanwhile bracing itself to England were earning more, and, in spite take up the new burden as a stout-hearted of the considerably increased cost of living, pack-horse stiffens his knees against a further had more to spend, than ever in their lives addition to an already heavy burden. before. That they should spend, and spend "We've asked to be taxed," the people said; freely, was naturally to be expected; nor was "and we're ready to put up with whatever is it entirely undesirable that a certain amount necessary. Only please hurry up and let us of their earnings should go into circulation know the worst as soon as you can." The again in the purchase of domestic products. Chancellor announced that the budget would Unfortunately the main drift of the new be ready to present to Parliament shortly after

The scant 120 seats in the little visitors' plied for many times over for the afternoon on which the budget was to be read, and as far as possible these were allotted to those The chirp of the cuckoo clock began echo- most vitally interested in the measures in



A STAR TURN-THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EX-CHEQUER Prom Punch (London)

row benches, and the majority of these, with budget speeches of the past in mind, had made arrangements to have tea, and dinner, and even supper served them in the House. Several had prepared to stick it out on chocolate so as not to miss even a quarter of an hour of the fateful pronouncement.

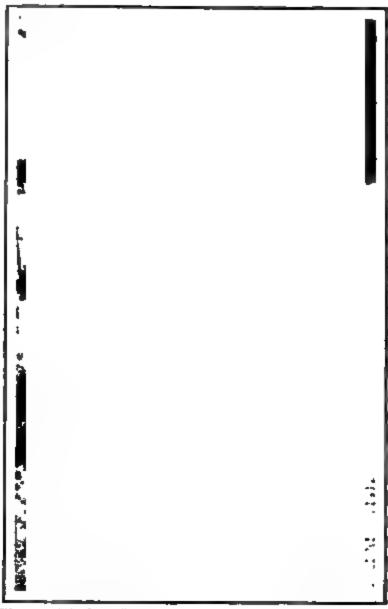
"Question Time,"—the hour in which the humble M. P. is allowed to prove his devotion to his constituents by "heckling" the mighty cabinet minister,—passed off perfunctorily, and about four o'clock a well-set-up, middle-sized man with a bald head, a clear eye and a distinctly pleasant face stood up by the long center table and began to talk. Now he spoke of shillings and pence, and even farthings; again of millions, and hundreds of millions and,—once or twice,—of thousands of millions of pounds. Now he was explanatory, now expository, now calculative; never was he oratorical. His eloquence,—for eloquence of a kind there was,

TAX DISTRIBUTION THAT MET WITH APPROVAL

epochal war budget of the fall of 1915.

-found expression in figures of estimate rather than figures of speech. For seventyfive minutes he spoke,—marshalling facts and figures and their corollaries,—and then sat down. Thus did Mr. McKenna present the

Former Chancellors of the Exchequer had always talked for an hour or two or three before getting down to business, and a number of distinguished bankers, not unnaturally anticipating an even longer period of "firstlies" and "secondlies" on this momentous occasion, did not arrive at the House of Commons until after Mr. McKenna had finished his speech. Those who were on hand changed from an attitude of perfunctory attention to one of active interest at the Chancellor's first words, and followed him closely to the end. Now the twitch of a "mutton chop" whisker,—the invariable insignia of the old-school British banker,-told of a jaw muscle that had been sharply flexed as the new income tax rate was read, or a pucker of perturbation appeared in a beetling brow as a manufacturer saw his swelling "war profits" cut in half at one fell swoop; but for the most part they "stood the gaff" like the game cated as follows: A general increase of the the budget reminded me very strongly of the and from 25 to 35 per cent. on those from pleased patient, was the legend, "It didn't to be levied on all trades and manufactures



Photograph by Paul Thompson.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. R. McKenna with Mrs. McKenna on their way to the House of Commons the day that Mr. McKenna presented his first war budget)

hurt a bit. I'm coming back to Dr. again."

The brevity of the budget speech created a scarcely less favorable impression than its lucidity. As one paper put it,-referring to former Chancellors of the Exchequer,-"What would have taken Mr. Lloyd George five or six hours to present, Mr. Asquith two or three days, and Mr. Gladstone all of a week, Mr. McKenna accomplished to perfection in an hour and a quarter." The fact that there was no suggestion whatever of an attempt to "play politics" in the budget also told strongly in its favor with the general public.

WHAT ARE THE NEW TAXES?

The nature of the new taxes may be indiold patriots they were. Indeed, the expres- income tax of about 40 per cent., so that it sions on the faces of these giants of British now takes approximately 10 per cent. of all finance and industry after the reading of incomes of between \$600 and \$5000 a year, advertising poster of a Western dentist, on \$20,000 upwards. A special tax,—popularly which, under the grinning countenance of a called the "war profits" tax,—of 50 per cent.

over \$500. Duties on tea, cocoa, tobacco, last spring would have gone a mighty long coffee, and dried fruits raised 50 per cent., way toward paying the cost of the war. And and on motor spirits and patent medicines yet we had,—and still have,—the remarkable 100 per cent. A new ad valorem duty of anomaly of a people sacrificing rivers of 33 1/3 per cent. on imported automobiles, blood for their country, and yet being unmotor-cycles, cinema films, clocks, watches, willing to give up the use of beverages which and musical instruments. Considerable in- not only wasted money but lowered their creases in postal, telegraphic, and telephonic industrial and military efficiency as well. rates. (Both of the latter services are stateoperated in England.)

NOT PROTECTIONISM

on the fairness with which these taxes are budget rather than to allow the entering distributed is found in the fact that the only wedge of prohibition to be driven on any organized attack upon the budget came from further than it now goes under the Munia small group of hide-bound free-traders who tions Act. It will probably take another professed to believe that they descried in the year or so of war, at twenty or thirty milnew duties on autos, cinema films, and other lion dollars a day, to bring them and the imported luxuries the point of the entering country to their senses.' wedge of protection. There is little doubt that Great Britain will,—must, in fact, adopt a certain degree of protection after the war, but Mr. McKenna is absolutely above Britain,—the proportion of its war expenses suspicion of trying to use the present emer- the country can pay out of current revenue, gency to hasten the day. Indeed, nothing —it is very difficult to approximate, largely that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has because of the fact that this limit will be said or done can in any way be construed to raised indefinitely as a complete realization indicate that he is any less sincere in his ad- of their responsibilities awakens in the Britherence to at least the principle of free trade ish people a will to produce and save. Perthan he was before the war.

WHY LIQUOR WAS LET OFF

additional taxes on beer and spirits was a gether probable," said Professor Scott in adsurprise only to those quite unconversant dressing a recent gathering of economists at Indeed, as I heard an American of twenty the country put its back into it and worked a years' residence in London aptly put it, "The good deal harder than in time of peace. We in not butting his head against that unbreach- pounds with the national income as it is just able wall, the stones of which are the brew- now. We could save, if we really set ouring and distilling interests, and the mortar selves to it, an additional 400,000,000 of which is the insatiable thirst for liquor of pounds. But supposing the country worked both the lower and upper classes of Brit-harder and saved more, and suppose besides ishers."

perance under normal conditions, "has been things to strive for are increased economy, just about the worst handled of any of the both public and private, and increased prodomestic problems which have confronted duction." England since the outbreak of the war, and that is saying a good deal. The saying, di- ever, represent pretty nearly Britain's maxirect and indirect, from the putting through mum effort, and of the régime of public and

whose profits exceed those of 1914-15 by of Lloyd George's total prohibition scheme

"McKenna was wise in steering clear of the thing at this juncture. He well knew that a very substantial majority in the House of Commons, rallying around the 'solid Perhaps the most significant commentary Irish,' would have wrecked the whole of his

HOW MUCH CAN THE COUNTRY STAND?

The extent of the "taxability" of Great haps the most authoritative statement that has been made in this connection is that of Prof. W. R. Scott, the distinguished presi-The failure of the new budget to impose dent of the British Association. "It is altowith the conditions prevailing, for it was Manchester, "that Great Britain could hardly to be expected that where Lloyd finance indefinitely a war costing not over George had rushed in and failed Mr. Mc- one billion pounds a year. The governing Kenna would have the temerity to tread. condition to this, however, would be that Chancellor showed commendable discretion could probably raise by taxation 400,000,000 private public economy were exercised, then "The drink question," said this same keen we come within sight of bridging over the observer, who is a banker, and neither a tee- gap between 800,000,000 pounds and the totaler nor even an especial advocate of tem- 1,000,000,000 wanted. Therefore, the

The raising of such a sum would, how-

private economy which must prepare the way is little doubt that the \$25,000,000 limit set for it there is as yet only too little evidence. by Mr. McKenna as the daily cost of the Nearly everyone, it is true,—except those war to England at the end of 1915 will be workers alluded to whose expenditures have considerably exceeded, and that this may increased with their wages since the outbreak have increased by spring to as much as thirty, of the war,—is spending less than in peace or even thirty-five, million. Thirty million mies, for the most part, are more or less \$11,000,000,000 a year, or more than twice sporadic and misdirected, like that of the as much as the maximum set by Professor noble lady who wrote to a London paper Scott as raisable by taxation under the most to announce proudly that she had opened favorable circumstances. her savings campaign by striking all meats off the menu of her servants' hall. There is the obvious answer. True; but how long is a good deal of legitimate complaint on can England go on raising loans at the rate the score of public extravagance. One sees of \$5,000,000,000 or more a year? A year no end of street and other work going on undoubtedly; probably two years; possibly that could well wait until after the war, three years. But with the prolongation of Perhaps the last straw of this kind was the the war there must ultimately come a point recent regilding of that gingerbread atrocity beyond which even this richest of the belligcalled the Albert Memorial, a pretentious erents cannot go without recourse to somebut artistically unspeakable monument erect- thing more than the orthodox expedients of ed at the instance of the late Queen Victoria taxation and loan. What then? in honor of the amiable but colorless German Prince whom she had taken as her Royal mination of the people is unbroken,—the Consort.

"MOBILIZING" A NATION'S SAVINGS

which I have alluded as operating to make from the following extract from a recent arthe British people ready to take up the bur-ticle by the conservative financial editor of den of increased taxation, will also operate the London Observer: to make them eager and willing to follow a strong lead on the score of personal saving. But that lead they must have, and it must be introduced by a drastic campaign of public saving to set an example.

The publication in the London papers during October of accounts detailing the remarkable work Herr Rathenau has accomplished in Germany in "mobilizing" resources has created a strong demand that something of the kind be undertaken in England before it is too late. As that country undoubtedly has economic and industrial experts little if any less capable than Rathenau, one may confidently expect that a thorough and systematic "war-savings" campaign will be in full swing in England before the winter is over.

THE APPROACHING DEFICIT

paign would result in making it possible for should be noted in this connection that Ger-Great Britain to raise by taxation the maximany, in floating a war loan which she admum sum mentioned by Professor Scott,— mittedly will be unable to repay unless she \$5,000,000,000,—there will remain a huge obtains a decisive victory and exacts an inand constantly mounting sum to be found demnity, is practically resorting to what by other means. With the launching of the might be described as a cross between a scarcely anticipated Balkan campaign, there gamble and a "capital tax" at the end of the

But both public and private econo-dollars a day works out to pretty nearly

How is this deficit to be met? By loans,

Then,—always supposing that the detertime will have come for the "capital tax," a sort of general liquidation of private property That this extreme continfor State ends. The awakening "war consciousness," to gency has not been unconsidered may be seen

> A year ago we pointed out that loans running into several thousands of millions of pounds might have to be faced. To-day we regard it as a thing certain and partly accomplished. We have to consider later a permanent load of debt to the country. The interest burden may well be so great that the question of redemption is well-nigh impracticable. And so we come back to another suggestion, made months ago in these columns, and now more generally discussed. Is it possible to avoid a "capital tax," however bad the principle may be? And is it not, on the whole, the best way, after the war, to face the problem,-to "cut the national loss," so to speak?

It should be borne in mind that such a measure as this is very unlikely to be resorted to while the war is still in progress, even though the latter be greatly protracted. Afterwards, with the financial burden greater than could be borne, it might be resorted Even assuming, however, that such a cam- to as the best way out of the difficulty. It first year of the great struggle. As long as he also laid especial emphasis on his intenshe retains the command of the seas, Great tion not to omit any measure calculated as Britain's financial position, at its worst, will likely to stabilize American exchange. be,--from a "world viewpoint,"-better What direction these efforts will take has than that of any other belligerent in either not yet been indicated, but there is good camp.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

other of the war problems which was left see fit, to satisfy obligations abroad without for Mr. McKenna, and the solution of it by the export of gold. This suggestion has almeans of the recent Anglo-French loan met ready been advanced in Parliament, and, with wide, if not quite unanimous, approval drastic as it is, there is no doubt that many in London. The principal critics of this will be found to advocate resorting to it in loan have been of the ultra-insular type of preference to another foreign loan. "City" banker, whose viewpoint is too narrow, and whose prejudices are too strong, to permit him to comprehend that conditions in New York, Chicago, Timbuctu, or any other "outlandish" place might conceivably difficulties which have beset the new Chanvary somewhat from those in London cellor of the Exchequer in performing These, noting only that while the latest Brit- the task which was thrust upon him of ish war loan was floated in London at 41/2 maintaining the bombardment of "the per cent. the Anglo-French Loan in New silver bullet." The fact that he is gain-York was costing near to 6 per cent., did a ing in prestige with every week that deal of loose talking regarding the way in passes is, perhaps, the best evidence of how

which the Yankee was taking his "pound of flesh."

Bankers and writers with any appreciation of world finance, however, knowing how New York rates are close to 2 per cent, higher than London in ordinary times, and cognizant of the abnormal demand for money created in the United States by an unprecedented commercial and industrial expansion, fully realized how favorable the terms really were. This was explained with admirable lucidity by Mr. McKenna in passing the Loan Bill through the Commons in the middle of October, when

reason to believe that before long something in the nature of a "compulsory mobilization" of British-held foreign securities may be at-The American exchange difficulty was an-tempted, these to be sold, as the state might

WILL MC KENNA TOSS THE DECIDING MIL-LIONS INTO THE WAR BALANCE?

The foregoing will give some idea of the

well he is succeeding with it. It was Mr. Asquith, I believe. who said that the country which could throw the last hundred million pounds onto the war scale would be the victor. Judging from the effectiveness of his first tentative tosses, there seems good reason to believe that the mighty honor of raising and throwing the decisive sum into the tectering war balance will fall to the keen, quiet, resourceful Kenna, the man who has been content to let others do the talking while he gave exergies in acts instead of words.

THE RECORD-BREAKER

McKenna (the "Try-your-strength" Man). "Now, pression to his enuy'nor; let's see if you can't touch the John Bull: "Righto!" (Does it) From Punch (London)

HOW BRITAIN PAYS HER WAR BILLS

Britain are at the rate of \$22,000,000 cur Great Dominions part of the expenditure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has line of battle. Fourth, as regards India, we are given warning that they may increase, and paying the whole of the burden of the Indian that, with the addition of expenditures for contingents, except the normal peace expenditure. ordinary services, the Government may soon Fifth, we have advanced to our Allies such sums be faced with the problem of raising \$30, and maintain in the field three millions of their 000,000 a day. In the last year of peace the soldiers. . . . The only reason I draw the at-

rate was about one-twelfth as high.

Two methods have been adopted for finding these huge sums. The principal one is the borrowing of the savings of people within and without the British Empire. This money must be repaid after the war is over. The effect is to lessen the immediate financial bur- United States are interested in their own dens of war by spreading them over a long Government's problem of meeting increased money is to increase as much as possible the structive to note the measures taken by Great ordinary forms of taxation,-to begin at Britain in her emergency. We therefore set once, as it were, the main task of liquidating forth below the essential portions of Chancelthe war debt.

brings in additional yearly revenue of \$342,- resentative English financial periodicals. 500,000. His successor, Mr. McKenna, has pay for every year of war.

by loans, it nevertheless means great financial year will be taxed about 20 per cent. The

which they had become accustomed.

During a recent debate in the House of third of his income. tary to the Treasury, set forth "the real na-ture of the situation" which Great Britain The next source of additional follows:

URRENT war expenditures in Great into millions. Third, we are finding by loan to tention of the House to these facts is that we have a right to be proud of the share that we in this country are contributing in this great War.

THE NEW TAXES

At a time when all thinking persons in the The second method of finding expenditures with depleted revenues, it is inlor McKenna's proposals (as printed in full A year ago new taxation was devised by in the weekly edition of the London Times). Mr. Lloyd George, then Chancellor, which together with some editorial comment in rep-

The principal form of new taxation is a since discovered ways to bring in \$535,000,- 40 per cent. increase in the rates on incomes. 000 more. Altogether, at the present daily The exemption line is also lowered, to inexpenditure of \$22,000,000, these increases clude those earning as little as \$13.35 weekly would carry on the war for just forty days, (\$700 yearly) who will pay 23 cents a week or approximately one-ninth of each year. It (\$12 a year) to the Government. Incomes is therefore obvious that it will take eight of \$1000 a year (\$19.25 a week) will be years of peace, with war taxes continued, to taxed \$45 annually, or 90 cents weekly. pay for every year of war.

Those with incomes of from \$2000 to \$5000 Small as this additional revenue may seem a year will pay approximately 10 per cent. when contrasted with the huge amount raised to the Government. Incomes of \$25,000 a burdens for the people, in addition to those to possessor of an income of \$500,000 will be called upon to pay \$170,000,-more than a These income-tax Commons, Mr. Montagu, Financial Secre- changes, it is estimated, will produce \$235,-

The next source of additional revenue dehas to meet. We quote from his speech, as vised by Chancellor McKenna is what he calls an "excess profits" tax, imposed upon businesses (with a very limited number of We have first of all kept, and we have to keep, an impregnable and inviolable Navy. We have, in the second place, paid for, and we continue to pay for, an Army which has increased from a few thousands to an Army which runs because of conditions brought about by the

half of the increase. The estimate of revenue to be obtained annually in this way is \$150,-000,000.

cise," the most important source of additional serious study to the matter, whether in Parliarevenue will be sugar, the price of which ment or in the City, recognizes that it completely (now a Government monopoly) will be raised one cent a pound. The new price to McKenna himself seems to have come to the conthe retail consumer will be eight cents a pound for ordinary granulated sugar. (This compares with six cents in New York City.) The anticipated revenue from the increase in sugar will be \$58,000,000 yearly. isting duties on tobacco, tea, cocoa, coffee, chicory, and dried fruits have been raised 50 per cent. Thus the revenue from tobacco will be increased to \$75,000,000 from the previous \$50,000,000. The duty on tea is raised to 24 cents a pound (from 16 cents), and the revenue from that source alone becomes \$67,500,000 instead of \$45,000.000. The reader will remember that whereas the people of the United States drink coffee primarily, the English are addicted to tea. The income from cocoa, coffee, chicory, and dried their credit as far as they can, but they must also fruits, combined, even at the new rates, is resort to the greatest of all reserves that a nation only \$7,000,000.

value of the articles are placed upon patent let the country know what is needed, and should medicines, automobiles, motor cycles, mov- distribute the taxation or levy in such a way ing-picture films, clocks, watches, musical in- with fairly struments, plate glass, and hats. In some of these cases the tax is imposed not so much to produce revenue, as to discourage imports believes that the new taxes are inadequate,-

economy.

postal, telegraph, and telephone rates so as necessity for much stronger measures of taxato increase the receipts by \$20,000,000 annu- tion than those which have been adopted." He called attention to the fact that We quote further from his editorial: very heavy taxes had already been imposed on beer, in the budget of last year.

"INSUFFICIENT AND INADEQUATE"

Commenting upon Mr. McKenna's prothey completely fail to meet the situation. but a privilege."

war: and the Government proposes to take We quote from his remarks, as follows:

It is recognized that Mr. McKenna has been extraordinarily painstaking in endeavoring to be moderate and to avoid all unfairness and harsh-Under the heading of "customs and ex- ness. Nevertheless, everyone who has given any fails to meet the situation, and that fresh proposals need to be made without delay. Even Mr. clusion that the proposals he has so far placed before Parliament need to be supplemented.

The editor of the Statist declares it to be obvious that average savings have been very greatly increased (1) by abnormal profits, (2) by the transfer of men to the army, where they are maintained by the Government, and (3) by the decreased pay-rolls of employers. Most of the enlisted men, one gathers from his remarks, have so far come from the leisure class and from the "luxury trades." He pleads for vast reductions in the expenditures of the people. We quote from the editorial again:

The British people must use their capital and possesses, the power of a determined people to deny themselves luxuries and comforts. . . . The Import duties amounting to one-third the only thing required is that the Government should with fairly.

The editor of the London Economist, also, and thus to reduce consumption and enforce both as means of raising additional revenue and as means of diminishing the consumption Finally, Chancellor McKenna has raised of luxuries. He feels that there is "urgent

There is only one way of combining the maintruth is that the intention of some months tenance of a Continental Army and the financial ago to add to the taxes on beer and other command of the seas; and that is by taking from alcoholic beverages met such crushing opposities current income of the country such a tretion that the present cabinet did not dare to mendous toll of taxation that a large fraction of stir up the liquor question again at this time. the war expenditure can be paid out of current revenue, and that the imports are brought down to the level of our exportable surplus.

"At such a time," the editor of the Econoposals, the editor of the Statist declares that mist declares, "tax-paying is not a burden,

A PARCEL-POST LIBRARY SYSTEM

How the State of Wisconsin Furnishes Books to Homes Where LIBRARIES ARE UNKNOWN

BY FRED L. HOLMES

twenty-one had no book, not even the Bible, and four more had nothing except the Bible.

Further to carry out the Hutchins idea, and to enable the single individual to obtain a book even though no other individual joined with him, the parcel-post system of delivery of books was established by the State.

Andrew Carnegie has spent several ordinarily large fortunes erecting library buildings in many cities over the United States. Doubtless as much good will be accomplished by Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, as the result of his founding a parcel-post library system, accessible alike to the people in city and country, wherever the mail-pouch of Uncle Sam is carried. This idea is no more acclimated to Wisconsin than to any other State or community. To-day it is rapidly growing to oak in the forest.

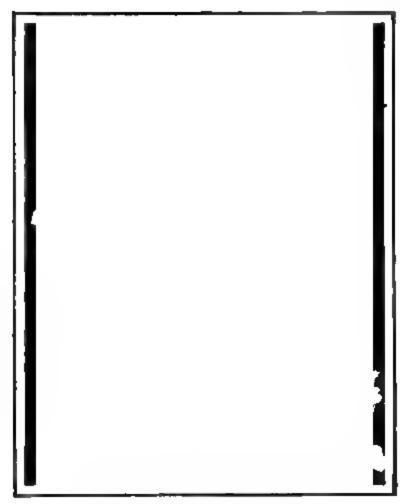
Once a farm lad, Dudgeon remembered how as a little boy, with his face against the window-pane in the old farmhouse, he waited to see only a team pass on the roadside to break his loneliness. It is this dreariness of the round of pasture, potato-lot, and cornfield that will require the ingenuity of men to alleviate before they can stop the unending migration of the youth of the country

book hunger of the boy and girl on the farm, shipments, an idea struck Librarian Dudgeon, instituted the traveling library system in Wis- which may help solve the country-life probconsin, which enabled any group of citizens to lem. Located in Madison were four liplace in their midst a box of the best books in braries with an aggregate of about half a the world. To get these books, however, re- million books and pamphlets owned by the quired united action and a certain community State. The most famous is the State Hisspirit on the part of the applicants. There torical Library, which has become a Mecca are sections so sparsely settled that there is for students delving for inaccessible informano hope for united action. Some time ago tion and original history source material. the State Library Commission made a house- Came here in his journeys as a student, Theoto-house canvass in a pioneer territory cover- dore Roosevelt, gathering facts for his since ing one hundred and fifty square miles in famous "Winning of the West,"-and

SECRETARY MATTHEW S. DUDGEON OF THE WISCON-SIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION (Originator of the parcel-post library plan)

TWENTY years ago Frank Hutchins, from the farm.

with a sympathetic understanding of the When the parcel post was extended to book the northern part of the State. It found scores of others. only twenty-one homes. Five of these Now, why not furnish these books to in-



PARCEL-POST LIBRARY HEADQUARTERS (Answering requests for books that are to go to all parts of the State by parcel post)

dividuals where libraries are unknown, asked banker borrowed two books,—Fraser: "The the librarian of himself. These State li- Potato"; Putnam: "The Gasoline Engine braries belong to the taxpayers, he reasoned, on the Farm." The books were retained so and they are as much the property of the long that an inquiry brought the statement lone settlers on a clearing in northern Wis- that both books had been circulating rapidly consin as they are of the citizens of Madison among a large number of different farmers; or the students of the State University sit- and the request that they be left longer, since uated there.

called in the newspaper representatives and books as soon as they were obtainable. With gave them this story: "Hereafter the State each month the number and varying charwill loan any book in the State's libraries to acter of the orders have increased as incitizens who will pay transportation charges." formation about the new plan is disseminated. These charges, he figured, should not exceed With the reopening of the schools the volfive cents a volume.

The ink of the first announcement was scarcely dry when the following letter was books ordered are at variance with city received from a little post-office the library library statistics generally. With the latter clerks had never heard of before:

address given, Evers Touching Second. If I cannot get this, send me instead, Matthewson Pitching in a Pinch. Five cents in postage is enclosed.

"Touching Second" was promptly sent to travel. this baseball enthusiast, and thirteen days Applicants must sign a statement, to be later the same lad sent for "Pitching in a verified by the postmaster, teacher of the

you kindly send me some material on onion and will be returned after fourteen days unculture, something that would be practicable less an extension of time has been granted.

for Wisconsin farming?" Then came scores of letters asking for books that give information on weeds, mushrooms common to northern Wisconsin, Germany and the next war, dairying, including milk production, the care of babies, diseases of animals and feeding, handy farm devices, practical silo construction, repairing automobiles, and requests for fiction ranging from Scott and Dickens to Churchill's "The Inside of the Cup" and Porter's "Laddie." During the first eight months 743 requests were received. seems small when compared with the volume of business of city libraries, but its importance cannot be measured in numbers alone.

Looking over the applications it is evident that the service goes to the remotest districts of the State, sometimes 250 miles from the State libraries. Some of the post-offices are unknown except to the postal guide. Many of the applications are from school teachers, who are getting the books not to make them available for one reader, but to make them available for the entire school. Often, too, some business man or community leader will get a book that is much in demand and relend it to all around him. For example, one the banker had a memorandum of many After consulting a parcel-post map, he other farmers who wished to borrow the ume of requests has nearly doubled.

The relative ratios of the character of fiction comprises 70 per cent. of the books loaned. Of the first 743 orders received, Gentlemen: Kindly send to the undersigned at which is characteristic of recent orders, 251, or 34 per cent., were fiction; 181, or 24 per cent., were for books on agriculture and home economics; and 311, or 42 per cent., related to history, science, biography, and

rural school, or some other responsible per-The second letter ran as follows: "Will son, that the book will be carefully protected

BUFFALO'S NEW EXPERIMENT IN GOVERNMENT

DISCARDING THE PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN, AND ADOPTING Non-Partisan Rule by Commission

BY M. M. WILNER

[The rapid spread of the commission form of city government has been one of the outstanding features of modern American politics. A Government bureau has estimated that one-third of our cities having a population of 30,000 or more have discarded administration by Mayor and Council and adopted the commission plan. Most of these cities are in the South and West. In the following article, Mr. Wilner writes of the adoption of commission government by Buffalo, the second largest city in New York, and also describes the result of the first election of commissioners.—The Engage I sioners.-THE EDITOR.]

THE city of Buffalo has just held its first forty-eight aspirants withdrew before the Lelection under a commission charter. primary.

As the largest city in the East and one of the effect until the beginning of the new year, nominated. but it was necessary to elect the first commissioners in the manner prescribed by the charter.

politics in the selection of city officials. Any a place on the ticket. Only one man of the citizen could become a candidate at the pri- professional-politician type was successful, mary by filing a petition containing 100 sig- the Commissioner of Public Works. in the entire city government. This year had been most active in agitating for the there were only four places to be filled, as the new charter was among the lucky eight. He

No less than forty-eight men filed petitions

The names of the remaining forty-six were largest in the United States to attempt this printed on the primary ballot in alphabetical system of government, the results of the Buf- order without party classification or emblems, falo experiment will be watched with much except that each name was numbered for interest. The election on November 2 and the purpose of guiding the unlettered voters. the primary which preceded it were unusual Any voter who had registered last year had enough to deserve wide attention. They the right to attend the primary and make his were the first tests of any part of the cross before the names of any four candi-commission charter in actual operation. The dates. The law provided that the eight who new form of government does not go into received the highest vote should be declared

DEFEAT OF PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS

The result was startling. Not one of the This plan attempts to eliminate all party old members of the Common Council won natures. There are only five elective offices the other hand, only one of the men who present Mayor is allowed by the charter to was the most prominent of them all, called by his friends "the father of the charter."

The two former State Senators who had to be nominated for these four offices. In- put the charter through the Legislature, cluded in the list were many of the old mem- despite the local political machines, were bers of the Common Council, several of the both nominated. The other four successful men who had led the fight for the commis- ones were a lawyer who had been president sion charter, two former members of the of the Better Buffalo Association, a prom-State Senate who had been instrumental in inent business man who had once been presihaving the charter adopted, several business dent of a railroad, a lumber dealer with a and professional men who were entirely new Germanic name, and a civil engineer,—hithto politics, and the Commissioner of Public erto almost unknown,—who offered himself Works, who has been in office for fourteen solely on the ground of his technical knowlyears and has built up the most powerful edge. Of these men, four were Republicans, patronage machine in the city. Two of the three were Democrats, and one was a Pro-

approximately 80,000.

A lively campaign of three weeks followed. or other party designations.

The big surprise was the defeat of the 000 at the election. and one of the former State Senators. Two scribed by the State law. of these are Republicans and two are Demobeen at all active in politics.

ment, it is a great success.

One unfortunate element which entered Catholic church was nominated, but the will continue. some extent, though neither of the religious \$8000 for the Mayor. men endorsed by the anti-Catholics and three get this charter. It was repeatedly defeated of those endorsed by the Catholics were suc- in the Legislature, but public opinion behimself. sought religious support.

of the city. selves both the executive and the legislative a majority of 15,741 out of a total vote of local ordinances. The Mayor merely has a people have confidence.

About 66,000 votes were cast at vote as one of them. He is allowed no vero this primary, out of a total registration of power. They will also be the heads of the executive departments.

For administrative purposes the city is di-Frequently the eight candidates appeared on vided into five departments,—public safety the stump together, but in the main it was (fire, police, and health), public works, each man for himself. At the election, the finance, public affairs (schools and charities), eight names were placed on the voting ma- parks and public buildings. The department chines in a column by themselves and in of public safety is vested by law in the alphabetical order. There were no symbols Mayor. The Councilmen will apportion the other four departments among themselves.

About a dozen of the principal subordinate Commissioner of Public Works,—the one offices,—such as corporation counsel, assessor, representative of the old style of politics who superintendent of education, etc.,—are to be had survived the primary. Despite the fact filled by appointment by the entire council that his "machine" following alone was good on nominations made by the Mayor. Lesser for 20,000 votes, he received only about 30,- appointments are to be made by the Council Somewhat to the on nominations made by the head of the dechagrin of the reformers, the leader who partment in which the appointee is to serve. was called "the father of the charter" also Wide latitude is given the Council in the failed by a narrow margin. The four elect- creation and elimination of offices, but the ed were the two business men, the lawyer, civil service must be under the rules pre-

The charter provides for a referendum on crats. Except the former Senator, none of all franchises, and in certain conditions on them has ever before held public office or other matters, but it does not include the initiative or the recall. All sessions must be So far as the charter was intended to elim- public, all votes individually recorded, and inate the old politician crowd and considera- reports both of Council proceedings and of tions of partisanship from the city govern- the city's financial condition must be published regularly.

The terms of office are four years. into the campaign was the sectarian re- term of the hold-over Mayor, however, exligious issue. A secret anti-Catholic organ-pires in two years, and the Councilman who ization indorsed four men both at the pri- received the lowest vote also drew a twomaries and at the election. A Catholic or- year term. Hence, in 1917 a Mayor and one ganization also had its preferred list at the Councilman will be elected, in 1919 three primary. Only one actual member of the Councilmen, and thereafter this alternation There never will be more Catholic organization supported for election than three city offices to be filled by election the four whom the anti-Catholics had not at the same time. There are no ward offices. This issue affected the result to Salaries are \$7000 a year for Councilmen and

factions controlled the situation. One of the Buffalo worked for nearly ten years to Of these only one is a Catholic came stronger after each defeat. The people None of the candidates openly would not be denied. The charter was once vetoed by the Mayor and repassed over his veto. It was fought by the politicians from DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS beginning to end, and always with boastful These four men, with the hold-over confidence on their part that it never would Mayor, will on January 1 take full control win, or never would work if it should win. They will combine in them- It was adopted at a referendum in 1914 by powers. They will be the Common Council, 57,253. The politicians are still boasting passing on all appropriations, tax levies, and that they will get the better of it, but the

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

WAR'S REFLECTIONS IN THE WORLD'S **REVIEWS**

In the following pages we summarize and in the end advantageous to the Allies. Quote from various articles appearing in The editor of the National Review (Lon-American and foreign journals, which re-don) remarks epigrammatically: "We have flect the attitude of public opinion, in vari- nothing to fear from the enemy; but everyous parts of the world, towards the central thing from ourselves." The chief sources world fact of current history,—the great of the dangers to the Empire that the editor war in Europe. Shortly after the outbreak of seems to have in mind are the panic-mongers the war this magazine began publishing di- and pessimists of Downing Street. He urges gests of important articles as they appeared the immediate evacuation of Gallipoli, and from month to month in the various bel- in general a policy of concentration of forces. ligerent countries, and in this way we have communicated to our readers expressions of of the Atlantic, we find in the North Ameriopinion in every country affected.

there is no diminution in the proportion of in Europe. Professor Munroe Smith, whose space devoted by the leading European re- article on "Military Strategy Versus Diploviews to matters pertaining to the war. In macy in Bismarck's Time and Afterwards" "Armenia: Is It the End?" by Aneurin instead of taking the initiative. Williams, M. P.; "Serbia's Need and Brit- Professor Albert Bushnell Hart declares ain's Danger," by R. W. Seton-Watson; that we must prepare ourselves to meet Eu-Dr. E. J. Dillon.

The Fortnightly (London) for November United States. has two articles dealing with the present situation in the Balkans, and in the same contributes an exposition of naval principles magazine Robert Crozier Long explains the from the professional viewpoint. conditions that threaten to temper Sweden's neutrality, while another contributor com- tains several vivid accounts of personal exments on the valor of the Italian soldiers.

Two articles in the Nineteenth Century are concerned with the crisis in the Balkans. Foreign Policy and Sir Edward Grey" is A Serbian writer traces the Balkan policy the title of an article contributed by Arthur of Austria to German instigation, and that Bullard. In the same magazine Cosmo to a desire to create a greater Germany in Hamilton argues that the British political-James Ozanne, intimates that the Balkan first instalment of Walter Hale's "Notes of expedition, by weakening the offensive of the an Artist at the Front," with the author's Germans and Austrians elsewhere, may prove drawings, appears in this number.

Turning to publications on our own side can Review for November a trio of serious As the year 1915 is drawing to a close and weighty articles suggested by the conflict the Contemporary (London) for November, in the Political Science Quarterly was quoted for example, nine of the fourteen contributed at some length in these pages several months articles are on war topics. Among these ago, discusses the probable results of strict the following are especially noteworthy: adherence to the Bismarckian policy of "Italy and England," by Romolo Murri; awaiting an attack from Russia and France

"Some Truths About the Dardanelles," by ropean aggression in South America, or else Sydney A. Moseley; "A Study of a War must abandon the Monroe Doctrine alto-Giving," by W. Dowding; and a series of gether. But, even in the latter event, he comments on developments in the Balkans by maintains that European settlements in America will sooner or later involve the

Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N.,

The Atlantic Monthly for November conperiences in the war zone.

In the December Century "The British Another contributor, Mr. party system is responsible for the war. The

EUROPE'S STUPENDOUS WAR BILLS

present war broke out, to visualize the state of mind in which this country would watch the progress of such a conflict as the one now raging, he probably would have taken it for granted that our newspapers and magazines would be filled with articles setting forth the wickedness, stupidity, and painful consequences of warfare in general. As a matter of fact, the enormous flood of war literature has contained comparatively little in the way of reiteration of the old arguments on this subject. Everything that could be said against the hoary institution of war was said long ago, and apparently to little purpose. Many people have, no doubt, refrained from voicing their sentiments for this reason.

Yet, in a sense, it is possible to bring a new indictment against war, because one corporations. now has at one's disposal the old arguments multiplied by ten,—or whatever ratio the ance Congress at the Panama-Pacific Expositive gold and silver in the world. tion, he dealt with the economics of the present upheaval in figures that take one's breath away. His address, "War, Business, and Insurance," is published in the Scientific Monthly (New York).

Dr. Jordan traces the history of national debts, which, as he points out, are virtually all war debts.

The chief motive for borrowing on the part of every nation has been war or preparation for war. If it were not for war no nation on earth need ever have borrowed a dollar. If provinces and municipalities could use all the taxes their people pay, for purposes of peace, they could pay off all their debts and start free. In Europe, for the last hundred years, in time of so-called peace, nations have paid more for war than for anything else. It is not strange therefore that this armed peace has "found its verification in war."

At the close of the Napoleonic wars Great Britain owed \$4,430,000,000.

The savings of peace duly reduced this debt, but the Boer war, for which about \$800,000,000 was borrowed, swept these savings away. When the present war began the national debt had been reduced to a little less than \$400,000,000, which sum a year of world war has brought up to \$10,000,000,000.

F anybody had attempted, before the soon rose to \$700,000,000, which sum was cut by paper money, confiscation, and other repudiations to \$160,000,000. This process of easing the government at the expense of the people spread consternation and bankruptcy far and wide. A great program of public expenditure following the costly [Franco-Prussian] war and its soon repaid indemnity raised the debt of France to over \$6,000,000,000. The interest alone amounted to nearly \$1,000,000,000. A year of the present war has brought this debt to the unheard of figure of about \$11,000,000,000. Thus nearly two million bondholders and their families in and out of France have become annual pensioners on the public purse, in addition to all the pensioners produced by war.

Germany is still a very young nation and as an empire more thrifty than her largest state. The imperial debt was in 1908 a little over \$1,000,-000,000. The total debt of the empire and the states combined was about \$4,000,000,000 at the outbreak of the war. It is now stated at about \$9,000,000,000, a large part of the increase being in the form of "patriotic" loans from helpless

Before the present war began the nations present unparalleled struggle may bear to of Europe were already up to their ears in the greatest wars of the past. Chancellor debt, owing to the staggering cost of "pre-David Starr Jordan has been making con- paredness." Their total national bonded inspicuous use of these reënforced arguments. debtedness amounted to about \$30,000,000,-Thus, in a recent address before the Insur- 000, or nearly three times the value of all

> Yves Guyot, the French economist, estimates that the first six months of war cost western Europe in cash \$5,400,000,000, to which should be added further destruction estimated at \$11,-600,000,000, making a total of \$17,000,000,000. The entire amount of coin in the world is less than \$12,000,000,000. Edgar Crammond, secretary of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, another high authority, estimates the cash cost of a year of war, to August 1, 1915, at \$17,000,000,000, while other losses will mount up to make a grand total of \$46,000,000,000. Mr. Crammond estimates that the cost to Great Britain for a year of war will reach \$3,500,000,000. This sum is about equivalent to the accumulated war debt of Great Britain for a hundred years before the war. The war debt of Germany (including Prussia) is now about the same.

No one can have any conception of what \$46,-000,000,000 may be. It is four times all the gold and silver in the world. It represents, it is stated, about 100,000 tons of gold, and would probably outweigh the Washington Monument. We have no data as to what monuments weigh, but we may try a few calculations. If this sum were measured out in \$20 gold pieces and they were placed side by side on the railway track, on each rail, they would line with gold every line from New York to the Pacific Ocean, and there would be enough left to cover each rail of the Siberian railway from Vladivostock to Petrograd There would still be enough left to rehabilitate The debt of France dates from the French Belgium and to buy the whole of Turkey, at her Revolution. Through reckless management it own valuation, wiping her finally from the map.

debts of all the nations in the world at the time the war broke out, and this aggregate sum of \$45,000,000,000 for the world was all accumulated in the criminal stupidity of the wars of the nineteenth century. If all the farms, farming lands, and factories of the United States were wiped out of existence, the cost of this war would more than replace them. If all the personal and or if an earthquake of incredible dimensions should shake down every house from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the waste would be less than that involved in this war.

Or we may calculate (with Dr. Edward T. Devine) in a totally different way. The cost of this war would have covered every moral, social, economic, and sanitary reform ever asked for in the civilized world, in so far as money properly expended can compass such results. It could eliminate infectious disease, feeble-mindedness, the slums, and the centers of vice. It could provide adequate housing, continuity of labor, insurance against accident; in other words it could abolish almost every kind of suffering due to outside influences and not inherent in the character of the person concerned.

The fatuity of ascribing the war to commercial rivalry between Germany and Great war. There is no money in war.

The cost of this war would pay the national Britain is shown by the colossal losses which the war has imposed on the commerce of both countries,—losses which German and British business men must have foreseen would follow inevitably from such a conflict. Dr. Jordan points out, inter alia, its disastrous consequences to the great German steamship companies, the Hamburg-American and Nord-Deutscher Lloyd.

> Again, did the Cunard Company build her three great steamships, the Mauretania, the Lusitania, the Aquitania for the fate which has come to them? In 1914 I saw the Aquitania, finest of all floating palaces, tied by the nose to the wharf at Liverpool, the most sheepish-looking steamship I ever saw anywhere. Out of her had been taken \$1,250,000 worth of plate glass and plush velvet, elevators and lounging-rooms, the requirements of the tender rich in their six days upon the sea. The whole ship was painted black, filled with coal-to be sent out to help the warships at sea. And for this humble service, I am told she proved unfitted.

> No, commercial envy is not a reason, rivalry in business is not a reason, need of expansion is not a reason. These are excuses only, not causes of

SHOULD WAR PROFITS BE TAXED?

IN a recent issue of *Nuova Antologia* quarters the profits are excessive, and that (Rome) is an article on the expediency of a government is quite justified in taking levying a tax on war profits. The writer, measures to protect itself from a ruthless exwhile admitting the undeniable fact that ploitation of the present urgent needs. How some individuals and companies are making this may best be done is an open question. much larger gains than in ordinary times, urges that, on the other hand, the manufac- posing a heavy tax on profits, which could turers have many risks and difficulties to en- scarcely be impartially levied and would counter. Of this, he says:

The price of raw materials varies sharply from day to day, so that for self-protection the manufacturer needs to demand a broad margin of profit. In the second place, the exceptional character of the orders often entails the building of new plants, or at least extensive and costly remodeling of old ones, and it remains very doubtful whether these can be successfully utilized after the war. Should this not prove possible, then the price obtained for the articles contracted for must be sufficient to provide an adequate sinking-fund.

In the majority of cases, overtime work becomes necessary, with a resulting rise in wages managers, all of which should fairly be considered as affecting extra profits, for whoever works longer or harder is entitled to a greater recompense.

Still, making all due allowance for these drawbacks, the writer is quite willing to ad-

This writer believes that instead of imwork much hardship in certain cases, the most expedient course would be to forbid the companies to make an immediate distribution of the major part of the profits among the shareholders. By restricting the dividends to 6 per cent. annually, there would remain, in most instances, a large surplus which could either be expended directly in developing the plants, or else would be invested in other enterprises, thus increasing the industrial growth of the nation. If, however, this capital were divided up among a number of shareholders, it would in most cases mean and more arduous application on the part of the only a small addition to the income of each recipient, and would cease to be a factor for raising the industrial status of Italy. Of the shareholder's probable attitude in regard to this, he writes:

If that tame creature, the Italian shareholder, mit, what everyone knows, that in some ests, he would be the first to protest against an dividend will have to be lowered.

The greatest evil is that an increased dividend production.

increase of the dividend rate, especially under would cause a temporary rise in the price of the present conditions. A larger dividend is no adstock. The shrewd shareholder would unload vantage, even in normal times, until the enter-his shares, at a high figure, upon some unwary prise is firmly established, with ample resources buyer, who would later on have to put up with and properly adjusted sinking-funds. But at the a fall both in the dividend rate and in the price present time, a high dividend rate, one not based of the stock he imprudently acquired. For this on the permanent and normal profits of an under- reason a far-seeing investor will not buy shares taking, but on exceptional war profits, would be which pay larger dividends because of the war, distinctly unwise. As soon as the war ceases, but will give the preference to those enterprises the abnormal profits will cease with it, and the which use their increased returns to amass an ample surplus or to enlarge their facilities for

REVIVAL OF PLANS FOR A CHANNEL TUNNEL

COME years ago there was a lively agita- now in use on the continent, but its initial tion of the project for constructing a cost is hard to compute in terms of these tunnel underneath the English Channel. because of the different problems involved. The affair fell through, chiefly, perhaps, be- Even should it cost over \$40,000,000, howcause of England's fear of anything which ever (200 million francs), he declares its would break the completeness of her insu- advantages would heavily outweigh any poslatent suspicion of her hereditary foe, Johnny double tracks, he believes, would not cost scheme pointed out that it was comparatively the "ability to multiply the points of attack." easy to avoid invasion by that means either by This latter price is about on a level with the blocking or blowing up the entrance or by a cost of ordinary land tunnels. defense requiring very small numbers of men.

the long-feared adversary, and has threatened siders unfeasible for the reason given below: English supplies with her submarines, the matter takes on a different aspect. It is not strange, therefore, that the project should (Paris) thus discusses its advantages:

A logical consequence of the war should be the realization of this famous project, whose execution has long been quite practicable, and which was discarded by England for political reasons alone. It would seem that henceforth political reasons would be most cogent of all for the consummation of the scheme. The splendid insular isolation of our allies is at the present moment a very grave inconvenience for them. It renders peculiarly sensitive their vulnerability to the German submarines which are harassing at once their commercial traffic and their military trans-

The building of the Channel Tunnel, which could be kept open or shut at will, would place Great Britain in the exceptionally favorable situation of possessing the advantages of insularity without its inconveniences. France is pledged for a long period to the English alliance; no necessity for the closing of the tunnel, therefore, can be perceived.

would need to be about twice as long as any henceforth.

But back of this, possibly, was a sible expense. A parallel tunnel, even with Even then, advocates of the over \$10,000,000, the saving being due to

The proposition to employ one of the par-Now that Germany has turned out to be allel tunnels as an automobile road he con-

I believe that this solution would result in mediocre returns. The returns of any roadway whatever depend above all on the possibility of causbe again proposed. A writer in La Nature ing whatever vehicles are employed to pass in regular succession at as short intervals as practicable. It would be impossible to exert upon any automobilists whatever the discipline necessary to secure such a rapid and regular succession.

The best method of moving them would certainly be to load them on cars on the trains. It would suffice to arrange for the minimum expenditure of time and formality to secure this result. Two tunnels, each double-tracked, would probably yield a revenue sufficient for running expenses even in the most critical periods of wartime.

Thus, for example, with properly regulated operation, each of the two would suffice to transport about four army corps per day; that is to say, that within a week an English army having a strength of 60 corps, could cross the channel, and come to resume, if need be, the good fight of

Under such circumstances English concentration towards Belgium or the Rhine would be almost as swift as French, "a condition essential for the avoiding of future Charle-The writer next discusses the practical rois." On the other hand Great Britain's questions involved. The proposed tunnel revictualling would be a matter of security

MR. ROOT, CHARACTERIZED BY A **PROGRESSIVE**

WE have previously noted articles in Col-lier's series called "Presidential Possibilities." In the issue for November 13, Elihu Root is brought forward as a prospective Republican candidate. The article is written by Professor Frederick M. Davenport. It derives interest from the fact that Davenport was the Progressive (Bull Moose) candidate for Governor of New York last year, running against the successful Republican, Mr. Whitman. Davenport is evidently prepared to help lead the Progressives back to the Republican fold on a liberal platform with Mr. Root as the standard-bearer.

Although Mr. Root has for a great many years been one of the leaders at the bar in New York City, except when serving in the Cabinet at Washington, he regards his real home as at Clinton, New York (a little town not far from Utica), which is the seat of Hamilton College. Mr. Davenport himself is Professor of Law and Politics in that College; and since Mr. Root is the chairman career: "She is a little college, but there are of the board of trustees and the dominant personal influence in the affairs of the institution, there is a natural sympathy between the talented Professor of Politics and the eminent Practitioner of Statesmanship.

THE REAL ROOT, ON HAMILTON COLLEGE

ment of this respectable little college in northern New York, as the following passage shows:

Elihu Root had his origin distant from the and the welfare of the commonwealth: haunts or the ideals of Toryism or aristocracy. He was born on the campus of Hamilton Col- Oneida overlooking the valley of the Mohawk lege in central New York, a little democratic where truth and honor dwelt in my youth. When institution of two hundred students, far from I go back, as I am about to go, to spend my the salt water, but well known because it has declining years, I mean to go with a feeling that always stood for something and has turned out I can say I have not failed to speak and to act not a few graduates who have attracted the in accordance with the lessons I learned there attention of the country. One of them is Elihu from the God of my fathers." Root. He is the biggest of them. His father He was the valedictorian of Hamilton, '64. was the professor of mathematics, and the son College honors have been thick upon him in his inherited the precision of his mind. His brother later years. Leading universities at home and was long on the faculty there; his boys were abroad have vied with one another in conferring trained there, and he is at the head of the Board upon him titles of distinction. For Elihu Root of Trust. He is wrapped up in Hamilton as is not only a statesman and a great lawyer, but Webster was in Dartmouth. Everybody remem- a genuine scholar. He is a thinking machine, bers what Webster said to the Supreme Court and as much at home when he is addressing the years of the last century decided that a charter cellor or Princeton University upon the essentials is a contract and that not even the State could of the Constitution as in the forum of legal or steal the little institution from its honorable political debates.

REPRODUCTION OF "COLLIER'S" COLORED COVER

those who love her."

Elihu Root loves Hamilton. No commencement luncheon is complete without a word of cheer or wisdom from him; no opening year but listens to his salutation to the entering freshmen; no executive meeting without his broad and wise and kindly counsel. Cold? No sentiment? Tell that to the soldiers of the sea,-not to the graduates and undergraduates of Hamilton.

And when he rests from his many labors he Mr. Davenport gives the reader a delight- loves to rest on College Hill, amid its quiet ful impression of Mr. Root in the environ- scenes and in its classic shade. It was of this home and these surroundings that he spoke in that recent remarkable address before the New York State Constitutional Convention in which he so strikingly analyzed the boss system of his State and its evil influence upon the government

"There is a plain old house in the hills of

in the famous national case which in the early members of Union University as honorary chan-

ROOT, HAMILTON,-JEFFERSON, ROOSEVELT

It is quite like a Professor of Political Science to offer,—as Mr. Davenport proceeds to do,-a philosophical analysis of Mr. Root's views. -He is like Hamilton, we are told, but very different; just as Roosevelt is like Jefferson but also extremely unlike. We may pass over these parts of the article, because Root has been so long before the American public that his attitude is either understood or divined. Yet we may quote a little of the summing up:

It would be unfair to compare Root, and Roosevelt with Hamilton and Jefferson., Root is not Hamilton. Neither is Roosevelt Jefferson. Root does not distrust democracy as Hamilton did, although he has the caution of Hamilton and the conservative sense of order and proportion and says: efficiency which Hamilton had. And Roosevelt is the antithesis of Jefferson except in his over-mastering passion for democracy. And this has grown with his experience of the world. Power made Roosevelt a radical and an out-and-out liberal. . . . The time has come when invisible idealist. He feels the tides first, and all the time he fights, either with or against the tide.

There is more national potency in these two men, in their personalities, in their combined philosophies, in their combined ideals, than in any other two men in the United States. such different types honestly and earnestly cooperate, the country is best governed. It is ever to the advantage of national reaction and weakness such men should remain permanently apart.

And Elihu Root's philosophy goes far to explain his career. He early chose to get close to the sources of power in the country and to enthem instead of fighting them. He has been accused of acting as legal counsel to one section of what is called the money power. Undoubtedly he has so acted. And, of course, the money a big corporation in trouble always hires the best lawyer to be had.

enport makes a good case for his client. He be accepted. shows how Root earned the Nobel Peace Prize by serving as a good Secretary of War. explanation of Chairman Root's actions in The Nobel Prize, however, came in reality the Chicago Convention of 1912,—the most to the ablest of our modern Secretaries of shocking and abhorrent convention known in America is properly emphasized, as is his ar- enport himself hates that convention and all gument in the fisheries arbitration. Far too its ways and works; but he believes that Mr. little, in view of the length of the article, is Root will rise to greater heights in 1916, and said about his specific achievements during that he will be the chief figure of the next five years as Secretary of War, and during Republican National Convention. another five years as Secretary of State. The then be seventy-two years old; but as Mr. fact that he opposed Senator Lorimer, of Il- Davenport truly tells us, he is at the very linois, is set forth at length; and following prime of his intellectual power, and has the this passage is another long one entitled physical vigor of a man of sixty. He will be "Muzzling Mr. Barnes."

This has reference to Mr. Root's work as Chairman of the recent State Constitutional Convention. Evidently Mr. Davenport is trying to cater to the progressives and reformers. He seems to ignore the fact that Mr. Root as chairman named Barnes as head of the Committee on Legislative Powers, the very committee for which the progressives regarded Barnes as most unfit.

We have already published in this magazine the great speech of Mr. Root in the Convention exposing and denouncing "invisible government," as exercised during the past half-century by party bosses and machines in New York. Mr. Davenport puts great stress upon Mr. Root's work as the leading liberal of the Convention. For example, he

The cleavage between Root and Barnes in the Convention was deep. Barnes was the conspicuous reactionary. Root was the conspicuous government must give way to government that is accountable and responsible.

Mr. Davenport regards this recent atti-When tude of Root as "the climax of the herculean labors of Roosevelt from the time of his Governorship to the verdict against Barnes and wrong, and ever to the disadvantage of in the trial at Syracuse." As for the deeds national progress and power and right, that two as well as the words of Root in the Albany Constitutional Convention, Mr. Davenport's praise is fully merited. The essential work of the Convention was on a par with the deavor to get what of good he could out of great constructive things that Root accomplished when he made the present frameworks of government for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It was on a par with power is entitled to counsel, and at times has his achievements as Secretary of State. Mr. needed it badly. And I have always noticed that Davenport wrote his article, evidently, before the overwhelming defeat of the new Constitution at the polls; but Mr. Root's work When it comes to past performances, Dav- was sound and efficient, and will ultimately

Mr. Davenport does not try to give an Mr. Root's relationship to South the history of American politics. Mr. Davmissed from the Senate this winter.

GERMANY'S HOPE IN THE EAST

THE entire issue of Maximilian Harden's weekly organ, Die Zukunft, for October 9, is occupied by an article entitled "Wird im Osten Licht?"—"Is Light Dawning in the East?" The significance of recent developments in the Balkans is discussed by Harden after the grandiose fashion characteristic of his pen. The article is divided into three parts, under the successive heads: "What the Enemy Says," "At the Loom of Time," "To-Morrow." The middle section is a historical survey,-more Germanico, but with Harden's dramatic dash and color substituted for the ordinary German's heaviness,—of the making of the Balkan peoples into what they are; the story beginning with the entry of Basileios the Second into Constantinople 900 years ago, and ending with the events of our own day. Of this section it is quite impossible to convey any idea in abridgment. The first section of the article begins with the following presentation of the rationale of Bulgaria's conduct in the present crisis; and of the significance attaching to her espousal of the cause of the Central Empires:

When Russia was forced to give way in Galicia and deliver the mailed girdle of her western frontier to the German hosts, faith in the victory of the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey) became firmly rooted in the Bulgarian court.

The course of action of the Balkan states seemed prescribed to them by the force of circumetances; they dared not, in view of their very limited financial and industrial resources, intervene too early or too late in the European conflict,-should the opportunity of effective cooperation be neglected they would forfeit their part of the booty; it was theirs to interpose at a moment when the final outcome should be beyond all doubt and their help be still of considerable importance to the victor of to-morrow.

The racial impulse of the Balkan state so sorely wounded by the Treaty of Bucharest urged it, above the other Balkan powers, to discover the approach of that moment. Greece and Rumania could have their territorial integrity guaranteed by both groups of powers and feel sure that after the victory of the Allies they would not forfeit sections of Hungarian, Turkish, Albanian ters; Bulgaria hardly indeed knows herself territory. For Finno-Slavic Bulgaria, hated by against whom she is mobilizing." all her neighbors, promise and guarantee were no longer sufficient after her faith in the victory a festive banner,—and the last veil fell from the of the Allies had vanished.

portion of Macedonia in Serbia's possession, since as a gain, and prepared, without haste, to parry the Treaty of Bucharest (not the Grecian, the a danger which she had included in her reckon-Drama-Kavala Zone), and the reversion of the ing,—but probably underrated, as she had others. policy might dictate that the Serbians be allowed said, as far back as the last week in September,

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN (Editor of Die Zukunft)

to penetrate to the Adriatic, as a strong bulwark against Italian advance, and that no essential inroads be made upon their Macedonian possessions.

Convinced that the defensive strength of Russia,—even without the expected encircling and annihilation of its army, or a chief part of it,was crushed, and that Germany's western front could not be pierced or driven back, Bulgaria determined to link her fate with the Triple Alli-

In concluding the September treaty, by the terms of which the Turks, the arch-enemy of yesterday, yielded the Kingdom a considerable stretch of territory, Bulgaria resolved to shoulder arms against Serbia should the land of the Karageorgevitches be threatened by a German invasion.

Elation at this success of the German arms (a success which might be emphasized, not heightened, by a diplomat or an occasional emissary) was proclaimed from the housetops, sooner, perhaps, than was necessary or advisable, in Berlin and the press of other places. It might have been wiser to give this watchword until the actual advance of the Germans into Serbia: "We do not reckon upon assistance from Balkan quar-

The edge of the new alliance was hoisted like enemy's eyes. England in her strong, leisurely That victory alone would secure for her the way looked upon the clearing of the situation section of the Dobrudja in Rumania's possession; France cried out in wrath, as if something inconshould the other group of powers be victorious, ceivably outrageous had occurred; what was is noteworthy,—because we can discern the and, without a word of introduction, pours temper and will which animated it.

Then follow a number of extracts from leading organs of French opinion, expressive at once of intense anxiety lest the Entente Powers should intervene too late to check Bulgaria and save Serbia, of bitter resentment at the game that Bulgaria was playing, and of indignation over the ending of it may this prayer sanctify the day of wrath which seemed so plainly foreshadowed. Thus Again will young blood flow, noble manhood be the extract from the Temps closes with these "Through her [Bulgaria's] dickering with the Turks, under whose oppression the Balkans have groaned for centuries, with dishonored Germany, and with despised Austria, she has betrayed the cause of the Balkan peoples. If she shall dare to pursue her purpose to the end, she will earn the contempt of mankind and bring about her own destruc-Whereupon Harden interposes the inquiry, "Why then all this rage?"

In the third section of his article, entitled "To-Morrow," Harden sweeps over the possibilities that the future holds for the Balkan peoples, and dwells especially on the ambitions of Greece and the fulfilment of her unextinguishable dreams of greatness which may come out of the present upheaval. Then he turns to what is, after all, the one ab-

sorbing subject:

may spring from that battle-ground, and are of a wise regard for man, and the bloody fumes raging, low or loud, that their leaders did not of dawn break into the rosy light of morning. prepare for it sooner. (Rejoice, Teutons! Ephialtes, who showed Xerxes the way over the Kallidromas pass at Thermopylæ, is not native to your soil. During a full half-year the plan of the Eastern campaign was being worked out to its minutest detail,—and not betrayed to the enemy. Even to-day he deceives himself and others about essentials, and will only learn at the time of vintage the proper reverence for German energy and ability.)
Was any doubt possible? Was not the power

that is shut off from the ocean bound to aim, as soon as the situation was smoothed on its eastern front, to destroy the last link that bound Russia to the Western powers, to free the Turks from the gradually approaching danger of want, and make its way to the Egean, the Black Sea? Would not the military heads of the enemy nations who had failed to foresee such a plan,the one plan most essential,—deserve ignominious

punishment?

The thoughts of German greatness, German superiority, German invincibility, that surge up in Harden's mind as he thus contemplates this triumph of her deep-laid plans, seem to be too overwhelming for ordinary

out his feelings in a long Biblical passage,

'God's word to Zephaniah."

With that invocation of national selfrighteousness, drawn from an old dispensation, the article ends, but for the following closing words:

Clean lips and harmony among the nations: resolved into torments of the maimed. That the victims of battle shall not be heaped up anew is the aim of the enormous outlay,-not as has been charged, to crush the valiant Serbian people; it needed not the superior force of three armies to accomplish that.

In the East, between Seret and Duna, not a stone in the wall is loosened. In the West, the sudden attack of our enemies, dictated by a consuming desire for victory and not justified by the degree of their preparedness, caused fearful losses and consigned tens of thousands of brave men to the pangs of captivity, yet nowhere has the iron front of the Germans been deeply fur-

rowed.

The armed hosts, humanity, long fervently for a decision. It may come in the Southeast. As long as there is a glimmer of hope of Constantinople, Russia, Great Britain, France will hardly agree to enter into negotiations with the power which has shown itself the strongest. Serbia and Russia lay down their arms, when Russia is almost totally separated from her allies, with no exit to Southeastern Europe, limited economically and as to armament to Archangel and Vladivostok, the office of custodian of the And what fruit does this new sowing of blood strait will fall to a German army, and the way promise to Germany? You have seen how our be open to the Suez Canal. Perhaps good sense enemies growl and mutter. They know what will then speak once more, shyly, with clean lips,

Egypt the Goal

N an article entitled "Suez or Calais?" written for Das Grösser Deutschland, 2 weekly devoted to German world and colonial policy, Dr. Ernst Jäckh, one of the contributing editors of the journal, comments on the military possibility of an Egyptian campaign in these words: "From Calais England can be molested and harassed, from Suez England can be paralyzed and defeated."

That the German General Staff has more than a chimerical interest in the possibility, the ways and means of a campaign against Egypt, we may take for granted from the fact that military experiments have been going on since the beginning of this year with a view to ascertaining climatic and topographical conditions. Dr. Jäckh writes:

In January of this year a Turkish army corps seem to be too overwhelming for ordinary executed the first preliminary march toward expression. He breaks off his commentary, Egypt, starting from Syria by way of Sinai, and

succeeded in traversing the three hundred kilo-meters of desert in strenuous marches, in securing the safety of growing Germany against English the provisions of water and foodstuffs, and in penetrating to the Canal through territory which had been abandoned by British troops. German officers have only words of praise for the Turkish soldiers who bore want and hardships with unequalled cheerfulness. This expedition succeeded, furthermore, in crossing the Canal at two points and caused the English severe losses in some skirmishes before returning safely with important collected results of the enterprise.

This expedition was merely a preparation, an investigative trip with the view to collecting experiences, to ascertaining all conditions on the basis of which the real attack can be made. German engineers are now constructing a Syrian railroad and a Sinai railroad which will transport later the necessary heavy artillery. The road from Constantinople to Suez is free, and the road from Berlin to Constantinople must become so as a consequence of the decisive victories over

Russia.

estimable importance to Germany's future of the world after the old methods of regulating strategical position. He continues:

Russia (if such a peace should become possible) the military conflict with England would have will be fought from now on for the safety of the to crush England's power during the present wars region between the Dardanelles and Suez, for the with Egypt as a basic point.

accomplished the feat within four weeks. They permeating organization of a prosperous and succeeded in traversing the three hundred kilo- strong Turkey through German methods, and for hostility by establishing a continuous threat to the English world-center in or near Suez. Calais is much, Suez is more.

> Paul Rohrbach, writing in the same journal, proceeds to summarize the economic possibilities of Asia Minor and the lands beyond:

On the south shore of the peninsula where the waters thunder down from the Taurus mountains there is a project now under execution to produce annually through regulation and distribution of the rivers millions of hundredweights of cotton for German industry. Other hundreds of thousands will come from Aleppo which was the cotton-country of the antique world as the Mississippi region is of the present. In the Taurus and Antitaurus lie huge deposits of copper and other metals. In Assyria and the lower stream region there are oil springs that are perhaps richer than any hitherto known.

Dr. Jäckh considers this campaign of in
And Babylon will be the great agricultural oasis the waterways and streams have been restored, rategical position. He continues:

a ten-fold Cilicia, a two-fold Egypt. Upon the Sawad, the dark alluvial soil about Babylon, Therefore, even after a separate peace with rested the strength of all Asiatic empires from ussia (if such a peace should become possible) the days of Assur.

There lies more for us than copper and oil, to be continued and carried through,—as far as wheat and cotton. There lies a world waiting Suez. The English counter-calculation has for for us to awaken it from the sleep of a milyears and decades retarded if not prevented the lennium, a world that will become with our aid construction of these railways; the German and within half a century three times as populated, Turkish war promotes them and quickens their ten times as rich as it is to-day, a world willing completion. On the day that the Mecca railroad to reward immeasurably all work. No political traverses Sinai and the Bagdad railroad extends conception suffices to form a practical idea of the through Persia, both Egypt and India will be in staggering effect upon English world-dominion reach of the Turkish army, and what the Turkish from the immediate threatening of Egypt. This troops can accomplish after the regeneration of war has taught us in many respects that reality Turkey is confirmed by the singularly heroic produces more incredible things than can the struggles in the Dardanelles. The world-war boldest imagination. It is not at all impossible

WHAT THE ALLIES CAN DO IN THE BALKANS—AN ITALIAN VIEW

(Rome). The writer fully realizes that no mation of rights. really effective measures are possible unless

THE urgent necessity for quick and de- is at last pursued, always bearing in mind, cisive action in the Balkans is the theme however, that a display of force is more of a timely article in Nuova Antologia respected in these regions than any procla-

The writer advocates energetic use of the the Allies can be brought to work more in powerful fleet of the Allies against such of unison than they now do, following in this the coast cities as are exposed to attack, and the striking example set by the Central he recommends the levying of contributions Powers. It is universally recognized that upon them, believing that what Germany many mistakes have been made by the Allies has done in Belgium by means of her army, in the Balkans, both in military and naval can and should be done by the Allies with operations and in diplomacy, but these errors their navies. Above all, however, he insists can still be made good if the proper course upon the absolute need of liberal subsidies believes that "money talks." The reasons for Peninsula. Here again he notes the danger this he gives as follows:

poor, and it was above all on this side that they could be approached and could be induced to participate in the war. In the pamphlet that the Bulgarian Government is distributing in Europe, it is clearly stated that the economic and financial interests of Bulgaria require her to stand with the Central Powers, which not only represent a wide commercial movement, but have accorded the considerable loan not agreed to by Italy. And the pro-German press of Athens continually reiterates that with the Central Powers are money and wealth.

neither export their crops nor obtain credit from Egean. the local banks. Why was it not possible for the cede Greek territory to Bulgaria, shows that in Allies to finance the Rumanian banks, and thus the Balkan Peninsula sentimental considerations create a network of favorable influences which of race, tongue, and nationality have little value. would have reached even into the remotest rural Here the strong preys on the weak. districts? 3 . 1

checking their enemies' progress in the Bal-kans, in the opinion of this writer the en-forcement of conscription by England would prove of great eventual importance, provided, any state load itself with debts and taxes to however, the requisite steps were immedi-please the powers of the Entente? And, neverately taken.

million—to be evenly divided between the condemning, perhaps rather too harshly.

and loans to the Balkan States. He evidently French field of operations and the Balkan of delay. If Japan's aid is ever to be sought, it should be sought now, since to ask for it The Balkan nations are young and therefore later on, when the situation had grown worse, would most probably be to court a refusal.

> The only successful appeal to Greece and Rumania will be an appeal to their own interests, and this fact must be clearly and definitely understood. The writer expresses his idea on this subject in these words:

Finally, such a diplomatic and economic situation must be created, that the Balkan states will When Greece ordered the mobilization from feel they have every advantage in intervening which we expected so much, the Entente accorded on the side of the Allies, and every disadvantage a loan of \$6,000,000. What is this in a war that in remaining neutral. Now that Bulgaria has consumes such immense sums? An offer of a perpetrated "the blackest treachery history records" she is undescripting of any pier. With feel they have every advantage in intervening on the side of the Allies, and every disadvantage hundred millions,—not a loan,—would have exerted a very different influence.

For months Europe has rung with the complaints of the Rumanian farmers that they could the last named could even have a port on the The example of Germany, ready to

It would be sheer simplicity on the part of the Allies to believe that Greece and Rumania will As at present the disposable forces of the Allies appear to be insufficient for the task of torial compensations and without provision for theless, the diplomats of the Allies have for the He would even welcome the transfer of a past year clung to this strange delusion, and large body of Japanese troops—perhaps a mistakes which the press is to-day unanimous in

THE MAN WHO RAISED CANADA'S ARMY

tor in the Allies' strength. The Canadians success. showed their mettle at Ypres, Neuve Cha-

THE loyalty of the Dominion of Canada zation of the first army of 30,000. This was in the present war is second to none not because of the lack of men and spirit, but among the colonies of Britain; and her sub- because of the newness of the problem and stantial contribution to England's fighting the brief time set in which to achieve the line in Europe has proved a considerable fac- task. But the result was splendid in its

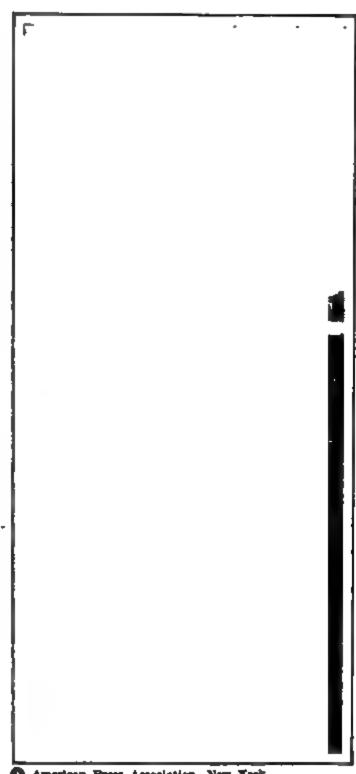
That Canada, a non-military nation, with pelle, Langemarck, and elsewhere on the no previous experience in war preparation European battlefront. Canada has raised except military maneuvers, could collect, altogether 165,000 men, and a few weeks equip, train, and transport 30,000 men with ago the Dominion Parliament decided out one serious mishap, was due, according to bring the full quota up to 250,000. This, to Mr. Britton B. Cooke, who contributes for a young country, is "going strong." Es- an article to the *Canadian* magazine, to the pecially difficult, of course, was the mobili- genius of General Sam Hughes, "a one-time

Canadian country boy, private in the militia, school teacher, political worker,"—a man who "thrusts out his splendid jaw, draws down the corners of his tight, yet humorous mouth, sets his rather good and aggressive nose straight in the face of public disapproval and blazes away with as fine a pair of snapping, defiant, and intelligent Irish-Canadian eyes—grey-blue—as ever shamed the devil."

No other man, it is believed, could have done what General Hughes did in the time at his disposal. No other man could have secured the cooperation of his staff and the help of outsiders in such a successful way as he did. This man, with the qualities of a great executive, had spent many years as a quiet member of Parliament, never noted as a speech-maker or as a startling contributor to the sum total of ideas in the House of Commons. But:

the Colonel Hughes who in times of peace occupied himself with all the minutize of military work, attending rifle matches and presiding at meetings of small-arms committees and so on, is not the same man you meet under that name to-day. He was a man out of place except when war—such as the South African War or the present titanic struggle—gave him an opportunity to serve. In South Africa his impetuous gallantry and daring was unbelievable. Now in the work of organizing the resources of the Dominion in the present struggle he has found his métier.

How he accomplished the feat of mobilizing Canada's army can be glimpsed in several incidents related by the writer of this article. For example there was the mechanical transport problem. Looking over the list of men experienced in the automobile business, he picked out a well-known expert, T. A. Rus-



American Press Association, New York
 GENERAL SAM HUGHES, CANADIAN MIN ISTER OF MILITIA

"How many men will we have to move?" asked one of the officials.

"Anything from twenty-five to fifty thousand."

"In how long?"

"Right away. Soon as they are ready to go."

"It can't be done."

"Oh, yes it can," said Hughes.

It was.

The tax on the Canadian Northern Railway was tremendous, for it was by this road, -after the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific had collected the soldiers from all over Canada—that the men had finally to be carried from Montreal to Valcartier. The railway men worked as they had never worked before, building extra sidings and loops for the handling of the enormous traffic. Soldiers came pouring into the Valcartier training camp at the rate of ten train-loads a

And then followed the problem of caring for the soldiers after their arrival. Departmental chiefs, accustomed to ordinary routine work, were suddenly confronted with the tasks of draining, lighting, and equipping the great new camp.

If Hughes, when he told them the situation, had expressed so much as half a doubt that the thing was possible, they might have lost their nerve. The task was colossal. But Hughes treated his men as though they were collossi as well. He

As train after train dumped additional thousands of men on the plain at Valcartier, high officers shook their heads in despair and all but threw up their hands. It was impossible, they felt, to bring order out of such a situation. Men were arriving so fast they could never, never, handle "There," he said, in his customary brusque them. But one man in the midst of the strain remained unperturbed. If anyone whispered "Im-

> Other men, says this writer, would have planned everything in detail; but Hughes had the perspective of a great undertaking, picking out the best man he could find for each piece of work, and inspiring them all by his own industry and determination to do their utmost.

with each unit, spare parts—spare—"

"Never mind the list," retorted Hughes, "I Militia and Defense at Ottawa. The place wrote it out myself. I know what it says. What hums with industry. General Hughes him-There is no idling in the Department of hums with industry. General Hughes himself is there early and late; and though be has an enormous mail and is under great It was the same with the question of rail- pressure, he looks into every complaint per-

Personally, the General is not usually defriends and commands the affection of his

CANADIAN RECRUITING POSTER

sell, a quiet, steady-going type of man, used sell, a quiet, steady-going type of man, used gave no sermons, expressed no doubts, refrained to chopping off so much work in so much from interference. His orders were carried out.

Hughes handed Russell a piece of paper not much larger than the palm of one's hand, and covered with notes.

voice, "that's a memorandum of what we'll need in the way of mechanical transport. I want that possible," his fetort was, "Nothing is impossible. looked after and I want all the stuff ready by Do it." September 22nd.

"But, Colonel-" protested Russell (Hughes was then still Colonel Sam), "it's absolutely impossible. It can't be done."

Hughes looked up.

"What did I ask you to come to Ottawa for?"

he snapped. "To tell me that?"

"But, Colonel Hughes, there are heavy trucks and light trucks, different kinds of bodies, different types of motors required, repair shops to go

I want is the work done. It must be done by the twenty-second. That is all. Good morning."

road transportation. The great new army sonally and insists that everyone with a had to be brought from all over Canada to grievance may write to him about it. the Valcartier mobilization ground. Hughes summoned the railway chiefs and told them scribed as lovable; yet he is loyal to his was required.

subordinates. To Hughes "every soldier is out all night with a small scouting party, his boy." He has a fatherly feeling for his his men worn out and tired, family of fighting men. He does not love war for itself; but for the qualities it brings out in men. His one regret seems to be that whiled away the time telling his all but discourhe cannot fight and administer at the same aged men bits of stories from Canada, and re-

sentries were being stabbed from behind, Hughes evolved a plan of connecting them by means of a piece of string, tied to the hands, so that when one man dropped, his fellow would be warned. Although this Canadian trick excited derision in some quarters, his men appreciated Hughes and the man who is responsible for the splendid were ready to follow him as they would few organization of Canada's share in the fight other men. Again in South Africa, while of the world."

Hughes, whose bodily strength is a byword, citing to them odd pieces of poetry he had memo-His hold on his men is explained by his care of them. Once in South Africa, when night and—because he knew he was in better condition than the others—he took two watches without telling anyone.

> "Blunt, vigorous honesty, a tremendous heart, a 'twin-six' thinking engine,-these," says Mr. Cooke, "are the characteristics of

ENGLAND'S CITIZEN ARMY

of forty and fifty, a million men, according uniforms are permitted to be worn as necesto the London Review of Reviews, would sary for training, but must be distinguishrespond. The foundation for this statement able from those of the regular and territorial is in the fact that half that number is al- armies. No form of attestation, involving ready in training in a voluntary citizens' an oath, is permitted. Army recruiting offiorganization, and the slightest encourage- cers may visit the Corps any time to recruit ment would double their ranks. That the men found eligible for service whose presence citizens of England have thus organized in the Corps is not accounted for by some themselves into a potential second line of good and sufficient reason. defense of about 500,000 men will doubtless be news to many of our readers.

Corps, as the organization is called, is made prosecute its purposes, which are: up of men from every walk of life. It has units in every county. Membership in the Territorial Army. corps requires considerable sacrifice of time, corps requires considerable sacrifice of time, 2. To encourage men not of age for service, money, personal convenience, and business; in the Regular Forces, or, if of age for service, but this sacrifice is willingly made, and each who have a genuine reason for not joining the man undertakes to remain a member until the end of the war. The wearing of uniforms is not obligatory; but pride in their 3. To organize the various Volunteer Corps corps leads the men to furnish equipment at throughout the country into battalions and regiforms is not obligatory; but pride in their their own expense.

The government supplies nothing in the way of arms, ammunition, or clothing, nor any financial help (naturally it is occupied at present with financing the war and outfitting the men actually needed at the front). Nevertheless, official recognition has been or who are unable for some genuine reason joined the colors; in addition to which the

I F Lord Kitchener should deem it neces- to enlist. The use of accepted military ranks sary to call for recruits between the ages and titles or badges of rank is not allowed;

All this seemed rather grudging recognition to the members of the "V. T. C.," but The "V. T. C.," or Volunteer Training it was sufficient to allow the organization to

1. To assist recruiting for the Regular and

Regular Army, to form themselves into Volunteer Corps in order to learn, in their spare time, the elements of military drill, and rifle shooting.

ments, taking as the geographical basis of such organization the county area; to provide rules and regulations for such Volunteer Corps; to secure their military efficiency; to act as a con-necting link between them and the War Office and to enforce such regulations as the War Office may issue.

The organization is said to have already given to the movement, with certain provisos. rendered important service to the country, The War Office has ruled that only those particularly in stimulating recruiting. Many men can be enrolled who are not eligible of the members (those, of course, whose disfor service in the regular or territorial army, ability had been removed) have themselves

inspiring others to enlist. Training Corps is also useful in working to give immediate assurance of the success of out problems of defense, based on their the plan. In considering the patriotic and obliged to operate in the neighborhood.

having a military adviser in the person of perience. General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., who The various corps are linked up into regi- don Review of Reviews states: ments, the county being taken as the area of Eminent titled gentlemen organization. such as the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of their respective county committees.

The idea was born of "a letter to the

organization naturally does much toward member of the London County Council and The Volunteer met with such wide and prompt response as knowledge of their own particular locality. earnest spirit of these men, surrendering Information of this character will be of im- some of their "slippered ease" and their scant portance to any military force that may be leisure to the serious task of being a soldier, one is reminded in some degree of the many A voluntary body of this kind, with units American citizens who at Plattsburg and scattered throughout the Kingdom, would Fort Sheridan during the past summer apbe apt to suffer from confusion, without ex- plied themselves with serious diligence to perienced advice. This problem is met by acquiring some military knowledge and ex-

In summing up the value of this volunteer gives suggestions to the local commandants. military organization in England, the Lon-

The V. T. C. sets an example to every citizen; it provides the simplest means whereby every such as the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of man above military age can place himself at Devonshire, and others, act as presidents of the disposal of his country; and if the government are enabled to carry on the war without the imposition of some form of national service Times" by Mr. Percy A. Harris, a former v. T. C.

A GREAT SEAPORT NEAR THE ARCTIC **CIRCLE**

A White Sea, is by no means a new sea- India." An English trading settlement was founded here in the sixteenth century, while in the seventeenth it was the only outlet by Peter the Great deliberately paralyzed its centuries ago. The Baltic is no longer open to Russian traffic, and Archangel's only com-Empire.

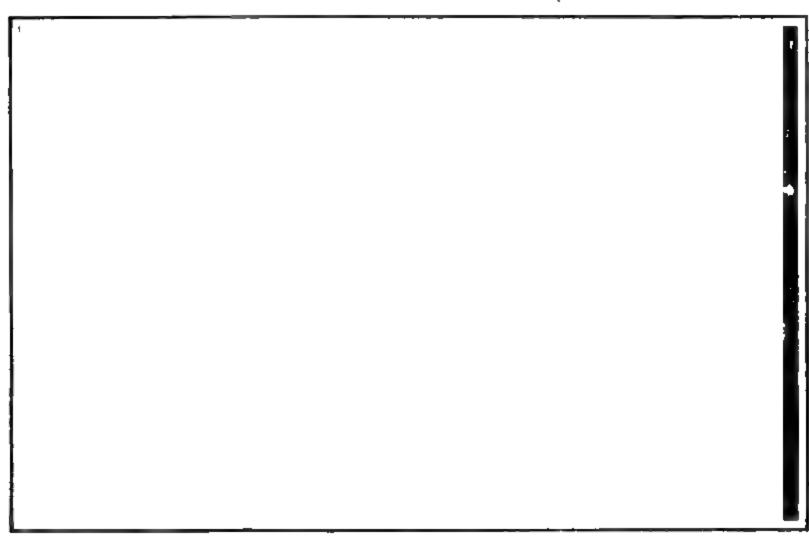
Mr. H. D. Baker, commercial attaché at Petrograd, describes in Commerce Reports (Washington: Government Printing Office) the impressive transformation that the exigencies arising from the war have wrought in this far northern seaport. Mr. Baker, by the American people for the wealth of important, timely, and interesting information that he has gleaned in foreign lands and laid before the readers of the unique newspaper tons each; these have been diverted largely from published by the Bureau of Foreign and the lower Volga River traffic. The results of his Domestic Commerce.

RCHANGEL, the Russian port on the and reissued in the Bureau's "Handbook of

He writes:

There has probably never been a more notesea of the Russia (Muscovy) of that day, worthy expansion in the trade of any particular port in such a short time than has occurred at Peter the Great deliberately paralyzed its Archangel during the last year. Previous to the trade for the benefit of his new capital of St. Petersburg. The great war has now reparalyzed its Archangel during the last year. Previous to the war the trade of this port was confined to comparatively small exports of timber, fish, furs, and stored something like the situation of three other local products of northern Russia, and a relatively small return movement of goods required for local consumption. Now, however, Archangel is the only port of European Russia petitor is Vladivostok, at the other end of the open for foreign business by direct sea communication, and, except Vladivostok, in eastern Siberia, it has no rival in the Russian Empire. From a comparatively unimportant port about a year ago. dependent chiefly upon its sawmills and fishing fleet for prosperity, it has suddenly become one of the most important ports in the world, rivaling even New York in the number and tonnage of ships arriving and departing between about May 1 and the close of ice-free navigation. At the way, is an official who deserves well of the time of my visit in August about 120 large steamers were in port, and about 300 had arrived since May. An immense number of boats and barges are also engaged in river and canal navigation, many of them carrying as much as 2,000

The Dwina River at Archangel is one to three miles wide, with a depth of twenty to forty feet. travels in India and adjacent countries are The tide from the White Sea amounts to about morable, and have recently been collected three feet. At the various piers and landing



ARCHANGEL, ONE OF THE BUSIEST PORTS IN THE WORLD (Note the soldiers with prisoners)

feet or more at low tide. Archangel is an ex- the Canada and the Lintrose, and it is understood tremely long but narrow city, extending only a that several more large ice breakers are being few blocks eastward from the river, but with its constructed in England for use here during the suburbs and outlying houses northward it extends coming winter. During the late part of the seaabout thirty miles, or almost to the White Sea. son, incoming ships may be allowed, as they The main street is about six miles long. For a were last year, to get frozen in, unloading their distance of nearly forty miles south and north of the river almost to the White Sea there is now the ships. considerable shipping. In front of the main part of the city there are about thirty-five large piers, as against only three or four a year ago. Over 100 large warehouses have been built within a

With its sixty to seventy miles of river frontage available for ships drawing up to twenty-three feet, Archangel would be one of the finest ports in the world but for one thing,—ice. The Dwina River is connected with a magnificent system of inland waterways, making it possible to ship freight from Archangel by water to nearly every important town of European Russia. The railway Archangel open even with powerful ice breakers. possible. Something is also being done to mitigate the difficulties due to ice.

through the White Sea till December. It is the in- Archangel. . . . tention this coming winter to maintain the pres- Archangel, owing to its sudden "boom," pre- ent fortnightly service by steamers by the Rus- sents some of the aspects of towns in the western sian-American Line from Archangel to New York part of the United States, where sudden exciteuntil the end of January. Two of the largest ment has resulted from the discovery of valuable

stages the depth of water is usually twenty-two ice breakers in the world are now at Archangel, cargoes on the ice, which is later broken to release

> Since, however, the ice problem cannot be wholly solved at Archangel, the development of a permanently ice-free port elsewhere on the Arctic seaboard is a desideratum.

It is understood that rapid progress is being made with the construction of a railway across the Murman Peninsula to Kola, in Lapland, lying at the head of an estuary (twenty-seven miles long) of the Arctic Ocean, and it is hoped that this railway will be completed next January of February, so that Kola may succeed Archangel for winter use. Between the end of January and May 1 it will doubtless be impossible to keep communications of this seaport are not satis- Around this part of the Arctic Ocean the Gulf factory, but are being improved as rapidly as Stream finally dissipates itself, creating sufficient warmth to prevent the formation of any formidable ice . . . the Kola route is not expected to take the place of Archangel, except when the latter port is frozen up. In the summer time Kem The river begins freezing in October, but is and Soroka, as soon as they have railway facilitexpected to be kept open from Archangel out ties, may assist in relieving any congestion at

shops, etc., have suddenly been erected to accommodate the overwhelming rush of business, and especially to cater to the wants of the large number of ships and sailors now in the harbor. A interior. Wheat is a leading article of extramway is being constructed along the main port. street of the town, and the local government is shortly to complete an electric light and power plant, which will not only furnish power for the street iailway but also light the city. The present governor of Archangel is said to be extremely progressive and active in bringing about improvements in the city, and it has been due largely to his efforts that the tremendous congestion of freight at Archangel last spring has been so greatly relieved.

The city has a healthy, bracing climate all the year, but it is very cold in winter. From the standpoint of tourists, probably the most interesting feature of Archangel is the attractive fur shops, where all kinds of northern furs can be bought and where the great specialty is polar-bear skins from Nova Zembla and other near-by regions of the Arctic Ocean. The city has a population of 35,000 to 40,000. There is hotel accommodation for visitors, but it cannot be called

excellent.

American cotton

minerals. A great number of houses, sheds, among the imports at Archangel, and it has suffered more or less damage from the weather while awaiting transshipment to the

> Apparently much of the wheat formerly exported from Black Sea or Baltic ports is now shipped from here. In August it was said that about 1,000,000 poods (18,000 short tons) were lying in port, while 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 poods (270,000 to 360,000 short tons) had been shipped since May. A curious feature in connection with the shipping at Archangel has been that compara-tively small and unimportant cargoes have ar-rived from England, but extremely important and full cargoes, including especially eggs, butter, and flax, go to England, while ships from the United States arrive with full cargoes, but return practically in ballast, because most articles that Russia ordinarily exports to the United States are now embargoed from exportation except to allied

Although several nations have consulates at Archangel, our country is not represented figures prominently there even by a consular agent. Why?

THE WORLD-WAR AGAINST ALCOHOL

portunity to record the advance of pro- campaign in Britain is not yet. action in the United States, by Mr. John recently adopted by popular vote. Koren, published in the Atlantic Monthly.

First we quote from the English writer, siderable to write about: regarding conditions in Europe. Speaking broadly, he believes that:

ban of the state. As the tide of sorrow rises, temperance of the people, and the gains to soas the sense of peril deepens, there wakens cial order, are a notable vindication of the
among the peoples a common protest against argument that to depose strong drink is to
the carnal lust of intemperance; this moral enthrone public welfare.

factor impels and sustains the war of the govFrance has suppressed absinthe with a strong ernments against their "internal enemy."

BRITAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE, ITALY

HIS magazine has frequently found op- that "the end of the war-time anti-liquor hibition movements in our own country and see a near approach to prohibition on the abroad. It seems fitting, therefore, to set national scale before many months are past." forth at this time portions of two noteworthy He then makes note of restrictive orders and articles on the subject which come to hand legislation in Australia and Canada, where at almost the same moment. One is a sum- early closing hours for saloons are a feature. mary of the situation in Europe, by Mr. In Saskatchewan province the saloon has Henry Carter, published in the English been abolished, and liquor is sold only in Review of Reviews (London), while the sealed packages at state "dispensaries." In other is an exhaustive review of legislative Alberta province complete prohibition was

In the case of Britain's allies, there is con-

The story of Russia's emancipation from vodka Thrift, efficiency, and the claims of national price she bought her freedom, and Russian conscience are the factors compelling change, sobriety has gone far to sustain the nation and Food must be conserved; hence the use of grain maintain the morale of her armies in the desoldiers and civilians must give their best in upon her. The prohibition of vodka has been services; therefore drink, which depletes strength and blunts the edge of skill, comes under the in savings-bank deposits, as a result of the new

hand. Prohibition is no mere letter of the law. Stocks of the absinthe weed are seized and burned. A case tried in Hérault in July is In evident apology for the comparative facturing absinthe, was severely fined, charged inaction of Great Britain, Mr. Carter avers quintuple excise duties, and his stock, valued

No alcoholic liquor may now be sold to any young person under sixteen. In the Italian army the same tendency is seen as in the armies of other combatant nations: spirits are prohibited; the wine-ration is reduced; in "first-aid" outfits a bottle of syrup of coffee has replaced the bottle of brandy.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, TURKEY

Exactly what is happening in the Teutonic empires and the domain of their Turkish earlier periods, as now, the anti-saloon feeling ally is not known. But the main facts are detached students of the history of the prohibiclear.

preserve barley for bread, the quantity of beer sparsely settled new States, it had become not which can be brewed throughout the empire is merely a center of inebriety and affiliated vices, limited to 40 per cent. of the average output; but reached corruptingly into political life. local authorities were given power last March to limit or prohibit the sale of spirits; and in certain areas spirits must not be sold to soldiers in uniform.

Austria prohibited the malting of corn, cut down the week-day hours for the sale of drink to those between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. and imposed Sunday closing on all shops where

liquor only is sold.

ago, making public drunkenness "a crime sub-ject to trial and condemnation by court-martial."

Mr. Carter finds that recent restrictions of traffic in liquors are not confined to the countries at war, and he mentions regulations adopted in Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

The spread of prohibitory legislation in the United States has been so rapid, during the past thirteen months, that many people have failed to note the vastness of the results, while others have lost sight of the relation of recent events to the movement as a whole. In that short period the saloon has been entirely abolished in nine States.

Few men are better qualified than Mr. John Koren to write about prohibition in this country; and from his article in the among the Negroes. The dominant religious Atlantic Monthly we summarize the follow- forces of the South, peculiarly adapted as a ing review of the growth of the movement. It will be understood that the statements and in large part the words—are his.

temperance reform in its earliest manifesta- faith for a time, but has again turned to protions. . . Then arouse a demand for force where hibition.

at \$10,000, confiscated; his total loss through law-breaking was estimated at \$46,000. took of compelling temperance by prohibiting Italy, like France, has prohibited absinthe. the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants, No alcoholic liquor may now be sold to any which found its first full-fledged expression in the State of Maine about 1850.

> In the succeeding forty years, sixteen other commonwealths embraced the prohibition faith, but only three of the seventeen have clung to it steadfastly-Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota.

tion movement concur without dissent. The saloon as we know it is distinctly the off-The German genius for organization has spring of rough pioneer conditions, and whether grappled with the waste through liquor. . . To one looked to the large urban centers or the

> One result of the search for some constructive remedy,—in view of the failure of prohibition as exemplified by repeals of the law,—was

the high-license law of Nebraska, enacted in 1881, which automatically reduced the number Turkey, as a Mohammedan nation, ought to be free from intemperance. The strict rule of total abstinence from liquors has broken down in face of Western seductions. Hence the point of an Irade of the Sultan issued two months of an Irade of the Sultan issued two months of the Sultan issued two months of the statuhost of minor restrictive measures, it has remained the foundation-stone of those laborious structures, the modern license laws.

> Another, and more important, heritage was the status secured for the principle of local option,—the right of the community to license or veto the drink traffic.

> In the decade subsequent to 1890 the waters of temperance reform remained comparatively unruffled. One notable departure from the routine of temperance propaganda was when South Carolina established its dispensary system, whereby the State assumed supreme control of drink-selling.

> The South was now ready to lend a willing ear. Several circumstances combined to make it so. The saloons, purveyors of distilled spirits almost exclusively, had grown notoriously lawless; drunkenness was rampant, and behind all vehicle for temperance propaganda, lent their full strength to the movement against the saloon.

. . . In the space of a few years Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi outlawed the manufacture and Moral suasion was the sole reliance of the sale of intoxicants. Alabama later recanted her

The wash of the prohibition wave soon reached beyond the South. The most recent victories have been in Arkansas, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Virginia, and West Virginia. [The adoption of Statewide prohibition in Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, and South Carolina seems to have escaped Mr. Koren's attention.

Such is the history of the temperance movement in the United States. When it is asked what has been the actual gain for temperance from the ceaseless agitation, Mr. Koren finds the answer far from simple.

Over against the extravagant claims that more several years experienced

blessings of prohibition in some form, stand the irrefutable official figures of the production of alcoholic liquors. By successive stages the output of spirits, beer, and wine has risen, almost without a halt, and more than kept pace with the growth of population. . . . One undeniable inference must be drawn from the official statistics: the steady upward movement in the production of intoxicants could not have taken place during these years had both State and local prohibition been truly effective.

Even in the face of these statistics. Mr. Koren confidently asserts that there is a growing tendency toward personal moderation and practical abstinence, and that measurable progress has been made, during the than half of the population of the United States past twenty or thirty years, toward sobriety the and cleaner living.

ARMENIA AND THE ARMENIANS

As Hester Donaldson Jenkins points out in tion of 8000 feet above the sea, and then the National Geographic Magazine, Ar- ascends abruptly to the peak of Mt. Ararat, menia, to us Americans, means a vague ter- 1000 feet higher than Mount Blanc. ritory, somewhere in Asia Minor. Roughly speaking, it is the tableland extending from try, so fertile that two melons are said to the Caspian Sea nearly to the Mediterranean. be a camel's load. It produces grapes, wheat, Sovereignty over this area is now held by Indian corn, barley, oats, cotton, rice, to-Russia, Turkey, and Persia. When Armenia bacco, and sugar; all the vegetables that we itself was a kingdom it consisted of 500,- know in America, and such fruits as quinces, 000 square miles, extending from the Black apricots, nectarines, peaches, apples, pears,

HE word "Armenia" has almost ceased Sea and the Caucasus Mountains to Persia 1 to be even a geographical expression, and Syria. This tableland reaches an eleva-

This is a good grazing and farming coun-

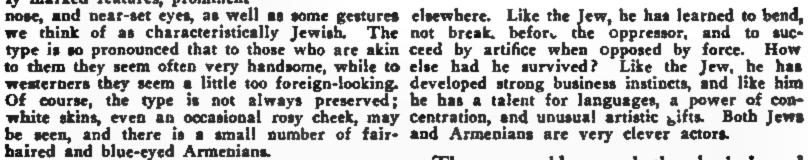


From the National Geographic Magazine. OUTLINE MAP SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF ANCIENT ARMENIA (THE AREA INCLUDED WITHIN THE DOTTED LINE) AND THE COUNTRY WHERE THE ARMENIANS NOW LIVE

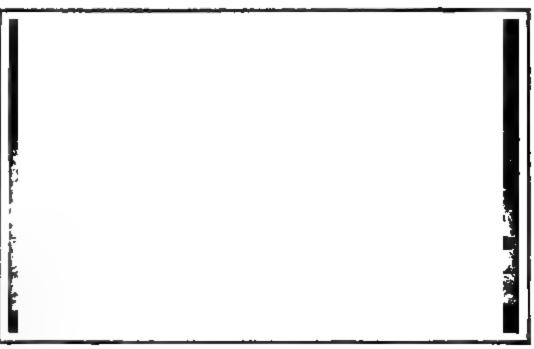
and plums. The country has great mineral wealth which the Turkish Government has never permitted to be exploited.

Of the people who have lived for many generations on the Armenian tableland, this writer says:

Their appearance is definitely eastern; swarthy, heavy-haired, black-eyed, with aquiline features, they look more Oriental than Turk, Slav, or Greek. In general type they come closer to the Jewa than to any other people, sharing with them the strongly marked features, prominent



people, and a persistence of type rarely seen is not Semitic but Aryan.



ARMENIANS TRAVELING BY BUILLOCK CART

These resemblances, both physical and The resemblance to the Jews does not stop. I hese resemblances, both physical and with physical features, for the fate of the two mental, have led scholars to question whether peoples has been sufficiently similar to bring out the Armenians may not be descended from common traits. Like the Jew, the Armenian has the lost Ten Tribes of Israel; but philologists been oppressed and persecuted, and has developed the lost Ten. I libes of Israel; but philologists a strength of nationality, a love for his own have concluded that the Armenian language

TREATING INFECTED WOUNDS WITH COLLOIDAL GOLD

T a recent session of the French Acad-vibrions, etc. In cases of abdominal wounds report upon the excellent results obtained by infection. two French medical men, MM. Cunéo and These facts have inspired a writer in Rolland, in the treatment of infected wounds La Nature (Paris) to reflect upon the curiby means of injections of colloidal gold. Ob- ous history of the employment of gold as a servations of this new treatment were made medicine for untold centuries in various upon a series of wounds in which infection parts of the world. Undoubtedly its first persisted after surgical treatment.

instances, and in this case from two to three of worship and a fountain of myth among cubic centimeters of the gold were injected. primitive peoples, it was natural to consider. to fifty cubic centimeters. Sometimes the brilliance, color, and incorruptibility of the gold was even injected in the peripheral zone sun. Moreover, it is not subject to poisonof the infected region.

where large traumatisms of the limbs were concerned with infections occasioned by

A emy of Sciences, there was presented a the gold was injected as a preventive of

employment was mystical or magical. As Intravenous injections were made in some the sun-god has been universally an object When intramuscular injection was deemed gold as possessing some of the healing attriadvisable larger amounts were used, even up butes of the sun, just as it possesses the beauty, ous corrosion, like copper and brass, so that The method was found particularly useful a wound made by it is apt to heal swiftly.

Our author observes:

Entirely unknown remedies are exceedingly anaerobic species of germs, especially septic rare, even when presented in the most apparently

modern guises. Of late years we have seen the heart and fortifies the vital spirits, all of heliotherapy, i. e., medication by the sun, take an which things are ascribed by philosophers to the important place in our therapeutics. The ancients influence of the sun. . . . Gold is put in medi-practised it regularly, just as they systematically caments prepared to expel the melancholic practised the gymnastics and the massage which humors. Items to make a sovereign cautery it our modern specialists prescribe under the gen- is well to use gold, for the wound it makes and eral name of kinesitherapy, or therapeutics by the ulcer will ver soon heal. Gold held in the

ceived a triumphant resurrection, thanks to the scurf, and for eruptions taken by mouth and employment of colloidal gold, was also practised by the ancients. Pliny says gold furnishes many pounded as not to be felt by the finger it is good remedies; thus: It is applied to wounded perto put in the eyes to clarify the vision. It is also sons and to children, to diminish the power of drunk for affections of the heart. spells of witchcraft. It acts as a bewitchment itself, especially to chicks and young lambs, when passed over their heads. In this case the remedy is to bathe the metal and afterward use efforts of the alchemists of the middle ages the water to sprinkle those who are to be cured. to produce a potable gold, which was ex-

Used in other forms, Pliny declares gold will heal eruptions, fistulas, and haem- ever, he died while still under sixty. In the orrhoids, as well as dissipate purulent and 18th and 19th century gold lost most of its fetid ulcers. Another writer, Pedacius Dios- fabulous repute as a medicine, with the ex-. coride, who lived at Anagarbe 36 B. C., also recommended gold as having the property of ridiculed claims of the "Keeley gold care," maintaining health and long life by the mere to which this writer does not even refer. beauty of its color, and our author quotes But the value of colloidal gold as stated him thus:

Gold taken by way of the mouth, whether

movement. mouth renders the breath good; gold filings
Yet another example is chrysotherapy, or brayed on a marble slab are good in medicamedication by gold. This, which has just re- ments to restore hair which has fallen out from

The writer next refers to the well-known pected to prove an elixir of life. Paracelsus, in fact, claimed to have discovered it; howception of the much advertised and much above seems to be indisputable, and Prof. Letulle recently declared before the French consciously or unconsciously, never harms any of Medicine that he had obtained one, as do many other metals; thus it stimulates excellent results in typhoid fever from its use.

JUVENILE BOOK WEEK

SOME time ago the Boy Scouts of Amer- Temperance Union, and other organizations ica became interested in raising the were enlisted in the cause. standard of books, and particularly stories, read by American boys. The Chief Scout be a suggestive list of approved boys' books, Librarian, Mr. F. K. Mathiews, proposed Mr. Mathiews at once began the compilation last spring that a "Safety First Juvenile Book of such a list. In this undertaking he did Week" be set apart just at the beginning of not attempt at the outset to learn the titles the holiday buying of children's books. Re- of the "best" books; but rather to ascertain ceiving the cooperation of the American which were the most popular, as evidenced by Booksellers' Association and the American sales, and by library circulation. From the Library Association, Mr. Mathiews appoint- combined replies to his circular letters of ined the week, November 28—December 4, quiry (addressed to booksellers and children's as a time when "booksellers should urge the librarians) a list of 1000 more or less perpublic to shop early and buy the best books manent juvenile "best-sellers" was made up. for their children and by window displays, Then, by successive eliminations, 300 titles newspaper advertisement, and circulars ad- were chosen, which were not only the books dressed to their best customers make it of boys like best, but which were believed to be interest to them to visit the stores at this worthy of their liking. Boys will not have time." The Boy Scout organization pledged to be urged to read these books, for they are its assistance and appeals were sent to libra- of their own choice. This finally selected rians asking them to cooperate with the book- list is printed as a special supplement to the sellers in an exhibit of the best books for Publishers' Weekly of October 23. upon "the iniquity of the modern thriller," organization in distributing this list, and urgand Women's Clubs, the Woman's Christian ing its adoption by parents and teachers.

Seeing that one of the first needs would Ministers were asked to preach book trade is cooperating with the Boy Scout

THE NEW BOOKS

IMES of great stress and tumult in the world must of necessity affect the writing of books and the painting of pictures, even as they affect the conduct of business and many aspects of life. Already it is clear that the great war is producing new kinds of poetry, as witness the remarkable volume of a New England poet, Lincoln Colcord, entitled "Vision of War," further notice of which we shall print next month. The struggle is also affecting both the subject-matter and the motive of the foremost writers of fiction. Undoubtedly in the field of literary art we shall have entered upon a new epoch dating from 1914.

But there is another sort of book, having less regard for literary form, that is related directly or indirectly to the war itself and to the international and historical problems and issues that have been brought forward by the profound controversies of the present period. In this general field there are books having to do with diplomacy and international relations. There are others having to do with government, democracy, and the foundations of states and empires. Others are concerned with the history, progress, and aspirations of particular races, nations, or peoples. Some of these are exceedingly argumentative and controversial. Others are purely for information.

We are this month making note of a good many volumes having to do with these current problems of politics, economics, and human society, in many aspects. For notes regarding a much larger number of such books of current interest, our readers are reminded that they have only to turn back to the previous pages of book notes as they have appeared

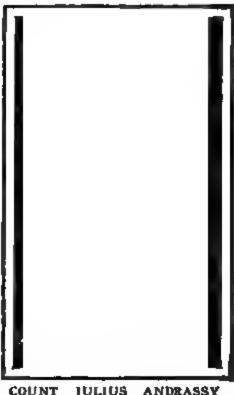
month by month in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS during recent years.

Next month we shall give relatively larger attention to books of a more purely literary character. It is a time when more people than ever before are learning to think in broad terms, and are seeking a better acquaintance with the world of ideas. Writers find a more thoughtful and more awakened public. Readers, on the other hand, will not fail to find that there are many current books responding remarkably well to their demand for information or for intellectual stimulus.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

WE have had many estimates of the underly-writes calmly, and ing causes of the great war, with attempts is wholly free to apportion blame and praise while analyzing from a certain the complex rivalries of the European powers, tone that gives Some of these have come from Germany, but offense in the ara majority of them have been written from the guments of many standpoint of England and her allies. It is well current German to call attention to the analysis presented in a writers. He makes little book by Count Julius Andrassy, entitled a review of re-by the American translator, Mr. Ernest J. Eu-cent European phrat, "Whose Sin Is the World War?" This history that is enis not a very good title, and Mr. Euphrat's Eng-titled to the most lish is not as clear and felicitous as it ought to careful reading be in view of the importance of Andrassy's and study. work. But the book itself is a masterful essay Hungarian leadby one of the foremost of Hungary's present-day ers always think statesmen, who represents also the views of his for themselves, distinguished father. For, the present Count An- and are never grassy is son of the great Austro-Hungarian overfond of the Chancellor who, with Bismarck and Disraeli Germans. But (Lord Beaconsfield), thwarted Russia in the Con- their dread of the gress of Berlin, and did much to render inevitable Russians is the the series of wars that have attended the gradual key to their hisdisintegration of the Turkish Empire. Andrassy torical attitude.

Andrassy has al-



COUNT JULIUS ANDRASSY (Hungarum statesman)

ways admired England and France, and he advocates a re-alignment of the European powers, to check Russia.

Dec.—8

^{*}Whose Sin Is the World War? By Count Julius Andrassy. New York: New Era Publishing House. 154 pp. 50 cents.

Japan's Imperial Ambitions

Mr. Jefferson Jones is the name of a young American newspaper man who was working on an English daily in Tokio and was allowed to accompany the Japanese army, so that he actually saw the fall of Tsing-tao, about which he writes a very intelligent book. Mr. Jones admires Japan, but strongly opposes the subjection of China, which he regards as the deliberate and virtually accomplished Japanese program. He gives us striking pictures of the growth of Japanese imperial ambitions, and declares that any possible trouble between Japan and the United States will grow solely out of Japan's ambition to dominate the Pacific Ocean and to control the destinies of China. The book is an exceptionally clear, interesting, and logical exposition of its is Mr. F. W. Hirst, who supports not unworthily point of view.

Three Able Books by German Scholars

From the Dillingham house there have appeared several books, of moderate size and uniform binding, written from the standpoint of Germany by German writers of exceptional ability. These are of higher quality than some of the books that appeared a year or more ago. Professor Ferdinand Tönnies is a well-known scholar, of international acquaintance. His little volume is called "Warlike England, As Seen by Herself." It is a review of the history of the creation of the British Empire, summarizing the writings of English historians and publicists, with numerous quotations. Professor Seeley's "Expansion of England" and the writings of Green, Lecky, James Mill, and various others, are drawn upon to show how aggressive England has been in the centuries from the time of Queen Elizabeth down

to the Boer War. Mr. Karl Federn, a well-known author who has given years of attention to French, English, and American literature and has written volumes in those fields of study, now presents a monograph on "The Origin of the War." His criticism is directed against the association of France and England with Russia. He sets the highest value upon English and French civilization, and the lowest upon that of Russia; and he has always labored to promote a Franco-German accord, in sympathy with England.

Another volume in this series is entitled "The Tragedy of Belgium." It utilizes the official material of the German Government in the effort to refute the charges of German atrocities against the Belgian people. Like all German books on the war, these three justify Germany's policy in the invasion of Belgium, on the ground that England and France were in secret alliance with the Belgian Government.

Belgian Neutrality Denied

Upon this point of the neutrality of Belgium, we have another book from the German stand-point, written by Dr. Alexander Fuehr. This This

¹ The Fall of Tsing-tao. By Jefferson Jones. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 215 pp., ill. \$1.76.

² Warlike England, As Seen by Herself. By Ferdinand Tönnies. Dillingham. 202 pp. \$1.

³ The Origin of the War. By Karl Federn. Dilling-207 pp. \$1.

Tragedy of Belgium. By Richard Grasshoff. am. 248 pp. \$1.

Neutrality of Belgium. By Alexander Fuehr. Wagnalls. 248 pp. \$1.50.

one is in the domain of international law; and it justifies Germany's action, on the ground that the treaty guaranteeing Belgium had been void for years, and that even if it had been in force international law would have justified Germany's action under the exceptional circumstances. will be seen that the Germans now are justifying as legal what the German Chancellor at the time confessed to be illegal, but made necessary by military conditions. Dr. Fuehr's book, though not wholly convincing, is worth reading by students of international law and diplomacy, as are the other current books by German authors.

War and Economic Disaster

The present editor of the London Economist the great reputation of that journal created by Bagehot, Giffen, and their associates and successors. In his volume called "The Political Economy of War," Mr. Hirst,—with calm logic and the measured statements of an authority in practical finance and a scholar in economic science,answers questions that have been in the minds of many thoughtful Americans. He writes, in terms of history and comparison, about war debts. He analyzes the losses that come from war, and he does not minimize the misery and wretchedness, in the economic sense, that great wars inevitably produce. He devotes illuminating chapters to such subjects as the international trade in armaments and munitions; and shows without flinching what a dangerous conspiracy against the peace and happiness of mankind is involved in the inter-relationships of the immense corporations that make and sell the instruments of war. He shows how these concerns aggravate differences between countries, create war panics, and persuade one country after another to buy their materials in self-defense. This is a book that ought to be widely read by American bankers and business men, as well as by every member of Congress.

A Memorable French Forecast

A very notable tract, called "La Guerre qui vient," from the pen of Francis Delaisi, was published in Paris in 1911. It discussed a coming war in terms so remarkably prophetic that it has been thought worth while to translate it now into English and to publish the original French and the new English version on facing pages. The book as translated is called "The Inevitable War." Delaisi's object, four or five years ago, was to arouse the people of France to the danger of being forced into a position where they would fight England's battles for her on the plains of Belgium. Delaisi warned his fellow-Frenchmen against the plutocratic financiers, the international conspiracy of armament-makera, and the tremendous struggle for world-wide commercial power that the rival policies of England and Germany were rendering inevitable. He felt that France, unless awakened to her danger, was bound to become the victim of this great rivalry. He deplored the military and naval entente between France and England, and begged France to give up the spirit of revenge

⁶ The Political Economy of War. By F. W. Hirst. Dutton & Co. 327 pp. \$2.

¹ The Inevitable War. By Francis Delaisi. Small, Maynard & Co. 120 pp. \$1.

the great struggle.

A Statistical Authority

In the preparation of the "Statesman's Year-Book" for 1915 the editors explain that they encountered unusual difficulty because they could not obtain the usual official cooperation from countries with which England is now at war. Nevertheless, this famous manual is more invaluable than ever for its unequaled range of authentic information regarding the governments, finances, armies and navies, populations, trade conditions, and many other aspects of all the nations and territories of the earth. In this period of aroused interest in world affairs nothing could be more commendable, for the intelligent citizen or family, than the habit of frequent appeal to the Statesman's Year-Book for precise data regarding matters of a statistical sort.

America, and British Sea Power

Professor Clapp, of New York University, in his book called "Economic Aspects of the War," deals in reality with the consequences, both to countries,-neutral American trade and also to America's position and belligerent alike, as a neutral, of the British Orders in Council, should have interna-Readers of this Review will know that repeatedly tional guarantee and for almost a year past we have pointed out the protection, in times of astonishing submission of our government at war and in times of Washington to the violation by Great Britain peace. of the rights of American trade. Precisely what our rights are,-as regards trade in non-contraband with Germany and unrestricted trade with neutrals,—is explained correctly and lucidly by Professor Clapp. What we have lost, from the lations and of our foreign problems and policies standpoint of dollars and cents, and above all has been much desired. Professor Fish covers what we have sacrificed of national dignity, are the subject of a century and a quarter of Ameriset forth unanswerably in this book. There can foreign affairs with notable fairness and has never been a moment when, by the slightest intelligence. Those who would study particuhint, our Government could not have secured far matters more thoroughly will find, in this American rights in toto. Why it has not done volume, ample citation of authorities. The book so is a question that remains unanswered. Per- is readable and expository, so that it gives the haps Professor Clapp can, through this bold chal- reader definite points of view as well as generlenge, obtain an intelligible reply from someone ally accurate historical statements. Its résumé in authority.

America Should Accept British Orders

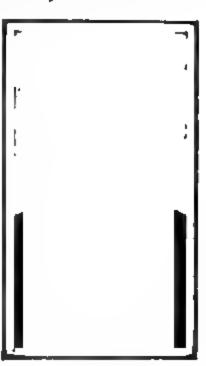
Mr. Ralph Norman Angell Lane is a wellknown English newspaper man who has lived in the United States and especially in France. In 1969 he wrote a pamphlet called "Europe's Optical Illusion," taking the pen name of "Nor- gether in the world, recognizing neutral rights man Angell." In 1911 he expanded that pam- and obligations, lies the question of the nature phlet into a book called "The Great Illusion," that was widely read. Both publications were a time in which the meaning of government, the duly noticed at the time in the pages of this relation of the citizen to the state, the nature REVIEW. Mr. Angell's logic was used to demon- of law, and the citizen as lawmaker and as the strate the thesis that economic and commercial subject of law, were matters of so much recogadvantages could not be gained by military nized concern as they are just now. Dr. David force; and he was commonly understood to hold Jayne Hill is not only a great authority upon the view that the much-dreaded European war the history of the relationships of states with could never come, because commercial and eco- one another, but knows how to clarify the prin-

* The Statesman's Year-Book, Edited by J Scott Keltie, Macmillan, 1536 pp. \$3.50,

* Economic Aspects of the War By Edwin J. Clapp. Edited by J Scott Yale University Press. 840 pp. \$1.40.

and avoid the disasters of a war with Germany. new book, called "The World's Highway," has This book, like that of Mr. Hirst, on "The Po- to do with sea power, and its thesis is that the litical Economy of War," shows an insight not more completely England dominates the sea, and possessed by most of our current writers on the more meekly neutrals like the United States yield to that domination and admit the superiority of belligerent rights over neutral rights, the more trade they are likely to have and the

better off they are likely to be. It does not seem to us that Mr. Norman Angell is as good a student or thinker upon these subjects as Mr. Edwin J. Clapp, whose book on "The Economic Aspects of the War" is noticed above, and who traverses some of the same ground, It is the best American opinion that the high seas should be neutralized. Belligerents should be put at every possible disad-vantage. All legitimate trade of ali



MR. FRANCIS W. HIRST. EDITOR OF THE LONDON "ECONOMIST"

(Whose remarkable book on the economic results of war is noticed on the preceding page)

History of American Diplomacy

A general survey of American diplomatic reof the last twenty years is convenient, but lacking at some points in a grasp of the real play of political forces. The book is to be commended in high terms.

Principles of Government and Law

Back of the question how states can live toof the individual state itself. Never was there nomic forces would prevent it. Mr. Angell's ciples underlying democratic government.

The World's Highway. By Norman Angell. George H. Doran Company 361 pp. \$1.50.
American Diplomacy. By Carl Russell Fish. Holt. 541 pp. \$8.75.

little book, "The People's Government," is philo- sees in the tendency to increase the authority and found in so brief a compass.

Liberty.—Its Present Dangers

Professor Burgess several years ago retired unrestrained liberty of action, thought, and papers, so brought together as to make a cumula-speech as is consistent with social stability. He tive impression.

sophical rather than descriptive, and it answers functions of those holding public office a very better these questions as to the nature of govern- real menace to the liberty that ought to be the ment and law than any similar book that can be most treasured possession of democracies. As an essay in political history the book is notable.

Democracy,-An Eloquent Exponent

A book that is full of inspiration and that from his post as dean of the faculty of political deserves many readers in the United States is science in Columbia University. But he has not entitled "Democracy and the Nations"; and abandoned the position he holds in the United its author is the well-known editor of the To-States as a leading thinker and writer in the ronto Globe, Dr. J. A. Macdonald. Doctor Macfield of government, and as a man of intellectual donald is one of the foremost leaders of the courage and original views. The present vol- growing nation that shares the North American ume, entitled "The Reconciliation of Government continent with the United States. He is as welwith Liberty," is a profound essay, tracing the come south of the line as anywhere porth of it. development of the idea and the fact of the state. He is for the growth of the North American through many centuries of Asiatic, European, and idea of liberty, democracy, and peace. He holds American history. Professor Burgess believes in up Washington and Lincoln as leaders of the that balance between authority and freedom that modern movement for popular government. The protects the individual in the exercise of as much present volume consists of various addresses and

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS

IN some respects the most important of current ness of the Middle West. If he could but have coe Thayer's life of the late John Hay, who was come one of the great ornaments of contempo-

JOHN HAY (Poet and diplomat)

ture life he was life a position of

contributions to biography is Mr. William Ros- gone to Oxford in his youth, he would have be-Secretary of State during parts of the McKinley rary letters, a major poet rather than a minor and Roosevelt administrations. Mr. Hay was in one, and an essayist and historian of high rank. temperament a But he was too sensitive for American condipoet, and through tions; and circumstances of personal case were most of his ma- not conducive to great literary productivity.

Through a boyhood acquaintance with John G. a man of the most Nicolay, private secretary to President Lincoln, carefully guarded Mr. Hay, soon after leaving college at twentyprivacy. He was one, became an assistant secretary in the White farthest removed House. This was a great experience for the from the acquaint- quick-witted, imaginative youth. Soon after the anceships and ac- war he was attached to the diplomatic service, tivities of the typi- and gained European experience. For a time be cal "public man," was a writer on the New York Tribune, where it may be said, he knew Whitelaw Reid intimately. Subsequentof anyone who ly, he was associated with Mr. Nicolay in prehas ever in Amer- paring a biographical chronicle of the life of ican history at- Abraham Lincoln, and in compiling Lincoln's tained in later writings and official papers.

Mr. Thayer is frank at many points beyond so much official what would be thought discreet by the ordinary biographer; but in the long run truth is best and Mr. Hay was Mr. Thayer realizes it. When Mr. McKinley apan Illinois boy of pointed John Hay as American Ambassador at marked talent London, most American public men and some of (son of a country the best-informed newspaper men, knowing John physician), who Hay only by the "Pike County Ballads" of his was at seventeen youth, and not having heard of him in many sent to Brown years,—supposed him to be dead. Mr. Thayer, University, at Providence, for a college educa- however, explains that John Hay, through circum-He was "literary" to his finger tips, en- stances of affluence, was one of the group of men tranced with the culture that he found in Provi- called upon by Mark Hanna to make up the large dence, R. I., and full of loathing for the crude- sum of McKinley's private indebtedness, save him from bankruptcy, and promote his nomination by the Republicans. The reader is compelled to infer that private debts were paid with public offices.

> Anyhow, Mr. Hay was in thoroughly congenial surroundings when he went to London, although perhaps no American ever so much dreaded hav-

¹ The People's Government. By David Jayne Hill. D. Appleton & Co. 286 pp. \$1.25

¹ The Reconciliation of Government with Liberty. By John W. Burgess. Scribners. 394 pp. \$2.50.

¹ Democracy and the Nations. By J. A. Macdonald. George H. Doran Company. 244 pp. \$1.85.

¹ The Life of John Hay. By William Roscoe Thayer loughton, Mifflin Company. 2 vols., — pp. \$5.

ing to speak in public occasionally. When Mc- sion to notice previous volumes based upon his Kinley brought him back from London and made earlier experiences. The present one is apropos him Secretary of State, Hay was in surroundings of a great number of men with whom, as a of just the opposite kind. He was not acquainted prominent publisher, he had come into relations with Senators, much less with ordinary politi- with in Europe and America. Mr. Putnam, early cians. The fact that the Senate had to discuss last year, was complimented by friends and assoand ratify treaties was violently distasteful to ciates upon his seventieth birthday. His work as him. He was in ill health, and morbidly sensi- a publisher, a writer, and a citizen of New York, tive. His personality was so exquisitely refined, active in many important movements, goes on and his ideals were so elevated, that it took some with no abatement that can be discerned. This time for the Senate to realize how limited was book contains kindly tributes to many people who his grasp of some matters of fundamental im- had the benefit of the author's acquaintance. portance in American policy. Mr. Thayer has the wisdom to go very lightly over this official part of the career of John Hay, and lets us see the real bishop in the Episcopal Church; he was an emipersonality of the man in his letters and various relationships. Mr. Hay as a famous Secretary of State is not the theme of the present biography. Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, and his mother But Mr. Hay,-John Milton Hay, as his name was the daughter of the famous Dr. Nott, presiwas until after he left college,—as a lover of dent of Union College. Dean Hodges, of the poetry, a writer of high quality and distinction, Harvard Episcopal Theological School, is the and a personage of rare tastes, is well worthy of biographer of Bishop Potter, and no one could the labors of so accomplished a biographer as Mr. have performed this service more acceptably. Not Thayer. And Mr. Hay's personality rather than only was the subject of this volume a wise and his statesmanship is what Mr. Thayer has endeavored to set forth.

of a Publisher: 1865-1915,"1 gives us more chap- great public, and especially the so-called "workters of his reminiscences. We have had occa- ing classes."

Henry Codman Potter was much more than a nent citizen of New York, of wide sympathies and noble personality. His father was Alonzo broad-minded servant of an ecclesiastical organization, but he was a most human and sympathetic figure in the life of the metropolis, with Mr. George Haven Putnam, in his "Memories an ever-growing sense of his mission towards the

Further Reminiscence and Biography

In the Footsteps of Napoleon. By James Morgan. Macmillan. 524 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

Mr. Morgan's method in preparing this outline of famous scenes in the life of Napoleon was to study the places and countries with which that unique career was identified, beginning with Napoleon's birthplace and ending on the island of St. Helena.

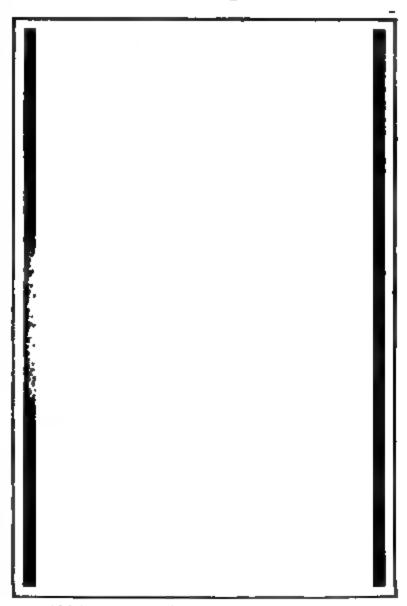
Pleasures and Palaces. By Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich. Century. 360 pp. Ill. \$3.

The author of this volume of memoirs was formerly Miss Eleanor Calhoun, of California, a grandniece of the South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun. Miss Calhoun had a successful career on the stage in England and France, chiefly in Shakesperian parts, and originated the custom of giving pastoral plays in the natural forest setting. Her recollections of English social life and of French artistic life in the latter years of the nineteenth century are vivacious and entertaining.

Old Boston Museum Days, By Kate Ryan. Little, Brown. 264 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

The Boston Museum broke all American traditions by maintaining a stock company and giving theatrical performances without interruption for a period of nearly half a century. Miss Ryan herself was one of the most popular members of the company from 1872 to the close of the Mu-

* Henry Codman Potter By George Hodges, Mac-millan. 388 pp., ill. \$3:50.



PRINCESS LAZAROVICH-HREBELIANOVICH (Formerly Miss Eleanor Calboun of California)

¹ Memories of a Publisher: 1865-1915. By George Haven Putnam. G. P Putnam's Sons. 492 pp. \$2.

nual engagements at the Museum with stock com- Columbia University. pany support.

By William Winter. Dutton. 332 pp. Ill. \$5. Vagrant Memories. Doran. 525 pp. Ill. \$3.

In this volume the honored dean of American dramatic critics continues the recollections of the stage so attractively set forth in "Other Days, which appeared seven years ago. "Vagrant Memories" harks back to William Warren, Laura "Vagrant Keene, Lester Wallack, Edwin Booth, Augustin Daly, and Henry Irving, and also comments on such moderns as Forbes-Robertson, Sothern, and Julia Marlowe.

Davy Crockett. By William C. Sprague. Macmillan. 189 pp. III. 50 cents.

A condensed biography of the hero of the Alamo. We are assured by the author that the proof was read and approved by a grandson of the pioneer. In this career of a scant fifty years, ending in tragedy, was epitomized the early history of Texas.

Christopher Columbus, By Mildred Stapley. Macmillan. 240 pp. Ill. 50 cents.

The story of the discoverer revised in the light of modern research. The writer, while critical and discriminating in dealing with the traditions associated with her hero's career, is at the same time sympathetic.

The Heart of Lincoln. By Wayne Whipple. George W. Jacobs Co. 101 pp. Ill. 50 cents.

A series of anecdotes and reminiscences arranged in chronological order, with a connecting thread of narrative.

Baron D'Holbach. By Max Pearson Cushing. Paper. 108 pp.

calism in the period preceding the Revolution. ties and many others,

seum in 1893. Her book contains reminiscences of The work was submitted as one of the requiremany noted actors and actresses who played an- ments for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at

Camille Desmoulins. By Violet Methley.

A well-written biography of the famous French revolutionist, the friend of Danton and Robespierre.

Robert Louis Stevenson. By Amy Cruse. Stokes. 190 pp. Ill. 75 cents.

An excellent, condensed biography of one of the most popular of latter-day writers in the Eng-lish language. The chapters on Stevenson's life in America are of exceptional interest.

Court Life from Within, By H. R. H. Eula-Dodd, Mead. 266 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

The Infanta Eulalia is remembered in the United States as the official representative of Spain at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. As a member of the Spanish royal family she had visited the courts of Europe for years before this journey to the United States. The present volume of recollections is distinguished for the frankness of its statements and the undisguised devotion of the writer to the principles of democracy. This daughter of the Houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg stands forth from these pages as a selfconfessed convert to democratic principles.

Memories and Anecdotes. By Kate Sanborn. Putnam. 219 pp. Ill. \$1.75.

Miss Sanborn's recollections touch upon a great number of distinguished Americans of the last generation. To name only a few of these, there are the poet John G. Saxe, President Barnard of Columbia College, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Miss Edna Dean Procter, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Grace Greenwood, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Julia Ward Howe, Mary E. Livermore, Walt Whitman; and Miss Sanborn has "memories" or "anecdotes," or both, to relate A sketch of one of the leaders of French radi- concerning each of these distinguished personali-

HISTORY

NORMANDY has had a continuous existence remained for an American scholar, Professor of more than a thousand years. Its people Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University, to have conquered and been conquered; its rulers correlate this knowledge and to present in outhad made England its own. A veritable mother states. of empires was Normandy and the Norman fighting to-day for the French tricolor against the of those very Norman dukes who in the eleventh achievements of that virile race in France and and twelfth centuries laid the foundations of in the South of Italy are narrated in a few imperial Britain.

to time about the part played by the Normans in to time about the part played by the Normans in The Normans in European History. By Charles H. England and on the continent of Europe; but it Haskins. Houghton, Mifflin. 258 pp. \$2.

have ruled other lands and in turn have yielded line the Norman contribution to the statecraft and to superior might; but from 911, when the Vikings culture of Europe. This he does in his attractlanded on the northern coast of France, to 1915 ive book entitled "The Normans in European the Norman strain in the current of European History." This work, which has a literary charm history has been distinctive. Even the Western that is rare in historical treatises, pictures the Hemisphere has felt its influence; for it helped Norman of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth cento colonize Canada, just as centuries before it turies in relation to his times, as a founder of

The lasting influence of Norman institutions as seen in the law and government of England Teutonic invader has for his ally the descendant to this day is properly emphasized, and other of those very Norman dukes who in the eleventh achievements of that virile race in France and perial Britain. graphic chapters, the whole comprised in a vol-Historians have studied and written from time ume of 250 pages. This is a brief treatment of

a big subject, but is very far from a cursory or superficial treatment. The author was prepared for his task by much travel and observation in Norman lands and by extended research in the archives of Europe. A trained, historical sense, like the intelligent reporter's "nose for gave him the power to select from the mass of detail the essential facts and to present them to the reader with due regard to proportion.

A "popular" treatise in the finest sense, "The Normans in European History" is based on the most painstaking and exacting research and is in every way creditable to American scholarship.

A rather sumptuous volume called "Gridiron Nights" is primarily a narrative and record of the remarkable dinners given during the past thirty years by a famous club of newspaper correspondents at Washington. It is, however, much more than a series of chatty reminiscences; it becomes a volume of contemporary political his-tory, and preserves a collection of jests, witticisms, and current allusions, that will be of almost priceless value to the historian fifty or a hundred years hence. For it conveys the real flavor of politics in the period that brought to the front our McKinleys, Tom Reeds, Bryans, Tafts, Roosevelts, "Uncle Joe" Cannons, Fairbankses, and several hundred others. Never had king's jester greater license than the Gridiron Club has enjoyed with Presidents, Chief Justices, Senators, Governors, and notabilities at large. The cleverness and agreeableness of its programs have only been exceeded by their audacity. It has always been a wonder how the busy and very responsible without malice and for his own best good. Mr. members of the Gridiron Club could put so much Arthur Wallace Dunn, who has written much for exuberance, as well as wit and satire, into their the Review of Reviews and is a veteran member two or three dinners a year. They have always of the Gridiron Club, has prepared this volume struck high points in Presidential politics, and with a keen instinct for the relation of current have caricatured every public man of the day politics to American history.

PRESIDENT WILDOW Th' applicate of listening Sounder to comme When Senates do not merely land, but listing To have a curtain party cat out of his hand Are Woosnow's triumphs, and are solely his'n. Hall to the Chief, the Common People's friend! May health and fortune's smile be ever this May the whole notion's praise thy stope attend. And 1610 bring a Valentine!

FROM A RECENT "GRIDIRON" PROGRAM

Other Historical Publications

Planned as a companion volume to Doctor Muzzey's "American History," this source-book draws freely on personal letters, diaries, and memoirs, as well as acts of Congress, judicial opinions, executive documents, official reports, and books of travel. The selections are admirable.

Source Problems in English History. By Albert Beebe White and Wallace Notestein. Harper, 413 pp. \$1.30.

A skilful grouping of historical sources for the threefold purpose of tracing the development of the English Government, the connection between English institutions and those of New England, and the continuity of English and son. Macmillan. 552 pp. \$2.50. American history.

Hilaire Belloc. Century. 301 pp. Ill. \$3.

Of Hilaire Belloc's supremacy among contemporary writers on French history nothing need be

¹ Gridiron Nights. By Arthur Wallace Dunn. Frederick A. Stokes Co. 371 pp. ill. \$5.

Readings in American History. By David said. No writer in English stands higher. The Saville Muzzey. Boston: Ginn. 594 pp. \$1.50. present volume consists of a series of graphic, picturesque episodes, remarkable for fidelity to fact and the absence of bias or prejudice.

> Evolution of the English Corn Market. By Norman Scott Brien Gras. Harvard University Press. 498 pp. \$2.50.

> This study of the English corn (grain) trade from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries is based on manuscript materials now utilized for the first time. It interprets the so-called corn laws of England from the viewpoint of the actual condition of the trade itself.

Economic History of England. By E. Lip-

This volume, which is confined to the Middle Ages, makes use of much documentary material High Lights of the French Revolution. By that has only lately been made available as a source.

> The Irish Abroad, By Elliot O'Donnell. Dutton. 400 pp. 111. \$2.50.

A record of the achievements of great Irish-

the United States, France, Spain, Austria, Italy, has practically been made "abroad."

The Story of the American Merchant Marine. By John R. Spears. Macmillan. 340 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

An especially useful account of the rise and fall of our merchant shipping. It should be read by all Senators and members of Congress in ping bill.

The Man of War. By Commander E. Hamilton Currey. Stokes. 297 pp. III. \$1.50.

British naval history told in an entertaining manner by a retired officer.

French Memories of Eighteenth-Century America, By Charles H. Sherrill. Scribner's. 335 pp. Ill. \$2.

American social customs of Revolutionary days as described by observant French visitors. Many highly interesting facts, all derived from writings of the period, are preserved in this attractive volume.

The Fighting Cheyennes. By George Bird Grinnell, Scribner's, 431 pp. \$3.50.

The story of an Indian tribe that was always famous for its warfare with other aborigines,

men the world over. There are also accounts but was at peace with the whites until the midof the various Irish brigades that have served in dle of the last century. Almost everything that has been written about the American Indians and Africa. Indeed, the history of the Irish has given the white man's viewpoint exclusively. The distinction of Mr. Grinnell's book is that it gives the Indian's own story, side by side with the white historian's, and permits the reader to draw his own conclusions.

> Brissot de Warville. By Eloise Ellery. Houghton, Mifflin. 527 pp. \$1.75.

An important contribution to the Vassar semiconnection with the renewed debate on the Ship-- centennial series of books by the alumnæ of the college is this study in the history of the French Revolution by Dr. Eloise Ellery of the Department of History. This volume would be noteworthy, if for no other reason, because it is the first life of Brissot, who held a place in the front rank of the Girondists and met death with the courage of his convictions in the fateful year, 1793. But the facts that Dr. Ellery has disclosed concerning Brissot's career as a journalist, philanthropist, and political agitator afford ample justification for such a work as this. One interesting episode in Brissot's life was his visit to the United States in the year before the outbreak of the French Revolution. His travels in this country are related in a book which was published in France a year or two before his death. The range of material drawn upon by Dr. Ellery makes her book much more than a biographical sketch of an individual; it is, in fact, a history of the times in which Brissot lived and moved. A bibliography of over fifty pages is appended.

Travel, Adventure, Description

The Lion Hunter. Cumming. Outing Publishing Company. 378 pp. \$1.

An excellent selection of the best parts of the two-volume account already published of the famous African hunting adventures of Ronaleyn Gordon-Cumming. This noted English sportsman challenged the dangers of the chase in South Africa some seventy years ago. At that time the

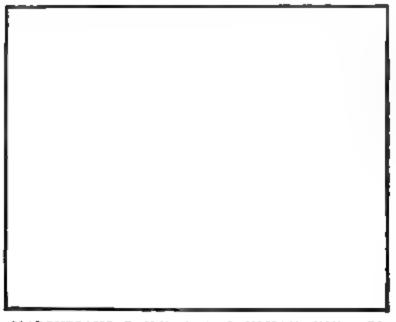
By Ronaleyn Gordon- beasts of prey still swarmed the plains in herds of thousands, and the flash of firearms had not yet become familiar to them. All the wide variety of African game crossed his path. The perils of pioneer hunting in this dangerous ground, when guns had not reached their modern state of perfection, add peculiar zest to these personal narratives.

> Log of the Snark. By Charmian Kittredge London. Macmillan. 487 pp. Ill. \$2,50.

> This "Log" is an accurate and continuous account, in diary form, of the adventurous voyage of the Snark. In this fifty-seven-foot vessel, it will be remembered, Mr. and Mrs. Jack London sailed from San Francisco in the spring of 1907, and touched at Hawaii, Samoa, and Marquesas, Fiji, the New Hebrides, Tynee, the Solomons, and many other islands in the South Seas. The long voyage was filled with interesting experiences, vivaciously recounted by Mrs. London, who kept the log, which is illustrated from photographs taken by the party.

> Memories of India. By Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B. Philadelphia: David McKay. 363 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

> The author of these "memories" is well known to Americans, not only for his reputation as an English soldier, but for his promotion of the Boy-Scout movement. His modesty leads him to attach little value to what he has set down. Nev-



MARQUESANS DANCING A TAHITIAN HULA TO HAWAIIAN MUSIC ON AN AMERICAN PHONOGRAPH (From "Log of the Snark")

ertheless, the reader will find in this volume a collection of most interesting reminiscences of a British soldier's life in that land of romance and mystery, India. There are many delightful anecdotes in which appear well-known names like Lord Roberts, Winston Churchill, and General Smith-Dorrien—now active at the front.

Paris Reborn. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. Century. 395 pp. Iil. \$2.

Paris, always interesting to people all over the world, became even more so on the outbreak of the war. How the gay capital took the new order of things and adjusted itself,—the mobilization, business conditions, the visits of the German "Taubes," the official censorship, preparations for defense, and the new spirit of the people,—all these things and many more were set down day by day during the first five months of the war and collected by Dr. Gibbons in this readable volume. Full-page illustrations in tint, by Lester G. Hornby, accompany the text.

The Gypsy's Parson. By Rev. George Hall. Lippincott. 307 pp. Iil. \$2.50.

Here is a clergyman who has followed "the Romany patteran" and tells about his experiences with the English Gypsies. He has "companioned with them on fell and common, racecourse and fairground, on the turfy wayside and in the city's heart." He has shared their hedgehog meals, slept in their tents, and listened to their yarns. Those who are interested in this peculiar people will find here first-hand information about them, and also some excellent pictures of Gypsy types.

FROM "MEMORIES OF INDIA," BY SIR ROBERT
BADEN-POWELL

minating. The dominant impression Mr. Lethbridge seemed to derive from his travels was the vastness of Russia and the tremendous richness of her natural and industrial resources,—all inviting development. His up-to-date survey of one of the greatest of the warring countries is especially timely and interesting.

We Discover New England, By Louise C. Hale. Dodd, Mead. 314 pp. III. \$2.

This vivacious account of a tour of the New England States is especially suggestive to motorists who wish to see the Berkshires, the Green and the White Mountains on a single trip. The start was made from New York, the general course being northerly, skirting the Berkshires and the Green Mountains to Burlington, Vermont, thence east to Bethlehem and the White Mountains in New Hampshire, across Maine to

GYPSY CHILDREN
(From "The Gypsy Parson")

The New Russia, By Alan Lethbridge. Dutton, 309 pp. Ill. \$5.

Mr. Lethbridge's book is based on a journey of some thousands of miles in northern Russia and Siberia. He started from the port of Archangel, proceeding by the Dwina River and the railroad to Omak, and then up the Irtish to Sempolatinsk, returning by rail to Petrograd. This journey was made early in the summer of 1914, and the author had opportunity to witness mobilization activities in many of the cities. He was favorably impressed by the various Russian troops and officers that came under his observation, and his comments on the character of the people, their courtesy and good nature, are graphic and illu-

Portland, south along the coast to Boston, from which point the return to New York was made by way of Newport, New London, and New Haven, along the shore of Long Island Sound.

Storied Italy. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Dodd, Mead. 344 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

Mrs. Fraser has incorporated in this book a number of famous romances and fairy tales associated with Rome and other There are also Italian towns. several chapters from the biographies of distinguished personages and the author has inserted an account of the death of Pius X and the accession of Pope Benedict.



Historic Churches in Mexico. By Mrs. John Wesley Butler. Abington Press. 355 pp. IIL \$1.50.

Most readers of this book will doubtless be surprised not only by the number of church buildings in Mexico that are fairly entitled to be called "historic," but by the intrinsic interest of the historical facts that are grouped about these churches. Even in those instances where the line between history and legend is ill-defined, the interest is not lacking. Most of the Mexican churches owe their importance, as Mrs. Butler points out, to some special image, painting, or Mrs. Butler writes from Cross. an experience of thirty-six years as a resident of Mexico.

Art and Music

Scribner's. 325 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

A survey of the architectural monuments and the art treasures in those European countries that are directly affected by the great war. The opening chapter,—"A Sanctuary Laid Waste,"—refers to those Belgian and French towns that have already been despoiled by the invader.

Fountains of Papal Rome. By Mrs. Charles MacVeagh. Scribner's. 250 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

Hardly less famous for the number and variety of her public fountains than for her churches, is the Elernal City. This book describes the more remarkable of these works of art. There are fourteen full-page illustrations drawn and engraved on wood by Rudolph Ruzicka.

The Architecture of Colonial America. By Harold Donaldson Eberlein. Little, Brown. 289 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

A well-ordered history and analysis of American colonial architecture, with a large number of illustrations from photographs by Mary H. Northend and others. The book distinguishes clearly between the Colonial and the American Georgian and brings out the various local variations

Masterpieces of Painting. By Louise Rogers H. Collins Baker. Dutton. Ill. \$5. Jewett. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 160 pp. III. \$1.

In this little book the late Professor of Art at Mount Holyoke College, herself a trained artist, analyzes the problems of painting and considers the great masters in relation to their times. The treatment is both scholarly and appreciative.

Early American Craftsmen. By Walter A. Dyer. Century. 382 pp. Ill. \$2.40.

In this volume Mr. Dyer pictures a group of cian, summarizes these teachings.

Heart of Europe. By Ralph Adams Cram. men of whom little has been known to the present generation, although their creations have been sought by fanciers of "antiques." Architecture, carving, glass-making, pottery, and other crafts are represented.

> Pottery. By George J. Cox. Macmillan. 200 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

> A convenient manual for artists, craftsmen, and teachers, illustrated by the author. An historical summary serves as an introduction.

> Modern Painting. By Willard Huntington Wright. Lane. 352 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

> The last word (in English) on the tendencies and relative importance of the various art schools and movements in Europe from the early decades of the nineteenth century down to the outbreak of the great war.

The Barbizon Painters. By Arthur Hoeber. Stokes. 296 pp. Ill. \$1.75.

Discriminating comments on the work of Millet, Rousseau, Diaz, Dupré, Daubigny, Corot, Troyon, and Jacques, sometimes known as the Men of the Thirties,-the Barbizon School.

The Art Treasures of Great Britain. By C.

Photogravure reproductions of famous pictures in the public and private galleries of Great Britain, with descriptive text.

Piano Mastery. By Harriette Brower. Stokes. 299 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

A series of suggestive "talks" with master pianists and teachers, including Paderewski, von Bülow, and, among American artists, Dr. Mason and Dr. Sherwood. Miss Brower, herself a musi-

Books Describing the War

A Hilltop on the Marne. By Mildred Al-Houghton, Mifflin. 186 pp. ill. \$1.25.

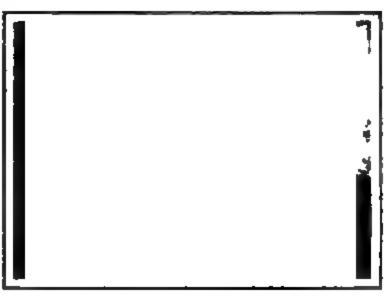
Quite by chance an American woman, Miss Mildred Aldrich, found herself in the very center of the battlefield of the Marne in the eventful September days of 1914. She had lived for many years in Paris, but in June, 1914, bought a cottage in the Marne valley and two months later the final British artillery stand of the battle that checked the German advance on Paris was made just behind her cottage. The advance of the Germans was definitely turned back at her very gates. Her letters, written from day-to-day to friends in this country, make up this little book; and this simple unpretentious narrative gives a sense of reality that is often lacking in formal military reports.

Young Hilda at the Wars. By Arthur Gleason, Stokes, 213 pp. ill. \$1.

weeks in ambulance work in Belgium, much of and for a long time, indeed, he was the only the time under heavy fire. This little sketch is American correspondent who had permission to one of the fruits of that experience. The book visit the British lines. This new book, "My is really more than a story; based as it is on the Year of the Great War," tells something of what stern realities of the war, it becomes a contribu- he has seen of the war on both land and sea. tion to history.

Palmer. Dodd, Mead. 464 pp. \$1.50.

More than a year ago we had occasion in these pages to notice Mr. Frederick Palmer's story, "The Last Shot." This book appeared only a few months before the great war began, and attempted to tell what a modern conflict between two great land powers in Europe might be like. It did forecast very accurately the part which artillery would play in such a war, and suggested the intrenching of great masses of troops along a national frontier. Since then Doubleday, Page. 130 pp. 50 cents. Mr. Palmer has had opportunities to see the only American correspondent permitted by Lord published in 1913.



AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S HOME WITHIN THE BATTLE ZONE OF THE MARNE VALLEY (From "A Hilltop on the Marne," by Mildred Aldrich)

Mr. and Mrs. Gleason were engaged for many Kitchener to go to British headquarters in France He saw the Battle of the Marne, and visited the British Fleet, and his experience as a correspond-My Year of the Great War. By Frederick ent in earlier wars gave him the best of equipment for intelligent observation.

> The Log of a Noncombatant. By Horace Green. Houghton, Mifflin. 167 pp. ill. \$1.25.

> The author of this book is a staff correspondent of the New York Evening Post who saw the bombardment and the surrender of Antwerp and other episodes of the war in Belgium.

France at War. By Rudyard Kipling.

This booklet is made up of Mr. Kipling's actual working out of what had been only mental observations on the way in which France has conceptions of modern warfare. He was the faced her crisis, prefaced by his own poem first

Economics: Sociology

By W. Jethro Brown. Dutton. 198 pp. \$2.25.

An English argument largely concerned with conditions in Australia and other parts of the British Empire. The work was completed just H. W. Wilson Company. 243 pp. \$1. prior to the outbreak of the war.

Christensen. Datton. 270 pp. \$2.50.

Essays by an eminent Danish publicist who foresees the breakdown of the Parliamentary system throughout the world owing to changed conditions among the civilized democracies.

Life Insurance. By Solomon S. Huebner. Appletons. 468 pp. \$2.

The Prevention and Control of Monopolies. rance and Commerce, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

National Defense. White Plains,

A new volume in the Debaters' Hand-Book Politics and Crowd-Morality. By Arthur Series containing selections from up-to-date discussions of the subject.

> Our National Defense: The Patriotism of Peace. By George H. Maxwell. Washington: Rural Settlements Association. 392 pp. \$1.25.

A discussion of the national defense problem from the viewpoint of the conservation of nappletons. 468 pp. \$2. tional resources. This is the fourth volume in A textbook prepared by the Professor of Insu- the Homecrofters' Series.

ARTISTIC BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG

ol" on those who

MONG the pictorial books of the season that these stories is supposed to be War Eagle, a chief A make a special (though not an exclusive) ap- who takes on the character of a sort of Indian peal to young people, there are a few new edi- Uncle Remus. American children have never entions of standard works that merit notice because joyed a very extensive acquaintance with true In-of the exceptional quality of the illustrators' work. dian folklore. This book preserves characteristic Arthur Rackham's pictures, for example, in black- legends that have been handed down for generaand-white as well as in color, must contribute tions among the Blackfeet, Chippewa, and Cree mightily to the tribes. So far as a white man can enter into the effect of Dickens' spirit of Indian myths, Mr. Russell has done so in "Christmas Car- his drawings, ten of which are in color.

> will read the tale Three new books of fairy stories,—"The King-in this attractive dom of the Winding Road," by Cornelia Meigs; dress for the first "Shoe and Stocking Stories," by Elmor Mordaunt; time. A certain and "Kisington Town," by Abbie Farwell Brown, weirdness that are illustrated, respectively, by Frances White, has been often Harold Sichel, and Ruby Winckler. Boys and noted in Rack- girls from six to twelve will find much entertainham's drawings ment in these volumes.

> > "Little Pierre and Big Peter," by Ruth Ogden, recalls us from fairyland to the realm of the actual, or at least the possible. This is the tale of a warm friendship between the little son of an Alpine guide and a famous American surgeon. The scene is the mountain region around Mont Blanc. Illustrations in color are supplied by Marie L. Kirk,

> > "The Land of Delight," by Josephine Scribner Bates, depicts child life on a pony farm and the half-tone illustrations show how

gives them a peculiar charm in association with such a story as the Dickens masterpiece.

At least two generations of children have enjoyed "Hans Brinker, or The Silver Skates,100 by Mary Mapes Dodge, but in 1915 the story has been illus-trated in color for the first time. George Wharton Edwards, whose studies of Dutch subjects in water-color had already given him distinction in that field, was chosen to make the drawing and decorations. Old friends of Mrs. Dodge's classic will agree, we think, that his pictures faithfully interpret its spirit.

"The Water Babies," by Charles Kingsley, has children can have been illustrated times without number. It gives with Shetland the picture-maker wide scope in the exploitation ponies. of all manner of whimsical conceits. An artist who has fairly reveled in this opportunity is W. Heath Robinson, whose individuality has full play in the new Houghton, Mifflin edition of that attractive fairy tale.

Of the luvenile books that are new in text as well as illustration we should place on the first shelf "Indian Why Stories," by Frank B. Linderman, with pictures by Charles M. Russell, who is known as "the cowboy artist." The narrator of

"UNDER THE FLAPDOODLE TREES" (Drawing by Heath Robinson for the new edition of Kings-ley's "Water Babies")

> many kinds of fun a group of

The season's picture-books for the nursery include: "When Christmas Comes Around,"—stories by Priscilla Underwood, with fuil-page pictures

COVER DESIGN OF THE NEW "HANS BRINKER," DRAWN BY GEORGE WHARTON EDWARDS

A Christmas Carol. By Charles Dickens. Lippincott. 17 pp., Ill. \$1,50, *Hans Brinker, or The Silver Skates.

Mapes Dodge. Scribners. 880 pp., ill \$2.

Water Babies. By Charles Kingsley. Houghton,
\$19 pp., ill. \$3.

Why Stories. By Frank B. Linderman.

286 pp., ill. \$3.

The Kingdom of the Winding Road. By Cornelia Meigs. Macmillan. 288 pp., ill. \$1.25.
Shoe and Stocking Stories. By Elinor Mordaunt. Lane 221 pp., ill. \$1.25.
Kinington Town. By Abbie Farwell Brown. Kisington Town. By Abbie Farwell Brown.
Houghton, Mifflin. 213 pp., ill. 21.25.
Little Pierre and Big Peter. By Ruth Ogden.
Stokes. 367 pp., ill. \$1.35.
The Land of Delight. Josephine Scribner Gates.
Houghton, Mifflin. 115 pp., ill. \$1.

in color by Jessie Willcox Smith (Duffield); sev- um (Putnams); and "The Dot Circus," by Cliferal issues in the Pogany "Nursery Book Series," ford Leon Sherman (Houghton, Mifflin).

—"Cinderella," "Little Mother Goose," "The Gingerbred Man," and "The Children of Ja- Two dainty booklets are "A Child's Stamp pan,"—for which pictures in color and black- Book of Old Verses," by Jessie Willcox Smith and-white are supplied by Willy Pogany (Mc- (Duffield), and "When Hannah Var Eight Yar Bride); "The Scissors Book," by William Lud- Old," by Katherine Peabody Girling (Stokes).

NOTES ON CURRENT FICTION

MISS MARY JOHNSTON, who chose Ameria and Ohio, will have little desitation in identify-Can scenes for all her earlier romances, has ing certain passages in "Professor Marshall's" given "The Fortunes of Garin," her latest book, academic experiences. Chiefly, however, it is the a setting in Southern France of the twelfth cen-influence of her mother's personality on Sylvia tury. Chivalry and the Crusades add a rich Marshall's character in its formative stage that coloring to the background of the picture.

had to do with important British industries,---"Brunel's Tower" with the making of pottery, The delicate situation on our Mexican border and "Old Delabole'" with the Cornish slate quar- two years ago furnished the chief episode of ries. The latter story is a quiet, "Secret History," by C. N.

natural expression of life in a miners' village.

"God's Man," by George Bronson Howard, is a realist's passionate protest against the modern craze for money power.

"The Star Rover" embodies Jack London's ingenuous development of the reincarnation idea, together with a grimly realistic picture of American prison life.

"These Twain" is Arnold Bennett's story of the married life of Edwin Claybanger and Hilda Lessways,-a characteristic Bennett novel.

Herbert Quick, in "The Brown Mouse,"6 contrives to use a love story as a vehicle for the presentation of problems connected with the American country school.

In "The Bent Twig" Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher por-

Western State University forms the background youth and the crowning experience of happiagainst which the major part of the picture is ness and adjustment. The scenes are laid prinetched, and all who recall the professorial career cipally in France. There is in the book a

¹ The Fortunes of Garin. By Mary Johnston, Houghton, Mifflin. 276 pp., ill. \$1.40.

Old Delabole. By Eden Philipotts. Macmillan. 428 pp. \$1.50.

**God's Man. By George Bronson Howard. Bobbs,
Merrill. 475 pp., ill. \$1.40.

**Star Rover. By Jack London. Macmillan. 329 pp.,

ill. \$1 60.

These Twain. By Arnold Bennett. Doran. \$1 50.

The Brown Mouse. By Herbert Quick. Bobbs,
Merrill. \$1.25.

The Bent Twig. By Dorothy Canfield. Holt.

480 pp. \$1.36.

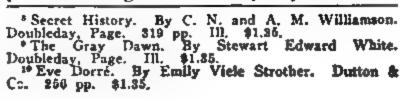
"bends the twig" and furnishes the real motive of the tale. It is a thoroughly good motive and The last two novels by Eden Philipotts have the product is a wholesome, entertaining book.

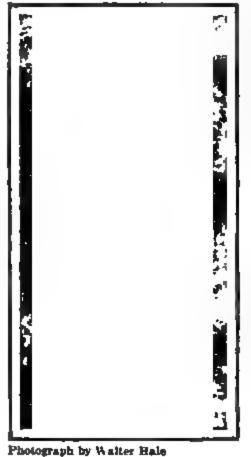
and A. M. Williamson. In this narrative Lady Peggy O'Malley reveals an intrigue engineered by an American army officer for the ruin of a subordinate because of rivalry for the hand of Lady Peggy's sister. In the latter chapters the scene changes to Europe at the outbreak of the great war, in which the hero takes a brilliant part as an aviator. The story is full of adventure.

Adventure, too, dominates Stewart Edward White's "The Gray Dawn," a novel that harks back to the stirring times at San Francisco in the years immediately following the California gold rush of 1849. It is the period of the Vigilantes. Mr. White's characters considerately use the common speech of 1915 instead of that which is supposed to have passed current in 1852.

The art of the little book called "Eve Dorre" lies in its case, simplicity, and seem-

trays several American types, ingly unstudied naturalness. and in particular unfolds the life story of a typi- It takes the form of a statement by an Americal American girl. The environment of a Middle ican girl of the experiences of childhood and of the author's father, the late Dr. James H. Can-quality so elemental that the very lack of confield, in the Universities of Kansas, Nebraska, struction and of the methods of fiction-writing adds to the prospect that the result may have more than a transient standing. To give so uneventful a bit of autobiography the air of reality and the charm of the idyllic, is to accomplish something of unusual quality and merit.





ARNOLD BENNETT AT THE FRENCH FRONT

FINANCIAL NEWS

I.—DISTRIBUTING INVESTMENTS

a certain trade leverage over-seas from her to be invested. investments.

As a result of this method the English distribution. globe and draws dividends from enterprises instance, this year the New England States separated by a month's journey from each and the Middle West were overflowing with effect of it, the Englishman could balance same mills and factories that to-day are runtemporary losses in one section with profits ning at maximum capacity may be operated or appreciation of values in another section. on part time and the cotton and wheat-grow-There might be a revolution in Brazil which ing States be showing a purchasing power would bring a repudiation of government never before known. Just now it is of much loans which he held as a part of his invest- advantage for an investor to own the bonds ment portfolio. Coincidently South Africa, or shares of the railroads penetrating these India, Australia, or China might be boom- busy industrial sections or to have the sechange of London some thousands of differ- prosper from that increase of traffic and of ent issues of colonial, provincial, county, state, power consumption which follows manufaccity, and corporation bonds and stocks, and turing development. The credit also of comin running these over one gains a knowledge munities whose citizens are piling up wealth of geography and of national resources which is raised and so the bonds of municipalities one could not obtain except at long studies and counties become more select in such an over atlases and year-books. The British era. Later the picture may be reversed and investor, who a generation ago placed the one would desire to have his funds where bulk of his "funds" in consols, which were the wealth of the soil controls the local selling at a yield of between 21/2 and 23/4 situation, making the farm mortgage of per cent., no longer represents the investing undisputed value and the earnings of cartype; for consols have had about as sharp a riers great enough to put a liberal margin of decline since the Boer War as any worthy safety behind their bonds. If one had placed all of one's capital in consols fifteen years ago the present the United States one should spread it out depreciation shown would be over 50 per over the six great sections, viz.: the industrial cent. This is the best illustration that could North; the cotton States east of the Missisbe given of the danger of concentrated in-sippi; the Southwest, especially Texas, Okla-

been a nation of borrowers rather than of in- wheat belt of Minnesota and the Dakotas,

THE English have a science of investment vestors abroad that our investment sense has which they designate as the "Geograph- not been intensified like that of the Englishical Distribution of Securities." The popu- man or the Frenchman. We have bought lar interpretation of this title is, "Do not certain securities and realized large profits carry all your eggs in one basket." Having and at other times serious losses. The ina greater supply of investable funds than any vestment has mostly been confined to doother nation and a commerce which needs to mestic issues. It is quite as possible to have broaden constantly if it is to hold first rank, "Geographical Distribution of Securities" England makes a profession of her buying of within a country as outside of it and to resecurities, minimizing the risk to principal duce the chances of loss by separating into and interest and at the same time compelling many parts or units the sum of the principal

Take, first, the matter of geographical stribution. There is always some one part capitalist cuts coupons from the bonds of of the United States that is more prosperous states and corporations in all parts of the than any other part at a similar time. For other. Until now, when the proportions of business and turning it away when trade in the Great War are so immense that every the South, Southwest, and Northwest was little trading center in the world feels the extremely dull. A year or two hence the There are listed on the Royal Ex- curities of public-utility corporations which

To have one's wealth properly invested in stment.

homa, and Arkansas; the corn States of We, of the United States, have so long Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska; the rich springsection.

that they will balance in a geographical absolute safety. sense, the next step is to diversify or spread out the investment funds so as to include all lection would show the safeguarding eleclasses of securities which rank first in their ments of geographical distribution and of respective fields.

Let us say for illustration that John Smith up from some such list as follows: has made a profit of \$10,000 in his business or profession, or, as is quite common these \$1000 First real-estate mortgage in days, from a speculation in "war" stocks. Not a few men who have amassed sudden fortunes in the stock market this year and who realize how easily quickly-made money slips through one's hands, have placed a large proportion of their winnings in trust, in insurance annuities and other low incomeyielding but principal-preserving agencies. These will return an average of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., some being 41/4 and others nearly 5 per cent. This is the surest way to protect the integrity of a fortune, whatever its dimensions.

On the other hand, it is better business for the individual who must depend on the income from his investments and who has force of character enough to stand by his securities and not hypothecate them against a further would be a little more than 5½ per cent. speculative venture which may eventually ab- With the real-estate mortgages there would sorb his principal, to purchase mortgages on be no appreciation in the value of the prinimproved real estate, on farm land, on high- cipal and the same is true of the drainage grade railroad and public utilities, as well as and irrigation bonds. In the other six investmunicipal, State, county, highway, street- ments, however, made at the present time, improvement, drainage, and, under certain there is a probability that within a year or circumstances, irrigation bonds. He is also two the marketable value of bonds and justified in employing a part of his funds in stocks would be considerably more than it is preferred railroad and industrial stocks with to-day, so that the entire fund, if liquidated, a long dividend record and a current large say in 1918, would realize a net return to margin of surplus after payments.

and the rapidly growing Pacific Coast Such a diversified investment to-day would make possible an income averaging 5 per cent. Having distributed one's investments so as a minimum and nearly 5½ per cent. with

> Our fund of \$10,000 under a scientific sediversity of enterprise bought into, if made

Connecticut 5.50 per cent. 1000 First mortgage on Minnesota farm land..... 6.00 per cent. 1000 Municipal bond of an Ohio city of 10,000 population..... 4.50 per cent. 1000 First-mortgage bond of Texas traction line..... 5.50 per cent. 1000 First-mortgage railroad bond of a Colorado line..... 5.25 per cent. 1000 First-mortgage bond of a California power company..... 5.50 per cent. 1000 Illinois district-drainage bond 6.00 per cent. 1000 Georgia district-irrigation bond 6.00 per cent. 1000 Industrial preferred stock of a Pittsburgh corporation..... 6.00 per cent. 1000 Railroad preferred stock of an eastern trunk line..... 5.25 per cent.

The average return on this investment the investor of well over 6 per cent.

II.—INVESTORS' QUERIES AND ANSWERS

No. 679. GERMAN WAR BONDS

Will you kindly give me your opinion of the Third German War Loan from both the investment and specu-lative point of view.

At this distance, and especially in view of the difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate and detailed information about the financial and economic conditions now prevailing in the German Empire, we do not think it possible for anyone to analyze with precision the status of the Imperial German Government bonds that are finding their way into our investment market. We feel that No. 680. they will be paid eventually, but when one considers the tremendous war debt that Germany is piling up,—as represented by the three large in-ternal loans, it is now in excess of six billions of dollars,-one cannot but wonder through how many refunding operations the various issues of

bonds may have to pass before the Government's

obligation is definitely discharged.

If it is right to assume that these bonds will be paid, principal and interest, it follows that the terms on which they are now available in this market involve speculative possibilities. On the present basis of exchange a thousand-mark 5 per cent. bond may be purchased at a net cost of a little less than \$208,—a price representing a yield of approximately 734 per cent.

IRON MOUNTAIN RIVER & GULF DIVI-SION FOURS-THEIR STATUS IN REORGANIZATION

I hold some St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, River & Gulf division first-mortgage 4's, due 1933. Will they be affected by the Missouri Pacific receiver-ship?

According to the terms of the plan of voluntary

readjustment that was proposed for the Missouri No. 682. Pacific and constituent companies, but which failed to be accepted by a sufficient number of security holders to make it possible to carry it into effect; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, River & Gulf division 4's were to have been left undisturbed. It is our opinion, also, that in what-ever plan of reorganization is adopted to take the Missouri Pacific out of the hands of the receivers the status of this issue of bonds will still be left unchanged.

SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT FUNDAMENTALS FROM A BEGINNER. No. 681.

I have a little money which has been accumulating in a savings bank and which I wish to invest. My absolute ignorance of affairs financial prevents me from going ahead on my own initiative. I have, therefore, decided to take advantage of your offer, and request you to answer the following questions:

What is the difference between a stock and a bond? Which bears interest?

Which bears interest? Which pays dividends? Which is the safer?

I see Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific quoted at around 16. I imagine this means the stock which at par is \$100 is at present selling at \$16. If this is correct, suppose I should buy one hundred shares of the stock, paying smould duy one hundred shares of the stock, paying for it \$1800 cash. If the stock should drop before an advance comes, am I out of pocket or can I simply hold until such time as I wish to sell? I read that the Rock Island is likely to be assessed. Just what does this mean?

out that when you buy a bond, you become a per cent, New York, New Haven & Hartford, creditor of the issuing corporation and that when convertible debenture 6's of 1948 and 31/2's of 1950

dences of debt. When there are profits to dis- yield about 4 per cent. tribute to the stockholders of a corporation, or the proprietors, the distribution is made in the

form of dividends, commonly so called.

With this fundamental distinction in mind, it will doubtless be obvious to you yourself that so far as the nature of the instrument is concerned the bond must be safer than the share of stock. But there are a good many stocks which are safer than a good many bonds. In other words, it is always necessary to discriminate between specific issues of securities when it comes to investing money in them.

you would suffer under ordinary circumstances, term notes. only what might be called a "paper" loss in the of capital, at least a temporary one. This road recommendations from that course. is now in the hands of receivers, and it is ex-

CONVERTIBLE BONDS IN SMALL DE-NOMINATIONS.

I have some money which I wish to invest in bonds of \$100 or \$500 denomination. I have recently been reading about the possibilities of certain convertibles and I would thank you to give me some information about this group of bonds. What do you think of American Agricultural Chemical, Convertible Debentures, due in

There are relatively few of the standard issues of convertible bonds available in small denominations. Of such bonds, we are inclined to regard the American Agricultural Chemical 5's about an attractive as any in the industrial list at the present level of prices. The value of the conversion privilege attaching to these bonds is not a matter of important consideration now. But with the company's improved business outlook and with the possibility that this may be more strongly reflected sooner or later, in the market price of the stock, it is of course reasonable to expect on the basis of past experience, that the bonds might show in sympathy some appreciation. We think there can be little question regarding the safety of the bonds as to both principal and interest.

Among the other convertible issues available in \$100 denomination, there are the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 5's of 2014 and 41/2's of 1932, We can perhaps best explain the fundamental and 4.50 per cent, New York Central Convertible distinction between a stock and a bond by pointing debenture 6's of 1948 selling to yield about 5.15 you buy a share of stock you become merely a selling respectively to yield about 4.95 per cent. and 5.09 per cent., and American Telephone & Interest is paid on bonds on all forms of evi- Telegraph convertible 41/2's of 1933, selling to

No. 683. UTILITY BONDS AND SHORT-TERM NOTES.

I should like to ask you for some advice in regard to my investments. I now have in addition to a few shares each of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock, city mortgages representing an investment of about \$6000, one public-utility bond and an investment of about \$4000 in municipal bonds. One of the latter has been called, and I have an additional thousand that will soon become available for investment. I want safety of course. What would you suggest?

We think it might be a very good idea for you You have the right idea of the meaning of the to add another public-utility bond to your list. quotation of 16 for Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific And in view of prevailing conditions in the instock. It does mean that each share of the par vestment market as a whole we think we should value of \$100 is appraised in the market at only be inclined in circumstances like these to recom-\$16. If you bought such stock as this outright, mend also something in the category of short-

From the very wide range of offerings of publiccase of a sudden drop in market price. That is, utility bonds, it is not an easy matter to make if you were not compelled by circumstances to specific recommendations. We take it, however, sell while the stock was low. In the case of the that you have already established satisfactory Rock Island shares, there is, however, another banking connections, and if so it would be a way in which you might become subject to loss simple matter, of course, for you to get quickly

The short-term note market is one from which pected that when a plan is worked out for its it is somewhat easier to make definite selections. reorganization, the plan will place upon the We might call your attention to issues like Brook-shoulders of the stockholders at least a large part lyn Rapid Transit 5's, due July 1, 1918, selling to of the burden of raising the new capital required, yield about 4.95 per cent., Dominion of Canada's That is what is meant by the references you have 5's, due August 1, 1917, selling to yield about 4.95 seen to the likelihood of Chicago, Rock Island per cent., and Southern Railway 5's, due March 2, and Pacific being assessed.



EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

The Review of Reviews Co. 30 Irving Place, New York **July 1915**

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